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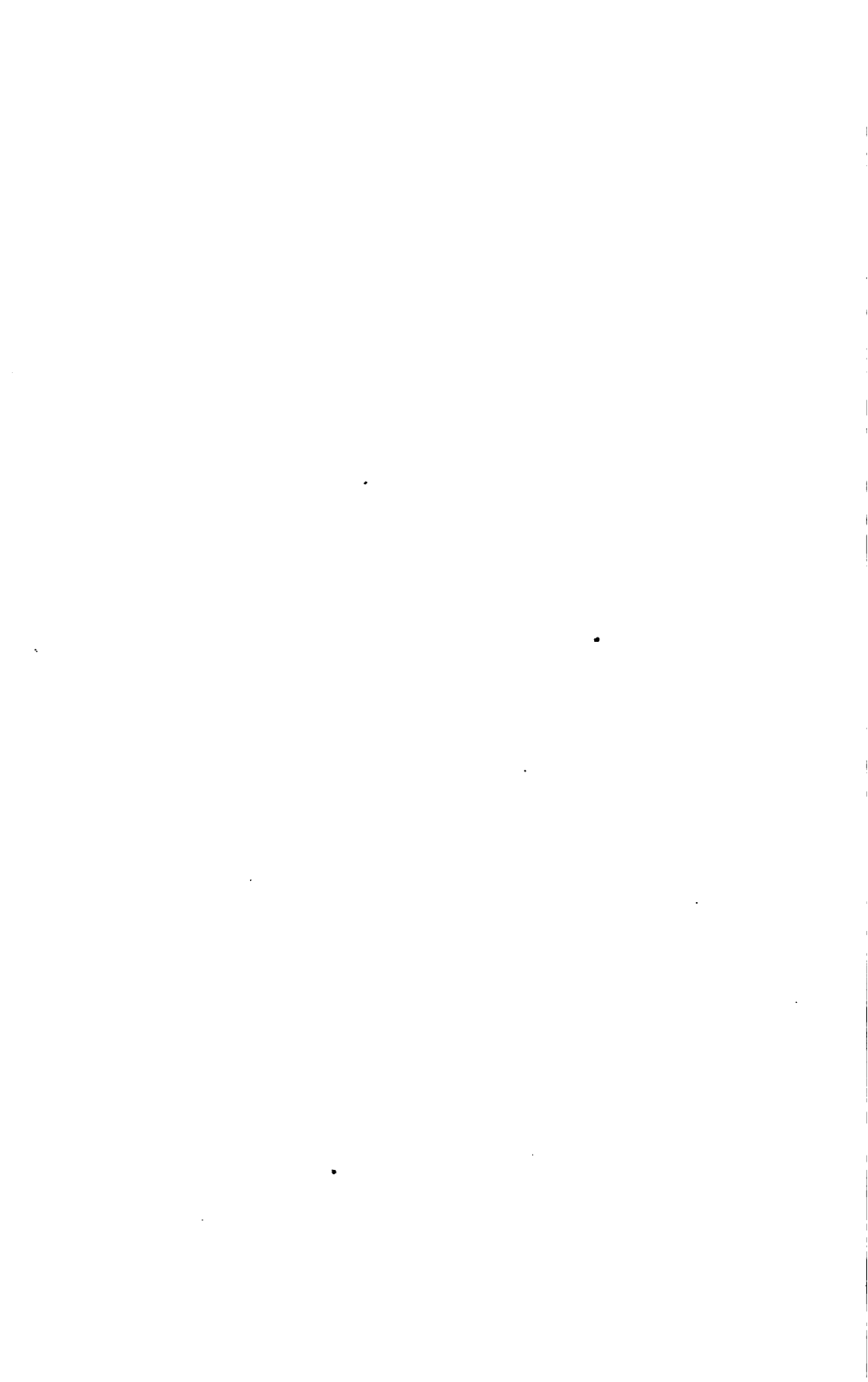
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# Norfolk Archaeology:

OR

MISCELLANEOUS TRACTS

RELATING TO THE

ANTIQUITIES OF THE COUNTY OF NORFOLK,

PUBLISHED BY THE

NORFOLK AND NORWICH

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Nescio quâ natale solum dulcedine captos  
Ducit, et immemores non sinit esse sui.

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VOL. I.

Norwich:

CHARLES MUSKETT, OLD HAYMARKET.

1847.

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IF antiquity in itself, as well as in the subjects it professes to investigate, be in anywise considered essential to the merits of an Archæological Society, *that* of Norfolk must be content to hide its diminished head in becoming obscurity. The farthest period to which it can refer its existence is the month of December, 1845. At that time a small number of gentlemen, mainly instigated by the zeal of the present secretary, Mr. Minty, first conceived the idea of its formation. They saw what had been done in other parts of the kingdom: they equally saw what Norfolk at once offered and required: they made a general call throughout the county; and the call was promptly responded to. Their number was increased to eighty before the close of the month; and so greatly did they feel themselves encouraged, that in the course of the following month the infant association ventured to assume somewhat of form and feature. The Lord Bishop of the Diocese lent them his powerful aid, and, in the capacity of President, took the chair at a public meeting, when a name was determined upon, and rules agreed to, and measures adopted to give the Society an importance and utility in some degree commensurate to the tract of territory it represents. The success that has attended these measures may safely be inferred from the fact of the members already amounting to above three hundred.

His Lordship in his opening address dwelt more particularly upon the desirability of the Society's confining its operations exclusively to Norfolk; upon the objects which it ought particularly to keep in view; and upon the means laid out by the county for their accomplishment. The narrow limits thus prescribed to its efforts have assuredly the advantage, that the members see more distinctly what is before them, and are free from any fear of incurring the ill-will so often attendant upon young establishments, from the suspicion of a rivalry with those of longer standing. The recommendation, now assuming the form of a fundamental law, forbids any possibility of the kind: the institution has its bounds which it cannot pass: "*celebrare domestica facta*" must be its motto: and, if the hoped-for exertions be but made, it may be confidently anticipated that the Antiquities of Norfolk will be more thoroughly investigated than those of any other English county. At the same time it cannot be denied that this restriction must of necessity be occasionally found to bear hard upon those of the members whose opportunities and studies have embraced a wider range; and a more stringent duty is thus imposed upon the whole body, not to allow the resources of the county to be frittered away in the publications of other societies. The limiting of the bounds of inquiry equally limits the number of members and of subjects. The pecuniary resources of the Society are likewise extremely small; so that, unless the whole will work together, heart and hand, it is impossible it should reach the station it aspires to, or should even long maintain its existence.

Upon the second topic urged by the President it can here be necessary to say but little. The same is the end proposed by every similar association—to investigate matters of antiquity, to extend the knowledge of them, to draw from them the information they are calculated to afford, and, by exciting a wider interest, to lead to the discovery of those hidden,

and the preservation of those known,—in the words of the second rule, “to collect the best information on the Arts and Monuments of the County, including Primeval Antiquities; Numismatics; Architecture, Civil and Ecclesiastical; Sculpture; Paintings on Walls, Wood, or Glass; Civil History, and Antiquities; comprising Manors, Manorial Rights, Privileges and Customs; Descent; Genealogy; Ecclesiastical History and Endowments; Records, &c., and all other matters usually arranged under the head of Archæology.” Nor can this in any of its branches be justly regarded, as is too often the case, in the light of a childish amusement or an idle pursuit. It has been remarked, on high authority, that “the most trifling collection has the merit, that it supplies materials to those who have sagacity or leisure to extract from the common mass whatever may answer useful purposes. Here begins the province of the Antiquary, who will never be deemed an unserviceable member of the community whilst curiosity or the love of truth subsists; and, least of all, in an age when every part of science is advancing to perfection, and in a nation not afraid of penetrating into the remotest periods of their origin, or of deducing from it anything that may reflect dishonor on them, or affect either their civil or ecclesiastical rites.” Antiquity, properly called forth, lends her torch to History; nor does Religion herself disdain to allow its gleam to penetrate her sanctuary and shed light upon her mysteries.

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antiquities. Mr. Hart, in his *Essay*, gives a list of no fewer than fifty such still existing within his own knowledge; and a more engaging and extensive field for inquiry could hardly be proposed to the young and zealous archæologist. Hagiology and art alike attract him; the legendary mysticism of the one adding fresh charms to the beauty of the other. The ground too he would find to offer an attraction not a little rare in these days, in that it is altogether untrodden. The former writers upon the History of Painting in England have hardly condescended to turn an eye to the days before the Reformation. They were convinced that the works then produced—if indeed any were produced—must of necessity have been barbarous; and they were but too glad to shroud their ignorance under the veil of assumed contempt. Had they visited the Norfolk churches, their eyes could not but have been opened to a different state of things; and while they would assuredly have found, in the words of the old epigram, the “quædam mediocria” and the “mala plura,” they would have been forced to admit the existence of examples of an opposite kind, such as might be supposed to have paved the way for Holbein, or to have originated in the schools of Hemmelinck or Van Eyck.

But here it is necessary to stop: limits must be imposed upon a Preface, no less than upon a Society; and it were impossible, in the present place, to discuss the beauty, or fitness, or age, of stone-crosses, crypts, towers, arches, roofs, windows, sedilia, fonts, pillars, capitals, tombs, sepulchral effigies and brasses, or sculpture, or painted glass. And yet the Monument to Lord Morley in Hingham Church is a work that it would be inexcusable to pass by in silence; and still less excusable would it be not to direct attention to the noble Brasses in St. Margaret’s Church at Lynn, the productions of an unknown artist, whom Gough aptly designates the Cellini of the fourteenth century.

Upon the subject of Civil, and Military, and Domestic

and the preservation of those known,—in the words of the second rule, “to collect the best information on the Arts and Monuments of the County, including Primeval Antiquities; Numismatics; Architecture, Civil and Ecclesiastical; Sculpture; Paintings on Walls, Wood, or Glass; Civil History, and Antiquities; comprising Manors, Manorial Rights, Privileges and Customs; Descent; Genealogy; Ecclesiastical History and Endowments; Records, &c., and all other matters usually arranged under the head of Archæology.” Nor can this in any of its branches be justly regarded, as is too often the case, in the light of a childish amusement or an idle pursuit. It has been remarked, on high authority, that “the most trifling collection has the merit, that it supplies materials to those who have sagacity or leisure to extract from the common mass whatever may answer useful purposes. Here begins the province of the Antiquary, who will never be deemed an unserviceable member of the community whilst curiosity or the love of truth subsists; and, least of all, in an age when every part of science is advancing to perfection, and in a nation not afraid of penetrating into the remotest periods of their origin, or of deducing from it anything that may reflect dishonor on them, or affect either their civil or ecclesiastical rites.” Antiquity, properly called forth, lends her torch to History; nor does Religion herself disdain to allow its gleam to penetrate her sanctuary and shed light upon her mysteries.

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ton, Wiggenhall, and Arminghall, all likewise engraved by Cotman, and the first of them very copiously illustrated in the *Archæologia* by the late Mr. Wilkins. But here it is necessary again to revert to the times of the Conquest, and point out the House at Winwall, first detected by the no less judicious than acute eye of Mr. Forby, and by him made known to Mr. Britton, who described and figured it in the work lately noticed. Is there another such in the kingdom? The question is one that may reasonably be asked, and one to which it is highly improbable that an answer could be returned in the affirmative. Not the least remarkable circumstance attending this house is, that there is nothing in its history, or character, or construction, to account for its having been thus preserved unaltered for at least seven centuries. Had it been the residence of some celebrated individual, or been distinguished for its size, strength, or beauty, the wonder would have disappeared; but of its occupants there is no record; and so far is it from being important in itself, that the whole building is only thirty-five feet long, by twenty-seven in breadth, and sixteen in height. Yet "does the outline appear to be entire and original, and everywhere strictly Norman."

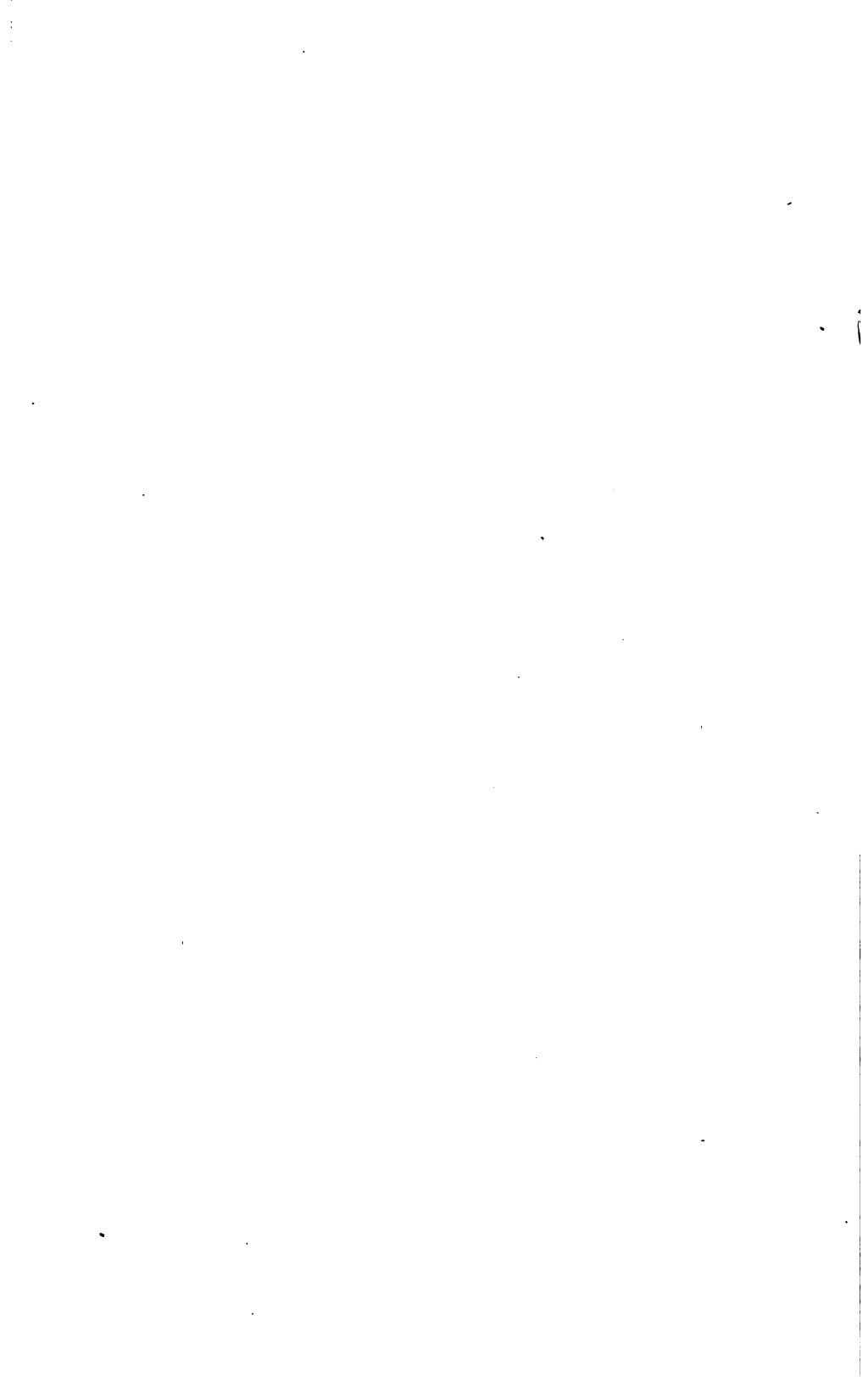
As regards Walls, Yarmouth with its towers, and Lynn with its gates, testify to the mode of enclosing and fortifying towns in days of old. The interior construction of the Yarmouth walls completely resembles that of those of Rome, as seen from the Monte Testaceo, in the vicinity of the Pyramid of Caius Cestius. But here, in the Norfolk town, the opportunity for observation has been greatly abridged of late years, indeed almost wholly taken away, by modern constructions. Of Gates of a different kind, the two great entrances to the Close at Norwich, those of St. Ethelbert and Sir Thomas Erpingham, are rich, and beautiful, and comparatively perfect, examples. The former was

erected towards the close of the thirteenth century; the latter, at the commencement of the fifteenth. Of a nearly intermediate date is the gate-house, the principal approach to the Palace, the work of Bishop Alnwyck.

And now, arrived at the portal of the residence of the President, this hasty sketch of the more important Antiquities of Norfolk, confined principally to the architectural as the most prominent, must conclude; as does the Preface, naturally, with him with whom it began; not, however, without thanking his Lordship for his protection to the Society; nor without hearty wishes—to him, for health and length of days to enjoy the honours and extend the usefulness of his mitre—to the Society, for permanence and prosperity—and to the members,

“For all and each a fair good night,

“And pleasing dreams, and slumbers light.”



**The Accompt** of RYCHARD DUNCKS, as well  
of all such Sumes of Monye as he have receyved  
as such Sumes of Monye as he have paied and  
disburced, for the trayning upp of the iiij<sup>xx</sup> Caly-  
ver men w<sup>thin</sup> the Citie of Norw<sup>ch</sup>, the xvj and  
xvij day of October, 1578.

	£.	s.	d.
IMPRIMIS, Receyved of Mr. John Sother- ton, Alderman of St. Gyles Warde . . . . .	-	viiij	j
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Itm. of Robert Stonehm, Connestable of Coslanye . . . . .	-	liij	xj
Itm. of Thomas Harrydaunce, Connstable of Heighm . . . . .	-	xv	x
Itm. of the Connstables of St. Peters of Mancroft . . . . .	iiij	v	iiij
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Itm. of Willm. Newhm, one of the Connstables of Berestrete . . . . .	-	v	-
Itm. of the Connstable of East Wym <sup>r</sup> . . . . .	iiij	ix	xj
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PAIED for thred to tye upp the gunpowder . . . . .	-	-	iiij
Paied for graye paper . . . . .	-	-	viiij
Paied to Robt. Porter for helpinge to weigh the powder in halfe pounds . . . . .	-	-	vj
Paied to Jeffrye Empson for iiij dayes worke in drieing of the powder, and deliuvring of the same in the field . . . . .	-	iiij	-
Paied to Thomas Thetford, laborer, for one dayes worke . . . . .	-	-	viiij
Paied to Rychard Nixon for a combe of lyme . . . . .	-	-	vij
Paied for di load of sand . . . . .	-	-	vj
Paied for carieing of tables and stoles to the Chapell-a-Field for the Commyssion <sup>rs</sup> . . . . .	-	-	viiij
Paied to Mr. Jennens, the Captayn, for trayning upp of the iiij <sup>xx</sup> Calyv <sup>r</sup> men, two daies . . . . .	-	xl	-
Paied to John Ansell for a hundred borde to make the Hoffe in Mussold to shote at . . . . .	-	v	viiij
Paied to him more for iiij <sup>or</sup> joyces for the same Hoffe . . . . .	-	-	xij
Paied more to him for setting upp and taking downe of the Hoffe . . . . .	-	ij	-

	£.	s.	d.
Paied to John Curtys for cariege of the tymber to Mussold and for bringing the same home agayn . . . . .	-	-	xx
Paied to Thomas Catton for a bothe for Mr. Maior . . . . .	-	v	-
Paied more to him for a fyrkyn of beare for Mr. Maior and his companye . . . . .	-	-	xviij
Paied to lxxv psons that were trayned upp in shoting in the Calyvsr twoo dayes, evy of them at viij <sup>d</sup> the day . . . . .	v	-	-
Paied to Mr. Wardeyn for trayning upp of the iiij <sup>xx</sup> Calyv <sup>r</sup> men twoo dayes . . . . .	-	xl	-

Exp. nos { THOMAS LAYER.  
THOMAS PETTUS.  
THOMAS STOKYS.

**The Account** of RYCHARD DUNCKS, as well of all sutch Sumes of Monye as he have receyved as sutch Sumes of Mony as he have paied and disburced, for the trayning upp of the iiij<sup>xx</sup> Calyver men w<sup>thin</sup> the Citie of Norw<sup>ch</sup>, the xiiij and xv dayes of November, 1580.

	£.	s.	d.
IMPRIMIS, of Mr. Thomas Gleane, Alderman for the Ward of Berestrete . . . . .	-	xxiiij	x
Itm. of Robert Newborowe, Constable of the same Ward of Berestrete . . . . .	-	ij	ij
Itm. of Nicholas Ryding, on of the Connstables of St. Peter's . . . . .	-	li	ix
Itm. of George Byrche and James Bathe, Connstables of Myddlewym Ward . . . . .	iiij	xiiij	iiij

	£.	s.	d.
Itm. of Walter Taynton, Connstable of Fybrigg . . . . .	-	xxxv	-
Itm. of Willm. Seaman, Connstable of North Connsford Ward . . . . .	-	xj	iiij
Itm. of John Wylkenson, Connstable of East Wymer Ward . . . . .	-	xliij	viiij
Itm. of Willm. Rogers, Connstable of Col- gate Ward . . . . .	-	xxv	vij
Itm. of Thomas Tesmond, Connstable of Trowse . . . . .	-	iiij	vj
Itm. of Thomas Raye and Sampson Fenn, Connstables of Heighm . . . . .	-	x	x
Itm. of Robert Wyllys and Willm. Nobbs, Connstables of Coslanye Ward . . . . .	-	xlvi	ij
Itm. of Mr. Nicholas Baker, for St. Ste- phen's Ward . . . . .	-	li	x
Itm. of the seyd Mr. Baker, for the Towne of Eaton . . . . .	-	iiij	x
Itm. of Stephn. Francklinge, Connstable of Pockthorpe . . . . .	-	iiij	-
Itm. of Robt. Pker, Connstable of Heylsdon	-	viiij	v
Itm. of Mr. John Sotherton, Ald. for St. Gyles Ward . . . . .	-	ix	ix
Itm. of Willm. Johnson, one of the Conn- stables of South Connsford . . . . .	-	ix	ix

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PAIED to lxxvij psons that were trayned upp  
in shoting in the Calyvrs twoo daies evie of  
them at viij<sup>d</sup> a day . . . . . v ij viij

Paied to Robt. Catton for y<sup>e</sup> setting upp of  
y<sup>e</sup> boothe in the Chaple-a-Field, for Mr. Xpofer  
Some, Maio<sup>r</sup>, and for y<sup>e</sup> rest of the Comysion<sup>rs</sup>  
uppon y<sup>e</sup> twoo mustering dayes, being the xiiij  
and xv of November, 1580 . . . . . - xviiij -

**Thaccount** of ROBERT GOLDMAN, Chamber-  
 leyne of the Citie of Norwiche, of and for all  
 sutche Sumes of Monye as he hath receyved as  
 well for the provysyon of Armo<sup>r</sup> and Munytyon  
 as for sutche Armo<sup>r</sup> as he hath sould; and also  
 of and for sutche Sumes of Monye as he hath  
 disbursyd as well for provysyon of Armo<sup>r</sup> and  
 Munycon as for amending, reparyng, and scoory-  
 ing the same; and also of and for the musters,  
 viewyng, and trayning of men and setting furth  
 Souldio<sup>r</sup> for the Citie of Norwiche, from the  
 Feast of S<sup>t</sup> Michael th'Archangell, A<sup>o</sup> 1587,  
 and in the xxix<sup>th</sup> yeere of the Reigne of our  
 Sovereyne Lady Elizabeth, by the grace of God  
 Queene of Englund, Fraunce, and Ireland, De-  
 fender of the Faith, &c., to and untill the Feast  
 of S<sup>t</sup> Michael th'Archangell, A<sup>o</sup> 1588, and in  
 the xxx yere of the Reigne of o<sup>r</sup> seid Sov<sup>e</sup>eyne  
 Lady Queene Elizabeth.

	£.	s.	d.
IMPRIMIS, Receyved of the Treasouro <sup>r</sup> of this Citie the xxv <sup>th</sup> of November, 1587, to buye goonpowder and arms w <sup>th</sup> for this Cytye	xx	-	-
Itm. Received of the same Treasouro <sup>r</sup> the xvij <sup>th</sup> of August, 1588, to buye powder w <sup>th</sup>	c	-	-
Itm. of Mr. Maior, dyverse Aldermen and Citizens, for sundry armo <sup>r</sup> sould to them at such pryces as follow, w <sup>ch</sup> wer sett downe and agreed upon by Mr. Maior and his brethren viz: for ix black corseletts at xlvij <sup>s</sup> apiece	xxj	iiij	-

	£.	s.	d.
Itm. for xxij whight corseletts at xlvs apece . . . . .	liij	-	-
Itm. for vi curatts, old and evill, at xvijs .	-	cii	-
Item, for ij almayne collers . . . . .	-	x	-
Item, for xvij collers for halbertmen at vjs	-	cvij	-
Item, for xij swords and daggards of the worst sort at vjs the sword and daggard .	iiij	iiij	-
Item, for v score pikes at ijs viij <sup>d</sup> apece .	xvij	vj	iiij
Item, of Mr. Ffrauncys Rugg for a petronell	-	xxvj	-
Item, of hym for a horseman's staffe .	-	iiij	-
Item, of Robert Browne the xij of Sept <sup>r</sup> . 1588, for cccix and half a pound of gun- powder, after v <sup>xx</sup> xii to the c, at xiid the pound	xxij	xvij	vj
Item, for xxxvj pounds of matche at ijob y <sup>e</sup> pound . . . . .	-	vij	vij
Item, for vj dozen di of sword gyrdles at xijs y <sup>e</sup> dozen . . . . .	-	lxxvij	-
Item, of John Hewar, smith, for ij dozen skuppett shovells . . . . .	-	xiiij	-
Item, for ccl souldiers coats at vs viij <sup>d</sup> apece	lxx	xvj	vij

### *Charges of Mustering, w<sup>th</sup> a Reward to the General.*

Payed to George Ffenne the xxij of April, 1588, for a guilt cupp wayinge xxxvij oz di, at vs viij <sup>d</sup> the oz., which was given to S <sup>r</sup> Thom <sup>s</sup> Leighton, Knight, Gen <sup>l</sup> of her Ma <sup>y</sup> forceys, for his favo <sup>r</sup> to this Citie . . . . .	x	xvij	ij
Item, to George Byrche for ij gallons of ypocras given to the seid S <sup>r</sup> Thom <sup>s</sup> . . . . .	-	xvj	-
Item, to Willm. Blomefild for iiij dozen iron bread given to the seid S <sup>r</sup> Thoms . . . . .	-	v	iiij

£. s. d.

Item, to Roger Ramyse for ij elnes j q<sup>r</sup> di  
of blew sarsnett, and ij elnes j q<sup>r</sup> di of yeallow  
sarsnett, for a skarfe for Captayne Sucklyng,  
at vjs the elne . . . . .

- xxviij vj

Item, for v yards di of Levan taffata, greene  
and whight, for a skarfe for Willm. Rogers  
whoo shott the great ordynance and attended  
all the musters, for w<sup>ch</sup> cause the same skarfe  
is given hym . . . . .

- xj -

Item, for v yards of greene and whight  
taffata for Arthur Jackson when he was fluter  
to Cap<sup>t</sup> Sucklyng's drum<sup>r</sup>, at ijs y<sup>e</sup> yard . . . . .

- x -

Item, for makyng the iij skarffs . . . . .

- - xx

Item, for wyne and cakes for the goon<sup>rs</sup> for  
shooting of the great ordynance in the castle  
yard that day the Gen<sup>l</sup> came into this Citie . . . . .

- - ix

Item, for beere and cakes for the Cap<sup>ens</sup> and  
Souldio<sup>rs</sup> when the skirmisshing was at Mous-  
hold . . . . .

- iiij viij

Item, to Cap<sup>en</sup> Sucklyng his ffee for trayning  
v dayes the second muster at xs the day . . . . .

- l -

Item, to his auntyent bearer for v dayes  
then . . . . .

- xvi viij

Item, to his iij seriants like time evy of  
them at ijs 6d evy daye . . . . .

- xxxviij vj

Item, to his drum<sup>r</sup> like time then . . . . .

- ix -

Item, to his fluter iij days then . . . . .

- v -

Item, to his clerk ij dayes then . . . . .

- iiij -

Item, to his fluter, like time then . . . . .

- iiij -

Item, to his ij droom<sup>rs</sup>, either of them . . . . .

- viij -

Item, to Cap<sup>tn</sup> Nettleams lieutenant, one day  
then . . . . .

- v -

Item, to ij sergeants then . . . . .

- v -

Item, to his auntyent bearer then . . . . .

- iiij iiij

Item, to his ij corporalls then . . . . .

- iiij -

	£.	s.	d.
Item, to Cap <sup>en</sup> Barbo <sup>r</sup> at Mr. Maior's commandem <sup>t</sup> to reteyne him w <sup>th</sup> , at S <sup>r</sup> Tho. Leyghton departure . . . . .	-	xx	-
Item, to Cap <sup>en</sup> Suckling, by like commandement, for trayning the first ij dayes . . . . .	-	xx	-
Item, by like commandement to Egerton, a lieutenant at ij musters, the first xvs, the next vjs viij <sup>d</sup> . . . . .	-	xxj	viij
Item, for cakes and bere at the ij last musters . . . . .	-	iiij	vj
Item, 4 <sup>oz</sup> di of gold fringe for Cap <sup>en</sup> Sucklings scarfe, at vjs vjd . . . . .	-	xxxij	ix
Item, for setting on the gould ffrynge . . . . .	-	-	vj
Item, for a gard of poynting for it . . . . .	-	-	ij
Item, for watching the boothe v nights at both the musters . . . . .	-	ij	vj
Item, to John Ansell's man for halfe a daye in takynge down the tent . . . . .	-	-	vj
Item, to Waller for carryeng a load of tymber tables, &c. to Musholde and home ageyne . . . . .	-	ij	vj
Item, for amending ij joyned stooles w <sup>ch</sup> wer broke . . . . .	-	-	vj
Item, to Mr. Bossum, provost marshall, the xxiiij of August, 1588, at Mr. Maior's commandement, for his paynes about the souldiers w <sup>ch</sup> wer sent to Yarmouth . . . . .	-	xl	-
Item, to Tho. Armyger, S <sup>r</sup> Willm. Heydens clerk, for a reward in writing a lre touching the same souldiers . . . . .	-	ij	vj
Item, to iij keelmen for carryeng the ccc souldiers to Yarmouth . . . . .	-	xxx	-
Item, to the keelmen when they wer hyerd . . . . .	-	-	vj
Item, to iij boatmen for gatheryng segg to strew the keeles with . . . . .	-	-	xviij

	£.	s.	d.
Item, payed to Mr. Roger Weld, by warrant, to paye at Yarmouth to the Capt <sup>n</sup>			
Item, for a bagg to send the monye in	-	-	iiij
Item, to a man to carrye the same monye	-	-	vj
Item, to hym for the chardges of a keele to bryng tharmor from Yarmouth home	-	xx	-
Item, for the freyght of a boat for himself and the Captaynes to com home in	-	vij	-
Item, in reward given at Mr. Maior's command <sup>t</sup> to a man of Lynne, whoo declaryng the meeting of the Spanyards on the seas by the Q (uenes) Fleete	-	v	-
Item, to Richard Scottow for a gallon of sack, iij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup> , and a gallon clarrett wyne, iij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup> , given to S <sup>r</sup> Tho. Leighton the first night he supped at Mr. Pecks	-	v	viiiij
Item, payed a horskeping at Cawston, w <sup>ch</sup> Cap <sup>en</sup> Barbor had hyred to ryde to the lieutenants	-	v	-
Item, to Empson, the xxvj <sup>th</sup> of September 1588, for shooting of the great ordynance on the daye of giving God thanks for the overthrowe of the Spanyards, and for scoring and setting them upp y <sup>e</sup> next day	-	ij	-
Item, to hym for haye to score them w <sup>th</sup>	-	-	iiij
Item, to ij men to attend upon the ordynance and powder that day & the next	-	ij	-
Item, to Henry Radoe and his ij men to shoote of the musketts and calyv <sup>rs</sup> on y <sup>e</sup> leads y <sup>t</sup> day	-	iiij	-
Item, to ij labourers for hanging owt the ancyents and dryeng the powder that daye	-	-	xx
Item, to the ij doorm <sup>rs</sup> and fluter and the trompetto <sup>r</sup> at the crosse that day	-	v	-



	£.	s.	d.
Item, to the waits that daye, for their service at Mr. Maior's comandement . . . . .	-	x	-
Item, to Preston, smyth, for iij forlocks and nayles for the great ordynance . . . . .	-	-	viiij
Item, to the gun <sup>n</sup> at the hall for bere . . . . .	-	-	vj

*Armour bought.*

PAYED to Richard West of London, the xiiij of Maye, 1588, for x whight corseletts, at xliiij s a pyece . . . . .	xxij	-	-
Item, to Thomas Hurst of London, armourer, the xv <sup>th</sup> of Maye, for vij black corseletts, at 46s .	xvj	ij	-
Item, to Edmond Damett of Yppeswicke, the xvj of Maye, for xxx curats . . . . .	xxx	-	-
Item, to the armoror <sup>e</sup> for lynyng xij hed- pieces . . . . .	-	iiij	-
Item, to hym for iij curats w <sup>th</sup> out hedpiecys .	-	xxx	-
Item, for hym for cc weight of yron shott .	-	xxiiij	-
Item, to Thom <sup>s</sup> Hurst for xx playne moryons or hedpieces, at vs xd a piece . . . . .	-	cxvj	viiij
Item, to hym for xx gorgetts, at vs viij d a piece . . . . .	-	cxiiij	iiij
Item, for ij allman collers w <sup>th</sup> half gantletts .	-	x	-
Item, to Mr. Wood of London, armoror <sup>e</sup> , for vj black moryons, at vs xd a piece . . . . .	-	xxxv	-
Item, to hym the xx <sup>th</sup> of Maye, for xx swords and xx daggards, evy sword and dag- gard vjs viij d . . . . .	vi	xiiij	iiij
Item, to a gyrdler in Woodstreete for x dozen gyrdles, at xs y <sup>e</sup> doz. . . . .	-	c	-
Item, to Mr. Turno <sup>r</sup> , the xxi <sup>st</sup> of Maye, for xij dozen skoopett shovells, shodd, at vjs the dozen . . . . .	-	lxxij	-

	£.	s.	d.
Item, to the Queenys pikemaker, the xx <sup>th</sup> of Maye, for v <sup>xx</sup> pikes, at iij <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup> a pyece	.xviij	vj	viij
Item, for xi Englishe musketts, at xxvijs a piece, with the rest, flask and toucheboxes	.xiiij	xvij	—
Item, to xx halberds	.iiij	—	—
Item, for iij hedds for the ancyent staves	—	vj	—
Item, for a dozen arrow heds for musketts	—	ij	—
Item, for naylls and buckles and roses for tharmor	—	viiij	viiij
Item, for a dozen flask stryngs	—	xij	—
Item, for ij ancyent staves	—	—	xx
Item, to Gyles Bechell of London, alien, for xxij Dutche musketts w <sup>th</sup> rests and bandeleres	xxij	—	—
Item, to John Cork, alien, for iiij guilt mus- ketts w <sup>th</sup> the rests, at xxiijs iiij <sup>d</sup> a piece	.iiij	xiiij	viiij
Item, for xi playne muskets, at 13 <sup>s</sup> 4 <sup>d</sup>	.vij	vj	viiij
Item, for vij calyv <sup>rs</sup> w <sup>th</sup> flasks and touche- boxes, at viijs vj <sup>d</sup> a pece	—	lix	vj
Item, for ix calyv <sup>rs</sup> w <sup>thout</sup> flasks, at vs a pece	—	xlv	—
Item, for iij Spanisshe rapyers, at ijs iiij <sup>d</sup> a pece	—	vj	ix

### *Caryage of Armo<sup>r</sup>.*

PAYED to a karman for carryeng ij loads of pikes and halberds from the pikemans hows in London to Bellinsgate	—	—	xij
Item, for carryeng xij dozen shovels from Estcheape	—	—	vj
Item, for packing xxx curats	—	—	vj
Item, at Smart's key for wharffage	—	—	xij
Item, for a sugar chest to pack in y <sup>e</sup> mus- ketts	—	ij	vj
Item, for naylles for the chest and a lyne to trusse it	—	—	xij

	£.	s.	d.
Item, to ij porters for carryeng them from St. Katheryn's to Bisshopp's gates to be packyd and for straw . . . . .	-	ij	vj
Item, for a long wicker baskett to pack in the Duche musketts . . . . .	-	ij	vj
Item, for straw, lyne, and ij porters to pack them . . . . .	-	-	xvj
Item, for ij drye fatts to pack the corseletts and curats in . . . . .	-	vij	-
Item, to a cowp(er) to sett in the heds and to mend them and nayles . . . . .	-	ij	vij
Item, to a porter for carryeng tharmor out of thold Jurye to pack it in Wood Streete . . . . .	-	-	vij
Item, for a hamp <sup>r</sup> to pack the swords and daggers in . . . . .	-	ij	iiij
Item, for lyne and straw to pack them with . . . . .	-	-	xiiij
Item, to ij porters for trussing it and layeng it into the carts . . . . .	-	-	vij
Item, to a karman to carry the hamp <sup>r</sup> w <sup>th</sup> swords to the carts . . . . .	-	-	vij
Item, to the shippers for carryeng the c pikes, xx halberds, and xij dozen shovells and thother arms all rated at iiij toone, at iiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup> the toone . . . . .	-	xvij	iiij
Item, to the kelemen for carryeng the same iiij toone from Yarmouth to Norwich . . . . .	-	iiij	-
Item, for the expenses of this accomptant when he ridd to London to buy tharmor . . . . .	-	xxxiiij	vj
Item, for his horshyer at that tyme . . . . .	-	x	-
Item, for boatehyer when he went to delyv <sup>r</sup> the lres to the Counsell and twyse to speake w <sup>th</sup> S <sup>r</sup> Thoms. Leyghton . . . . .	-	ij	vj
Item, for passage and repassage by water twise to Grenewich to speake w <sup>th</sup> hym for powder and for the great ordynance . . . . .	-	-	xvij

*Goone Powder bought.*

	£.	s.	d.
PAYED to Henry Barker, the vj <sup>th</sup> of August, 1588, for cccc and a di of gunpowder, at xij <sup>d</sup> the pound, at v <sup>xx</sup> xij to the hundred . . .	xxv	iiij	-
Item, to iij labourers for carryeng the vessells upp into the chamber at thospital . . .	-	-	xij
Item, to Mr. Gleane, Ald., the xx <sup>th</sup> of August, 1588, v <sup>xi</sup> pound of Hamborough powder, at xiiij <sup>d</sup> the pound, v <sup>xx</sup> to the c . . .	xxvij	xiiij	vij
Item, to hym for xviiij pound of matche . . .	-	iiij	vj
Item, to Harryson, a carryer, for carryeng matche and other things to the comon stathe to bee carryed to Yarmouth at that tyme . . .	-	-	viiij
Item, to a labourer for carryeng the powder bought of Mr. Thurston upp into tharmorye . . .	-	-	iiij

*Souldiers Coats.*

PAYED to Mr. Thoms. Pettus, Alderman, the second of August, 1588, for cloath to make souldiers coats, as by warrant signed maye appere . . .	lxxv	-	ij
Item, to Thomas Boonell, Willm. Morley, and John Cawe, dyers, for dyeng the said cloath, beeyng bayes and carseys, as by their bill appere . . .	xv	xj	-
Item, to Mr. Roger Weld, Alderman, for xiiij pieces of carseys for souldiers coats, as by his bille doth appere . . .	xvij	-	vj
Item, payed to Mr. Pettus, Ald., for yellow carsey to guard the souldiers coats w <sup>th</sup> , as by his bille dooth appere . . .	x	vj	viiij
Item, to hym for iij carseys w <sup>ch</sup> wer dyed yellow, w <sup>ch</sup> he receyved ageyn, wherfor allowed him, as by his bille appere . . .	xx	-	-

	£.	s.	d.
Item, to the shermen for dressing the bayes and carseys after they were dyed, as appere by the bille . . . . .	-	xxxiiij	viiij
Item, to certeyn taillo <sup>r</sup> for makyng cccxx souldio <sup>r</sup> coats at x <i>d</i> a piece, v <sup>xx</sup> to the c, as by a bille apperyth . . . . .	xiiij	vij	vj
Item, to Mr. Iohnson, Mr. Pye, and others for whight yncle to laye upon the same coats, as by a bille appere . . . . .	-	xliiii	ij

### *Scoring and Amending of Arms.*

PAYED to Edward Wright, armoror <sup>r</sup> , the xiiij <sup>th</sup> of November, 1587, for scoring & mak- yng cleane xxiiij corseletts . . . . .	-	xviiij	-
Item, to hym for scoring xiiij almanryvets . . . . .	-	iiij	viiij
Item, to hym for iij dayes woorks in scoryng the pikes heds, swords and daggards and other things . . . . .	-	iiij	-
Item, to Robert Cockett for makyng cleane and oylling the new swords and daggards . . . . .	-	ij	vj
Item, to Mrs. Pye, widow, the xvij <sup>th</sup> of November for xliiiij ells of soultage to make curteynes to hang before the armo <sup>r</sup> at vij <i>d</i> ob the ellne . . . . .	-	xxviij	vj
Item, to an upholster for iiij yards iij quters of dooble tuft mockadoe to arme the pikes w <sup>th</sup> , at ijs the yard . . . . .	-	ix	vj
Item, for ix yards of coulloured frynge for the same pikes at v <i>d</i> the yarde . . . . .	-	iiij	vj
Item, to tharmoror <sup>r</sup> for armyng the pikes . . . . .	-	-	xx
Item, for iij pounds of long bleue and whight thrydd ffrynge for the valence at ijs viij <i>d</i> . . . . .	-	viiij	-
Item, for setting on the ffrynge . . . . .	-	-	iiij

	£.	s.	d.
Item, to Edward Wright, armoror an his iij men and j apprentice the xxij of Aprill, 1588, and dyv'se dayes and nights for expedycon when S <sup>r</sup> Thoms Leighton was here, beeyng accompted in all xxxij dayes and nights in reparyng, amending, and fitting tharmor .	-	xxxij	-
Item, for dooble buckles, rose-naylles and other sorts of naylles, yellow buckram for hedpeces, bufflether for the corseletts, thongs to amend the corseletts, in and after the musters . . . . .	-	ix	vj
Item, to Mr. Nonys for lether to lyne ij bug barrells for powder for y <sup>e</sup> gret ordynance	-	ij	-
Item, to Mondson, the carpenter, for vij coyni <sup>rs</sup> for the great ordynance . . . . .	-	ij	iiij
Item, for lambskynnes to lyne the sponges w <sup>h</sup> for the great ordynance . . . . .	-	-	xij
Item, for iiij payer of tassles and stryngs for the ancyents, at xviiij <sup>d</sup> a payer . . . . .	-	vj	-
Item, for amending the ancyents and the cloath w <sup>ch</sup> coov <sup>r</sup> eth the tent . . . . .	-	-	viiij
Item, to Paschall the droom <sup>r</sup> , for setting ij new hedds to ij droomes . . . . .	-	v	iiij
Item, for amending an other droome which was broken . . . . .	-	-	xij
Item, for ij yards di of grene carsey at Mr. Maior's comandem <sup>t</sup> to make the droome a coat . . . . .	-	vj	-
Item, to xj yards of lace for it . . . . .	-	xj	-
Item, for vj yards of poynting . . . . .	-	-	xij
Item, for a quarter of whight fustyan . . . . .	-	-	ij
Item, to John Ward for making it, with ij <sup>d</sup> for sylke . . . . .	-	-	xxij

*Carryage of Powder and other Thyngs.*

	£.	s.	d.
Item, to Henry Radoe, smyth, for making one of the old pistolls w <sup>th</sup> a snapphance and a new stock for it . . . . .	-	xij	-
Item, to a tailor for ij dayes in helpyng to sell the soldio <sup>rs</sup> coats . . . . .	-	ij	-

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**Thaccompt** of ROBERT GOLDMAN, Chamberleyn  
of the Citie of Norwiche, for and concernyng a  
Benevolence granted toward the Fortyfycacon of  
the Town of Yarmouth, and for Prest Monye,  
Coats, and Armo<sup>r</sup> of men sent to Thetford<sup>r</sup> to-  
ward the Leago<sup>rs</sup> in Kent, in A<sup>o</sup> 1587, and in  
xxx yere of the Reign of our Sovereyn Lady  
Queene Elizabeth, and in the tyme of Mr.  
Ffrauncys Rugg's Maioraltie, w<sup>ch</sup> seid charge was  
imposed upon this Citie by S<sup>r</sup> Edward Cleere &  
S<sup>r</sup> Willm. Heyden, Knights, Deputie Lieutenants  
for the Countie of Norfolk.

	£.	s.	d.
IMPRIMIS, Rec. of Mr. Willm. Ramsey, Mr. Robert Davye, Willm. Herne, and Henry Bark <sup>r</sup> , collectors for the iiij great Wards of the said Benevolence, as by their iiij several bookes shewed to thaudit <sup>r</sup> . . . . .	cxx	v	vj

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£. s. d.

PAYED to Poynter, svnt to S<sup>r</sup> Edward Cleere, one of the Deputie Lieutenants, toward the fortyfycacon of Yarmouth Towne, by the appoyntment of the said Lieutenants, as by a payer of Indentures sealed in open assemblage for the receipt thereof . . . c - -

Itm. payed to Willm. Payne, svnt to the seid S<sup>r</sup> Edward Clere, for the chargys of xxv souldio<sup>rs</sup> appoynted to have been sent owt of the Citie for her Ma<sup>ty</sup>s servyce, viz: for evy one a coat xs, conduct monye vjs viij<sup>d</sup>, and v dayes paye iij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup> a piece, as by warrant from the seid Lieutenants, and an acquittance under thand of the seid Payne appeeryth . xxv - -

Itm. to Thomas Corye for writing an ingrossing this accompt . . . - - xx

Exp. nos { AUGUSTINE WHALL.  
THOMAS LAYOR.

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**Chaccompt** of ROBERT GOLDMAN, Chamberleyne of the Citte of Norwiche, of and for all such Sumes of Monye as he hath received as well for the pvysion of Armo<sup>r</sup> & Munycon as for suche Armo<sup>r</sup> as he hath sould; and also of and for suche Sumes of Monye as he hath disburssed as well for provysyon of Armo<sup>r</sup> and Munycon as for amending, reparyng, and scooryng the same; and also of and for the musters,



viewyng, and trayning of men and setting furth Souldio<sup>r</sup> for the Citie of Norwiche, from the Feast of S<sup>t</sup> Michael tharchangell, A<sup>o</sup> 1588, and in the xxx<sup>th</sup> yere of the Reign of o<sup>r</sup> So<sup>v</sup>eyne Lady Elizabeth, by the grace of God Queene of Englund, Ffrance, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c., to and untill the Ffeaste of S<sup>t</sup> Michael tharchangell, A<sup>o</sup> 1589, & in the xxxj<sup>th</sup> yere of the Reigne of o<sup>r</sup> So<sup>v</sup>eyne Ladye Queene Elizabeth.

	£.	s.	d.
IMPRIMIS, Received of Mr. Xpofer Layer for a rapyer sold out of th'armory . . . . .	-	ij	-
Itm. of dyverse Citizens and Alyens for xxxiiij pounds and a half of Gunpowder w <sup>ch</sup> was sold agenst the tryumph, at xij <i>d</i> the pound . . . . .	-	xxxiiij	vi
Itm. of dyu <sup>r</sup> se Citizens and Alyens for xxxj pound and a half of powder spent at the Feast, at viij <i>d</i> the pound . . . . .	-	xxj	-
Itm. of Thomas Bidwell and Jacques Wallwyn for xxx pound of powder that night, at like pryce . . . . .	-	xx	-
Itm. of dyverse Citizens, at the muster the xxij of June, 1589, for xxvij pounds and a half of powder at xij <i>d</i> . . . . .	-	xxvij	vj
Itm. of Mr. Bowde for a sword girdle . . . . .	-	-	xij
Itm. of Robert Carsey for takyng his curat ageyn w <sup>ch</sup> he had bought . . . . .	-	ij	-
Itm. of the Thres. of this Citie the xxx <sup>th</sup> of June, 1589, for monye to be bestowyd abowt martyall causes, as appere by warrant . . . . .	xxx	-	-

	£.	s.	d.
Itm. to hym for iij great muskett flasks . . . . .	-	ix	-
Itm. to Jaques Walwyn, alien, for a dozen flask stryngs for musketts . . . . .	-	viiij	-
Itm. for iiij bullett baggs of the best . . . . .	-	iiij	-
Item, to Thoms. Bodnell, alien, for an aun- cyent staff w <sup>th</sup> a hedd . . . . .	-	iiij	-
Item, to Willm. Fforde, ffletcher, for a dozen arrowes fethered, and heds for musketts, and a case for them . . . . .	-	-	xx
Item, to Henry Rade for a flask and touche- box for a calyver . . . . .	-	ij	vj
Itm. to hym for a beame to stond in the armorye to score the armo <sup>r</sup> upon . . . . .	-	-	xvj
Itm. for a pynte & a half of sallett oylle for the armo <sup>r</sup> . . . . .	-	-	xiiij
Itm. to Mr. Davy for a pound of emory to score the swords with . . . . .	-	-	iiiiij
Itm. for amending viij auncyents and set- tyng twyst about their edgys, w <sup>ch</sup> wer torne, ageynst the xix <sup>th</sup> day of November when the tryumph was . . . . .	-	-	viiij

Exp. nos	{	THOMAS LAYER.
		THOMAS STOKYS.
		AUGUSTINE WHALL.
		WILLM. HEARNE.

**Norwich.** A Muster taken before THOMAS LAYER, Mayor, DREW DREWRY and FRANCIS WYNDHAM, Esquyres, the viij<sup>th</sup> of Aprill, being Ester Mondaye, Anno 1557, for the furnyshing and appoynting of iiij<sup>xx</sup> shott of Calyvers to be trayned in the Cittie of Norwich, according to the terme of certaine lws and instruccions directed from the Quenes most excellent Ma<sup>tie</sup> and the Lords of her honorable Prevy Councell. .

## MIDDELL WYMER.

*Men appoynted to  
fynde Calyvers.*

Mr. Mayor  
Mr. Willm. Farroure  
Mr. Ro. Suckling  
Mr. Pecke  
Mr. Beamonde  
Mr. Christofer Layer  
Mr. Ric. Bate  
Mr. Goche  
Mr. Jo. Sotherton  
Mr. Tho. Farroure  
Mr. Bowgen  
Mr. Peterson  
Mr. Blows  
Mr. Pede  
Mr. Walter Haw  
Mr. Raff Seman  
John Wright  
Henry Maynard  
Henry Mylls  
Anthony Desolen \*

*Men appoynted to  
serve with Calyvers.*

Atkins	fur.
Robt. Holmes	fur.
Stephan Cowp	def. a kalyver
Christofer Leonarde	fur.
John Baker	def. in all saving a murrian
Robt. Fell	def. sworde and dagard
Willm. Prior	fur.
Thomas Wilson	def. a dagard
Nicholas Foster	def. a murrian
George Jackson	fur.
	non compmt
Richard Edyer	fur.
Thomas Plomerton	fur.
Geffery Hobarde	def. a stocke
George Wrethe	fur.
John Wright	def. a murrian
John Cockett	fur.
Willm. Vance	def. a sworde
Morrys Raynolds	
George Shorting	fur.

\* Anthony de Solen, or Solemque, of St. Andrew's Parish, one of the strangers from the Low Countries who were admitted and encouraged to settle here, appears to have been the first to introduce the art of printing into Norwich, *circa* 1570. (See *Corrox's Typog. Dict.*)

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Thes are to will and requier you that, upon the sight hereof, you give warnyng to the persons hereafter named, that they cause ther Calivers and Moryens, with all the furniture to every of them belonging, and such persons as before have been trayned or some other apte or mete men in ther steade, to appeare before me and other the Quenes Ma<sup>ties</sup> Justices, at the New Hall, on Thursday next, by viij<sup>h</sup> of the clocke in the forenone, when they shall have ther powder delivered to them by the Chamblyne of the Cittie, for the use of ther Calyvers in souch sorte as shalbe apointed, and that every of them do bringe some bulletts of lead fett for ther Calyver to shote at marks with it. Written the xiiij of October, 1578.

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Having received a copie of a comyssion from the Lords of her Majes<sup>tie</sup> moste honorable Pryvie Counsell, with a deputacion and instrucons from their honors unto us and others directed, for the vew and musteryng of dymy lances and light horses throughout this county; by vertue of which sayd deputacon and instrucons, These are to requier you and, in her Maj<sup>ties</sup> name, straightly to charge and command you, that you faylle not to cause to appear before us, at the usual mustering place for the sayd vew at Mushold, near Magdalyn Chappell, the v<sup>th</sup> day of October next coming by viij of the clock in the forenoone, all such persons within your        and (whose names wee herewith send to you) with all suche dymylances and light horses as every of them are rated and assessed to fynde, and to bee fully furnished accordyng unto suche dyrecons as hereafter followeth (viz.): every dymylance to bee eyther uppon one sufficient stoned trotting hors or else a longe trotting gelding, with a strong lether harnes, and eyther a steele sadle or else a very strong bowlstred sadle, with all good and sufficient furnytur therto .

belongeng. And for the man, one dymy lance harnes, furnyshed, one dymylance staf, one sworde and dagger and battle ax ; and for the light horseman, their honors think it expedyent that he shall now rather bee furnished his case of pisstolls, light horsman's staff, swoord, and dagger, a jack of plate or a cote of plate, with a skull for his head with cheekes covered with cloth or such like, or in place thereof a burgonet with a corslet, as before hath been descrybed. And also it is by their honors thought expedient, that the ryder shoold have his dublet sleeves stryked downe ~~with~~ some small chean or plate ; and yff any man shal bee otherwyse dysposed, to have his horseman armed with the curasse onely of a corselet.

It is also thought allowable that the guelding trotte or rack. And for the saddle to bee light accordyng to those of the longest northern light horsemen. And yet suche as a case of daggs may bee fastened to the pommell thereof. And that the hors or guelding bee rydden with a snaffle or light bytte, and further, that you cause every owner charged as before to bring with their horses and furnytüre before appoynted (in a billet with his owne hand subscrybed) the colors, marks, stature and height of every their sayd horses or gueldyngs and the furnytüre of the same with the names of the ryders, their armor and weapons also. Not faylling herein, as you will answer to the contrary at your peril. Given this 19<sup>th</sup> of September, 1584.

*The dymylaunce hors.* A launce must have a trotting hors or a lardge trotting gelding with a strong leather harneys.

A steele saddle or a very strong bolstred saddle with all good and suffycyent furnytüre thereto belonging.

*The man.* A dymylaunce harneys furnished.

One dymylaunce staffe, one sword and dagger, one battle axe.

*The light hors  
& ryder.* His case of pystolls, his light horseman's staffe.

A sword and daggar, a jack of plate or coate of plate.

A skulle for his hed with cheekes covered with cloath or sutche like, or a burgonet.

The gelding to trot or rack, and the sadle light after the order of the lardger northern saddle, and snaffle or light bytt. His dublett sleeves styked downe with som small cheane or plate, or the curasse of a corstlett.

Sir Robert Wood, K.	1 lance, 1 light horse
Mr. Corbett	1 light horse
Barnard Utber	1 light horse
Mr. Justyce Wyndham	1 lance, 2 light horse
Mr. Hen. Cornewallys, Esquire	1 light
Mr. Ry. Davy Esquire	1 light
Mr. Edward Downes	1 light
Mr. Tho. Holle	1 light
Mr. Will. Blennerhassett, Esquire	
Mr. Hamon Claxton, Esquire	1 light
Mr. Pagrave, Esquire	1 lance, 1 light
Mr. Augusten Sotherton	1
Mr. Anthony Warner	1 light
John Humberston	
John Holland	1 light
Robert Joyse, Gent.	1 light
Mr. Thomas Pettus, Ald.	1 lance, 1 light
Mr. Clement Hyrne, Ald.	1 light
Mr. Humfrey Rant	1 light
Mr. Hare	1 light H.

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Sent to the muster for the veue of horses on Mushould nere Magdalyn Chappell, the fift day of October, 1584. By Thomas Holle, one trotting or rackyng gelding, coler graye, branded uppon the nere buttocke with an H., of fourtene hand heigh, riden with a snaffle and a large scott

sadle, the rider Tho. Barker, furnished with a cote of plate, covered with crane colered fusten, with a red crosse both before and behind, a payer of sleeves layd with plate, a sword and dagger, a case of pistolets, a light horsmans steff, and a skull covered with redd clothe.

THOMAS HOLLE.

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*To Mr. John Pgrave, Esquire.*

These bee to desire you as you tender her Maj<sup>s</sup> service that wheare you made defalt this present v<sup>th</sup> October, to shew before us one launce furnished, That you doe shew before us at Mr. Commissioners house, on Mondaye next, beeyng the xij<sup>th</sup> of this instant October, at viij of the clock in the morning, one suffycient trotting hors or lardge trotting geldyng, with a billett of his coullor, pace, and stature. And hereof wee praye you not to faylle, or at the least to send us the billett of his stature and coullor the same daye, as you will answer the contrary at your perill, wheroof wee hope you will have good regard. Given under our hands this v<sup>th</sup> of October, 1584.

JOHN SUCKLING, Maior.

SYMON BOWDE, Alderman.

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To the Right Honorabill the Lorde Cromwell and the Right Worshipfull the Mayor of the Cytie of Norwiche and other the Quene's Maj<sup>s</sup> Commissioners for the Musters of Light Horses within the Cytie of Norwiche and liberty of the same.

First            my howse blowne downe in much was  
the yeres past to my hinderance and loss of  
200£., and after a berne of viij goffested set

uppe all the tymber thereof I bought. vij and viij myles from my house, and before it was all feneshed it was blown downe and mucche of the tymber broken to my great hynderans, and truthe it is that I am indepted and doo owe above 200£., as I will depose uppon my othe; and furder do paye yerely to the Quenes Maj<sup>e</sup> in lewe and stad of service to be done in the Castill of Blanche Flower iij£., as I have que-  
tance to approve the same, and also appoynted in other services.

Edward Downes, of Erleham, prayeth  
to be dyscharged of a light horse.

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*The Commissioners' Letters for Musters.*

After our veri hartie comendacons to your good L . The Quenes Maj<sup>e</sup> having had (of late) some conference with us of sondry causes of effectes and specialli concerning the strength and surety of her realm, hath seriously and disposedly sought to understand howe the forces of all her counties within the realme, both of horsemen and footemen, now known to bee in good state and furniture for servis. Wee coulde not give her Maj<sup>e</sup> anie other answer, but wee herd well thereof, consideringe in this laste spring tyme, all her Maj<sup>e</sup> Lieutenants had speciall charge eyther by themselves or by their deputies to make particular viewes and musters of all the forces within the precincts of thyr comission. But yet because they were prescribed to forbear to draw the people to generall musters by reason of the approching of the harvest, and that wee have not received such certificates from the Lord Lieutenant names as weare loked for: Her Maj<sup>e</sup> gravely considering howe by intermission dewe and perfecte musters



and by change of men (by death) or removing her forces, myght be greatlye diminished, and bothe armour and weapons wasted or damaged. And consideringe also, that God's goodnesse with her Maj<sup>e</sup> care, and charges upon the seas with her navies and an armie in Irelande, had stayd the kinge of Spaine's armie and navie, thoughte the same were verie great , all this yeere from approching to the coastes of her Maj<sup>e</sup> Dominions, wherbie it maye bee that manie of her subjectes have bene led into some kinds of securities, and so have neglected to kepe their forces in state convenient. That her Maj<sup>e</sup> moste certainlye understandeth, that the kinge of Spayne hath all this yere made grate preparacions in buyldinge of newe ships in all his northe coastes of Spayne, and in his Indians also, readie nowe to bee brought into Spayne. And hath given order to have great quantite of victuall, municion and habiliments for a grate navie and armie : so as (by common judgements) yf God's speciall goodnes doe not by some extraordinarie actions impeach his purposes, ther is no doubt but ther wylbe causes to expecte this nexte springe or sommer some verie great attempte by his navie and mightie armies, against this realm of Englande and that of Ireland also. Upon her Maj<sup>e</sup> grave consideracion hereof, her commandement is, that wee shoulde, with diligence by your Lordships, not onely advertise and admonish all her Maj<sup>e</sup> generall Lieutenants hereof, but also in her name, command them forthwith, now afore wynter shall approche, and specially in this nexte monthe, before the tearme shall beginne, to cause generall musters to be made, of all horsemen and footemen heretofore appointed, to be furnished and putte into bands. Wherefore wee doe moste earnestelye require your honors, and in her Maj<sup>e</sup> name wee doe comande you, that all busynesse sett apart you doe speedily directe these accustomed precepts to cause the musters to be made, of all the forces within your comission, in the best manner you can devise, and accordinge to sundrie former instruccions sente to you for that purpose ; to the which consisting upon manie

most necessarie poyntes, wee doe referr you without repeating the same by this our letter. And wee requier you, that all defects of capteyns, officers, soldiers, horses, armour and weapons, and all other things heretofore described, maye nowe, before wynter tyme, be provided and made perfect: So as before the next springe ther be nothinge founde wantinge. And of this your musters nowe to be made and presented before the mydste of October you do sende to us perfecte bookes as particularly as shalbe meete, that her Maj<sup>y</sup> maye see the same, before the ende of the sayde October, which shee verie earnestly requirethe for her better satisfacion and for her comfort to beholde what strengthe shee maye account to have (with Gode's goodnesse) to withstand the proude forces of the enemies of her kingedomes, countries and good subjectes. So prainge your Lordship to have such care in the performance hereof as may be to her Maj<sup>y</sup>' satisfacion: We byd your Lordship veri hartily farewell, from the Courte at Okinge, the last of August, 1590.

*Post scripte.*—Ther bee twoo matters to be lykewise regarded; fyrst, that no captens of footemen be discharged of anie horsemen, wherewith they were before charged, nor that anie be excused from servis for beinge a retaynour to anie person.

HATTON.	To the veri good L. the L.
BURGHLY.	Hunsdon, L. Chamberlyn to
CHARLES HOWARD.	her Maj <sup>y</sup> , her Maj <sup>y</sup> Lieute-
L. BUCKHURST.	nant for the Counties of
L. HENEAGE.	Norfolke and Suffolke.

Lord Chamberlyn,  
Suffolk,  
Norfolk.

*To the Constables of the Ward of Middlewymer within  
the Cytty of Norwich and to eyther of them.*

Thes are to will and comande you in her Ma<sup>u</sup> name, by vertue of her receyved from the Honorable Councell to the Deputie Lieufe tenants, that presently without delaye ye gather the particular sumes of mony of the persons hereunder written, so as the same may be redy by xij of the clock on Satterdaye next, to be payed towarde the furnytur and sending certeyne horsemen which are to be sent with all spede into Irelande. And this shalbe your warrant in that behalfe. Given under our hande this xxvj<sup>th</sup> of June, 1595.

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Of Mr. Thomas Layer . . . . .	vij	vij
Of Mr. Christofer Layer . . . . .	vij	—
Of Mr. Francis Rugg . . . . .	vij	iiij
Of Mr. Roger Welde . . . . .	iiij	—
Of Mr. Thomas Sotherton . . . . .	iiij	vij
Of Peter Peterson . . . . .	iiij	vij
Of James Bowgen . . . . .	iiij	iiij
Of Mr. Tytus Norrys . . . . .	iiij	—
Of Mr. Laurens Watts . . . . .	iiij	iiij
Of Mr. Robert Hall . . . . .	iiij	vij
Of Mr. Randolf Smythe. . . . .	iiij	vij
Of Mr. Thomas Lane . . . . .	iiij	iiij
Of Mr. Howghton Wedon . . . . .	iiij	vij
Of Mr. Willm. Steward . . . . .	v	—
Of Mr. Water Haugh . . . . .	iiij	—
Of Robt. Gaished . . . . .	iiij	iiij
Of Peter Ashemall . . . . .	iiij	iiij
Of Jamys Danyel . . . . .	iiij	—
Of John Sotherton . . . . .	iiij	—

THOMAS LAYER, Maior.

CHRISTOFER LAYER.

THOMAS GLEANE.

FRANCIS RUGGE.

THOMAS PETTUS.

## Norwich.

By vertue of letters directed by the Lords of his Majes<sup>ty</sup> most hono<sup>ble</sup> Privie Counsell to the right hono<sup>ble</sup> Thomas, Earle of Arundell, Lord Leutenant of the County of this Citie, and by vertue of his honor's comission and letters to us directed for performance of the same, These are in his Ma<sup>ties</sup> name to require and charge you that forthwith upon receipt hereof you in his Ma<sup>ties</sup> name doe straightly charge and comand all manner of persons within the precinct of your office named in the paper hereunto annexed, that they provide and make ready all such armor as thereby they stand charged withall, And that they shewe the same before us full furnished and without defect on Tuesday the xxiiij day of September next ensueinge, att the shootinge grounde on Mushold, And that you expressly comand all persons so charged to find armes that they themselves, their sonnes, or some other sufficient person abiding within this City doe serve in the same, And that all those persons so appoynted to serve doe mete together at six of the clock in the morninge of the said day, at the market crosse, from thence to be conducted by the muster mayster and the captaynes to the said shootinge grounde, and that noe man fayle of the due accomplyshment hereof, as they will answere the contrary at their peril. And that your selves be then there present bringinge with you this warrant and the paper thereunto annexed. Fayle not hereof this xxij of August, 1618.

We also hereby require you to certifie us of the names of all persons within the precinct of your office not named in this paper, and able to finde

John Smyth  
Willm. Cabbe  
Nicholas Spencer  
John Crow

Thomas Bozenyr  
Robt. Browster

Sept<sup>r</sup> 1542. This day a lett<sup>r</sup> ffrom the Duke of Norffs grace unto the Maier and Sheriffs of the Citte of Norwiche was redde in thes wordes.

With right hertie recomendacons these shall be to adv'tise you that the Kings Maiestie hath p'poured me to be his lieutenant Northwarde, to resiste the malice of the Skotts and to have the rule and ledyng of all the abill men w'in the shires of the Countie Norff. and Suff. and the Citie of Norwiche ffor the defence of the same, therfore I shall requyre you y<sup>t</sup> w<sup>h</sup> all diligence ye make due serche w'in the seid Citie what numbere of able men ye may ffurnyssh sufficiently hernessed, mete to s've the Kyngs highnes in his warrs ther, and to be redy w'in oone owers warneng when ther shalbe comanded ; and that ye c'tafie me here at Kenyng hale of the seid nombre so harnessed as is aforemenconed, a this side Monday at nyght next ensuyng at the ffurdest, and therupon I shall take order ffor prest money ffor them, and cotes to be delyved accordyngly. Ffrom my man<sup>r</sup> of Kenyng hale, the ij<sup>d</sup> daye of this instant moneth of September A<sup>o</sup> xxxiiij R. R. Henr<sup>us</sup> viij. After which Letter herde and understande, It is concluded that the Constables off ev'y warde shall all the able men ev'y of them in ther ward and comande them to appere beffore M<sup>r</sup> Meier and the Aldermen at i of the klok thys afternoon in the Castell Medow, ther to be sged\* and viewed accordyng to the p'porte and effecte of the seid lett<sup>r</sup>, at whiche hower M<sup>r</sup> Maier and the Aldermen mette, and aft<sup>r</sup> seved† them selves in iij p'tes, that is to saye, to ev'y grande warde ther Alderman ; and aft<sup>r</sup> view had of ev'y grande warde of the abill men, &c., the Constables had

\* Serged for serched.

† Severed.

comandement ev'y of them to warne the same able men vewed upon the seid serche to appere before Mr. Maier and the Aldermen at the Yeldhall the Mondaye next following, at vj of the klok in the fflorenoon, ther to be ffurder tried, serched, &c.

It. Mr. Maier and the Aldermen agreed to certifie to the Dukes grace accordyngly, &c. the nombre of xxv ablemen to be r'dy ffurnished and hernesed accordingly.

It. It is agreed ffurder that Mr. Mayer, Alder<sup>n</sup>, and other p'sons whose names ben underwreten shall ffynd hernes ffor the seid xxv men, and that p'vysuon shall be made at cone-v'yent tyme by advyce of a Semble ffor the satisfacon and contentacon of the seid harnes and other chargs conc'nyng the same, &c.

In p <sup>ms</sup> .	Mr. Maier	ij hernes	Mr. Lynsted	j h
	Mr. Leche	j hernes	Mr. Ffuller	j h
	Mr. Pykerell	j hernes	Mr. Catlyn	j h
	Mr. Rede	j h	Mr. Rugge	j h
	Mr. Fferror	j h	Mr. Wode	j h
	Mr. Styward	j h	Mr. Hemston	j h
	Mr. Sywhat	j h	Mr. Crooke	j h
	Mr. Grewe	j h	Mr. Codde	j h
	Mr. Ffelix	j h	Mr. Grenewode	j h
	Mr. Quashe	j h	Mr. Lawes	j h
	Mr. Buby	j h	Mr. Necton	j h
	John Barker hath p'mysed ij h		Mr. Lee	j h

S<sup>m</sup> xxvj.

The names of the able men taken upon the serche and appoynted to be ffurnyssshed and sufficiently harneysed and to be sent to the Dukes graces whan', &c.

*Hernesed.*

South Conesford	a Edmond Wodethorpe	Larance Bogerell	} Est Wymer
North Conesford	{ b Rob <sup>t</sup> Braesfoote	Robt. Curde a her	
	{ John Hunte, Jun <sup>r</sup> .	H. Erwyn a	
Berstrete	{ a Thomas Hamys	Adam Bilough a	
	{ b Jamys Richerdson	Willm. Fisher b	
St. Stephen	a Willm. Newson	John Childe a a	
	{ b Willm. Grabor	Willm. Skevyn b	
St. Peter &	{ b Xtopher Curtes	Thom. Brown a	
St. Egidy	{ a John Sturgeon	Willm. Mondforth b	
	{ b John Metton	Willm. Fulke a	
	{ b Brian Dorant	John Bowman a	

West Wymer	{	Robert Wells	Henry Herman <i>b</i>
		Thom. Andrewe	Willm. Mordew <i>a</i>
		Leonard Brown	

Sm xxvij trymmed, &c. Whereof x  
wer discharged ffor that the Dukes grace  
was contented w<sup>t</sup> xl ableme', and so re-  
mayneth xxvij of the nombre.

The names of them which wer allowed ffor ablemen upon  
the seid serge and ben comanded to contynue in the citie,  
and nat to be reteyned w<sup>h</sup> eny man untill ther be licened by  
Mr. Maier, &c.

[Then follows a long list of names, which it was not ne-  
cessary to give.]

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The teno<sup>r</sup> of the lett<sup>r</sup> ffrom Master Mayer and M<sup>r</sup>  
Sheriffs to the Duke of Norffs grace.

To the right high and myghtie p<sup>nce</sup> the Duke of Norffs  
good grace.

In o<sup>r</sup> most humble wise o<sup>r</sup> bounden dewts to yo<sup>r</sup> g<sup>'ce</sup>  
accordynly p<sup>'mytted</sup>, thes be to certifie yo<sup>r</sup> grace that ac-  
cordyng to yo<sup>r</sup> graces comandement, by yo<sup>r</sup> g<sup>'ces</sup> lres beryng  
date at Kenynghale the ij<sup>d</sup> daye of this instant moneth of  
September to us directed, we w<sup>t</sup> all o<sup>r</sup> dilygence have made  
due s<sup>'che</sup> w<sup>tin</sup> this citie what nombre of able men we may  
ffurnysshe sufficiently hernesed mete to s<sup>'ve</sup> the Kyngs high-  
nes in his warrs, upon which serge we have chosen out xxv  
ablemen mete ffor that p<sup>'pose</sup> whom we have redy, well  
appoynted w<sup>t</sup> hernes to attend yo<sup>r</sup> g<sup>'ce</sup> pleas<sup>ur</sup> that y<sup>r</sup> g<sup>'ce</sup>  
will be to us heryn. We send w<sup>t</sup> thes letters oon of our  
bredern ffor the knowlege theroff, and thus we all beseeche  
Jhu to p<sup>'srve</sup> yo<sup>r</sup> g<sup>'ce</sup> w<sup>t</sup> high hono<sup>r</sup> and victory, and as we  
be bounde shall ev<sup>r</sup> praye ffor the same. Yo<sup>r</sup> at comande-  
ment W. R (ogers) Mayer, and Ff. P. Sheriffs

of the Citie of Norwiche.

*An answer* } Afterward, that is the Tuysdaye the v<sup>th</sup> daye  
*of the lett<sup>r</sup>.* } of September ffolowing, M<sup>r</sup> Lynsted berer of  
 the seid lett<sup>r</sup> brought answer by worde that the  
 Duke g<sup>'</sup>ce wold not be contented w<sup>t</sup> soo ffew in nombre, but  
 will have ffiftye men in hernes and as many of them bowmen  
 as the citie can.

Item, It is ordered that ev<sup>'</sup>y alderman shall cause the her-  
 nes w<sup>'</sup>in ev<sup>'</sup>y ther ward to be brought into ther houses, and  
 to ev<sup>'</sup>y aldeman a certen nombre of men to be harnesssed,  
 and also the Chamberleyn to send to ev<sup>'</sup>y alderman sufficient  
 canwas and blanket ffor two cc slevyd jerkins.

Afterward, that is to say, the Thursday in the vigill of the  
 Nat. of o<sup>r</sup> blessed lady, M<sup>r</sup> Lynsted dd to the Dukes g<sup>'</sup>ce  
 w<sup>t</sup> a letter ffrom M<sup>r</sup> Maier and Sheriffs, whereoff the teno<sup>r</sup>  
 ffolowyth in thes wordes: Right high and mightie p<sup>'</sup>ince,  
 o<sup>r</sup> undoughted gracious good lord, humbly w<sup>t</sup> all o<sup>r</sup> herts in-  
 tending o<sup>r</sup> bounden duties to yo<sup>r</sup> grace to do the Kynges  
 Maiestie true s<sup>'</sup>vice, wee certifie yo<sup>r</sup> grace that wer yo<sup>r</sup> grace  
 by o<sup>r</sup> broder Lynsted, berer herof, willed us to p<sup>'</sup>vyde and  
 p<sup>'</sup>pare the nombre of ffifty ablmen for the werres in to Scot-  
 land, sith whiche comandement and afore the seid nombre  
 p<sup>'</sup>pared, oon Thomas Godsalue the young<sup>r</sup> brought unto us  
 comendacon comandement ffrom y<sup>r</sup> grace, and also did tell  
 and declare unto us yo<sup>r</sup> plesur and will to be contented w<sup>t</sup>  
 the nombre of xl able men well trymmed, wherfore in the  
 accomplysheng of the same, yo<sup>r</sup> latter pleas<sup>ur</sup> and will, we have  
 chosen oute of xl tallest and most apte and able men ffor the  
 warres wherof xix ar good and able archers redy trymmed,  
 w<sup>t</sup> hernes, bowes, arrowes, swords, and dagers, and xxj are  
 able men w<sup>t</sup> bills redy trymmed, w<sup>t</sup> billes, hernes, and dagers,  
 the whiche nombre of xl men, in man<sup>r</sup> and fforme aforeseid  
 trymmed and appoynted, we have redy to attend y<sup>r</sup> grace to  
 do the Kyng s<sup>'</sup>vice whansoeve<sup>r</sup> yo<sup>r</sup> grace shall comande, the  
 names of whiche xl men be w<sup>'</sup>ten in a scedule heryn en-  
 closyd. And thus Jhu p<sup>'</sup>sve yo<sup>r</sup> grace w<sup>t</sup> contynual hono<sup>r</sup>,  
 welth and victory, to all o<sup>r</sup> comfort, &c.



*Answer from the Duke's grace.* } And after, that is to saye in the seid ffest  
 of o<sup>r</sup> blissed ladye, M<sup>r</sup> Lynsted brough an-  
 swere ffrom myn lord, that he wasse very  
 well content w<sup>t</sup> the seid nombre and gevyth herty thanks,  
 and that the xl men shall be delывed at Gret Yermouth on  
 Sonday was senyth to S<sup>r</sup> John Clere, &c. And that John  
 Wulsey shalbe enp<sup>'</sup>sened at the Mayers descrescon, ffor that  
 he refused to do the Kynge's s<sup>'</sup>vice except he myghte have  
 suche chargs as requered to have hym self.

It. my lord comand to delyv<sup>r</sup> the soot taken ffor a  
 wherupon the Tuesday ffollowing he is discharged  
 accordyngly. And the Wedensday in the vigill of Saynt Ma-  
 thew next ensuyng the seid xl men wern sent to Yermouth  
 by wat<sup>r</sup>, at the charge of the comonaltie, well trymmed in  
 ev<sup>'</sup>y behalf, as in the accompte of the Chambleyns, more  
 playnly doth appare.

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In the xxxv of Henry viij, a letter was red from the  
 Kyng's Majesties highnes the tenor of which is as ffolloweth  
 in thes wordes: Trusty and well beloved we grette you  
 well, and late you witte that beyng determyned invade the  
 realme of Ffrance this somer w<sup>t</sup> a royall armye in o<sup>r</sup> owne  
 p<sup>'</sup>son, we have appoynted you to ffurnysshe us in the seid  
 voiage w<sup>t</sup> the nombre of xl able ffotemen, whereof viij to  
 be archers ev<sup>'</sup>y oon furnysshed w<sup>t</sup> a gode bowe in a cace  
 to carye it inne, w<sup>t</sup> xxiiij goode arowes, a gode sworde and  
 a dager, and the reste to be billemen well harnesssed ev<sup>'</sup>y of  
 them w<sup>t</sup> a goode bill, a gode sworde and a dager; signyfieing  
 further unto you that the more nombre of able horsemen,  
 either demylances or javelyngs well horsed and harnesssed,  
 you shal be able to ffurnysshe us w<sup>t</sup>all over and besides the  
 seid noumbre of ffotemen, you shall do us so moche the more  
 acceptable s<sup>'</sup>vice, wherof we requyre you to make certificate  
 w<sup>t</sup> all diligence to o<sup>r</sup> right trusty and right entirely beloved

cousin and counsellor the Duke of Norff. And also to have the same and the seid noumb<sup>r</sup> of ffortye ffotemen in suche order as thei maye be redy upon the next warnyng to be goven unto you by o<sup>r</sup> letter or otherwyse unto suche place as thei shal be appoynted accordyngly. Yoven under o<sup>r</sup> signet at o<sup>r</sup> Palayce of Westm<sup>r</sup> the iij daye of Ap<sup>l</sup>l the xxxv yere of o<sup>r</sup> reyn.

Wherupon it is ordered and agrede, that ev<sup>y</sup> alderman in his warde shall make serche of the moste ablemen in ther warde, and to certifie ther names w<sup>t</sup> ther p<sup>ersons</sup> on Wednesday at vij of the clok in the mornynge, and that the constables shall attende to them for the same.

Informacon ffor the ffornytur of suche as shal goe at my lord of Norf in the vangarde. Fyrste, ev<sup>y</sup> souldier to have a cote of blew clothe garded w<sup>t</sup> redde, aft<sup>r</sup> suche ffacon as all ffotemen be made at London that shal s<sup>erve</sup> the Kinges Maiestie in this jorney, and the left sleve to be trymmed after suche sorte as shall please the captayne to devise, p<sup>ro</sup>vyded alweys y<sup>t</sup> no jentilman nor other weare eny maner of sylke upon the garde of his cote save only upon his left sleve, and that no yoman weare eny maner sylke upon his seid cote, nor noe jentilman nor yoman weare any man<sup>r</sup> of badge.

It. Ev<sup>y</sup> man to p<sup>ro</sup>vyde a payer of hose for ev<sup>y</sup> of his men, the right hose to be all redde and the left hose to be all blewe, with one strype of iij ffyngars brode of redde upon the outsyde of his legge from the stokks downewardes.

It. Ev<sup>y</sup> man to hav an armyng doblot of ffustyeane or of canwas.

It. Ev<sup>y</sup> man to p<sup>ro</sup>vyde a capp to be made to putt his scull or sallett inne, aft<sup>r</sup> such sorte as I hav devysed, whiche Willm. Tailours capper of London, dwellynge w<sup>ith</sup>inne Ludgate, dothe make for me, wer ye shall hav as many of them as ye will for viij*d* a pece.

Afterward the same xl able ffotemen in all and ev<sup>y</sup> thinge

ffurnysshed accordynge to the seid letter and informacons,  
and goven them for ther rewarde and costes to Ippeswich  
ev'y of them ijs 6*d*, the names of them to be wreten on the  
other syde.

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The following is a copy of an original printed receipt for  
hearth-tax, given to Mr. Daniel Emerson, stone mason, who  
lived nearly opposite the Rampant Horse, in St. Stephen's  
parish. He was father of Thomas Emerson, Esq. of London,  
whose portrait is in the Guildhall, Norwich, and who in the  
year 1739 gave to the Corporation two gold chains, of the  
value of one hundred guineas each, to be worn by the  
Sheriffs of this his native city.

*Num<sup>b</sup> the 10 1600 & Eighty 8*

<i>REceived of Mr. Dan. Emerson</i>	} <i>S.</i>
<i>the sum of two</i>	
<i>Shillings, in full for half years</i>	
<i>Duty for two Fire-hearths in</i>	
<i>his house in S<sup>t</sup> Stephens</i>	
<i>due and ended at Michaelmas-Day</i>	} <i>2</i>
<i>last past. I say Received by</i>	
<i>Fol. 04</i>	
<i>L.</i>	

*Wm. Philipps, Collector.*

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*Extracts from an old Account Book of the Parish of  
Sprowston, read at the Meeting of the Committee in  
February, 1846, by the Rev. W. J. Stracey.*

	£.	s.	d.
1665. For a hood for the minister . . .	1	6	0
For bird lime 4d; for powder and shot 1s 6d . . .	0	1	10
For bread and wine at <i>Cristmis</i> . . .	0	3	6
1666. For a book of the Fire in London . . .	0	0	6
1672. For the two Tables of Commandments . . .	0	11	6
For the Book of Homilies . . .	0	8	0
1678. Collected on behalf of rebuilding St. Paul's Church in London, Oct. 17 . . .	1	16	0
1682. For a Book of Common Prayer which cost 20s (I paid ten myself) . . .	0	10	0
Paid for brooms, and a <i>Kalendar</i> . . .	0	5	0
Paid to two travelling gentlewomen . . .	0	2	0
For a book of the King's Declaration and Thanksgiving . . .	0	1	0
1689. For a poor man's box . . .	1	18	0
For a <i>shaldern</i> of lime 3s, and a load of hard-burnt bricks 9s . . .	0	12	0
Paid Goody Crabbin for washing the surplis and church powrch . . .	0	1	3
A new bell rope, 18 yards long, 3s; two passengers 4d . . .	0	3	4
1702. For the change of the flaggon and a new communion plate . . .	0	5	0
For kyling the cardows in the church . . .	0	1	0
1704. Paid at the Blew Boor, chusing as surveyer Goodman Warren . . .	0	5	0
For thorns to fence in the common 4s; for a man 2 days hedging and beer . . .	0	2	6
Timber for the eyle of the church . . .	4	7	0

	£.	s.	d.
1715. Paid for killing 14 foxes in our woods, to Sam. Lemon . . . . .	0	14	0
1719. Paid for clading of the widow Bernard with a gown, petecoate, bodeys, hoose, showes, apron, and stomercher . . . . .	0	18	6
For kyling the vermint <i>in</i> the church . . . . .	0	2	0
1720. Laid out at Esq <sup>r</sup> Longe's for and concerning cutting y <sup>e</sup> flags on the common . . . . .	0	5	0
23. Paid Denmark for kylling 15 foxes; paid Tubby for a hedgehog . . . . .	0	15	6
1724. And for getting 10 foxes and a badgerd, and 2 doz. caddows . . . . .	0	11	6
1747. 3 soulgers' wives a pass 1s; paid at y <sup>e</sup> Pop- ingjay 3s . . . . .	0	4	0
48. For 2 mats for the pews, and neelers . . . . .	0	5	0
1764. Paid for a new surplis, and making . . . . .	3	0	0
1795. A Prayer for the Princess of Wales—for the King's recovery . . . . .	0	1	6
Received of Alderman Weston 15s—a gift left by Mr. Warnes of 5s a year 125 foxes killed between 1715–1774, at a 1s a head			

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## BRIEF REMARKS,

ACCOMPANIED WITH DOCUMENTS,

ILLUSTRATIVE OF TRIAL BY JURY, TREASURE-TROVE, AND THE INVOCATION OF  
SPIRITS FOR THE DISCOVERY OF HIDDEN TREASURE, IN  
THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY ;

IN A LETTER FROM DAWSON TURNER, ESQ., V.P.  
TO HUDSON GURNEY, ESQ., V.P.

---

MY DEAR SIR,

I have much pleasure in addressing to you the following papers, all of them matters of curiosity, and one that I hope I may be allowed to call of peculiar interest, as connected with the great palladium of British liberty. For the first two of these, as for the principal part of the contents of the preceding portion of our Transactions, we are indebted to the permission most liberally given by the Municipal Corporation of Norwich, to our worthy member, Mr. Goddard Johnson, to make extracts from their archives and communicate them to us to be published. Those now sent have all been taken from one of the city-books, commencing in the second and ending in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of King Henry VIII. The third, the last of my papers, was most kindly sent by Sir Francis Palgrave from the Chapter House, the Treasury of the Exchequer. I need hardly say they are all of them hitherto unpublished.

You will feel with me, I am sure, that it were wrong on the part of a Society, expressly constituted with the view of

making known and preserving the Antiquities of Norfolk, to let slip the present opportunity of expressing the gratification with which they have heard of the attention bestowed upon the City Muniments by the present Council; who, not content with rescuing them from the state of disgraceful neglect in which they have long been suffered to remain, have consigned them to the care of a gentleman peculiarly suited to the office, as well by his acquaintance with the subject as by his devotedness to the pursuit. It would not be easy to find another man equally qualified as Mr. Johnson; and still less easy would it be to appreciate too highly the value of such documents, connected as they are with one of the most ancient and important cities in the kingdom—the records of its rights, its privileges, its immunities, and its liberties. Indeed, in this point of view, they are not to be regarded with reference to Norwich alone, but to the whole kingdom. Their character is scarcely less national than provincial. In a secondary point of view, as recording historical facts, topographical and genealogical notices, and occasionally the descent of property, they are also of no small interest. The Society therefore, I am persuaded, will earnestly hope that the Corporation will not rest contented with the cleansing and partially arranging of such muniments, but will carry to a suitable conclusion the work they have so honorably begun; and, following the example of the great Record-Office of the nation, will avail themselves of an opportunity they may never enjoy again, of causing a descriptive index to be made of the whole of their muniments, with a view to its being ultimately printed; so that the public may be made acquainted with their contents, and may be enabled to consult them when necessary, and may, with themselves, derive from them the information and advantage they are calculated to afford.

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## ON THE PURITY OF TRIAL BY JURY.

THE privilege of Trial by Jury, which has always been regarded as the greatest bulwark of the liberties of an Englishman, we are told by Blackstone, may be traced to the days of the Saxon Monarchy. The same opinion is entertained by Mr. Sharon Turner, who enters at length, and with much learning, into the subject. However this may be, no doubt can be felt of its having existed and been duly appreciated at the time of *Magna Charta*, wherein its importance is more than once insisted upon in express terms, and particularly in the chapter which provides that no freeman shall be hurt in either his person or property, "*nisi per legale judicium parium suorum, vel per legem terræ.*" To turn from Blackstone to a no less distinguished writer of our own days, we read with regret in the *Constitutional History of England*, that, however admirable in theory and really efficient in practice under constitutional sovereigns, the institution has but too frequently failed to afford the promised protection. Jurors cowered before the power of the Star Chamber, or if, as in the instance here adduced, they dared to prove their integrity by their verdict, became victims of its arbitrary power. The usurped jurisdiction of this tribunal, which continued in a greater or less degree through all the period of the Plantagenet family, was carried much further and exercised more rigorously under the Tudors, the time now in question. The wholesome provision, "*de facto respondent juratores, de jure judices,*" existed but in words. "If," says Sir Thomas Smith, in his *Treatise on the Commonwealth of England*, "they do pronounce 'not guilty' upon the prisoner, against whom manifest witness is brought in, the prisoner escapeth, but the twelve are not only rebuked by the judges but also threatened of punishment, and many times commanded to appear in the Star Chamber, or before the Privy Council for the matter." He goes on to say, "I have seen



in my time, but not in the reign of the king now (Elizabeth), that an inquest, for pronouncing one not guilty of treason contrary to such evidence as was brought in, were not only imprisoned for a space, but a large fine set upon their heads, which they were fain to pay; while another inquest, for acquitting another, beside paying a fine, were put to open ignominy and shame." Even so late as the Restoration, to use the words of Mr. Hallam, "notwithstanding the reformers of 1641 had lopped off that unsightly excrescence from the constitution, the Star Chamber, the judges and other ministers of justice, for the sake of their own authority or that of the crown, devised various means of subjecting jurors to their own direction, by intimidation, by unfair returns of the panel, or by narrowing the boundaries of their lawful function."

On such a topic it were easy to multiply quotations and adduce examples; but the present occasion rather calls for brevity. Having spoken therefore of our juries in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, I will only add a few words illustrative of their nature and constitution in the thirteenth. In doing this, I shall borrow the singularly graphic description given us by Sir Francis Palgrave in his *Tale of the Merchant and the Friar*. A trial was about to commence—"Sheriff, is your inquest in court?" said the Mayor. "Yes, my Lord," replied the Sheriff; "and I am proud to say it will be an excellent jury for the crown. I, myself, have picked and chosen every man upon the panel. I have spoken to them all; and there is not one whom I have not examined carefully, not only as to his knowledge of the offences of which the prisoner stands charged, but of all the circumstances from which his guilt can be collected, suspected, or inferred. All the jurors are acquainted with him: eight out of the twelve have often been known to declare upon their oath, that they were sure one day he would come to the gallows; and the remainder are fully of opinion that he deserves the halter. My Lord, I should ill have performed

my duty, if I should have allowed my bailiffs to summon the jury at haphazard, and without previously ascertaining the extent of their testimony. Some perhaps know more, and some less ; but the least informed of them have taken great pains to go up and down in every corner of Westminster, they and their wives, and to know all they could hear concerning his past and present life and conversation. Never had any culprit a better chance of having a fair trial."

It remains but to be seen how far the following example responds to what might be expected from what has gone before.

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Memorand, that the vijth day of Nouvember, theight yere of the reign of our sovraign lord, Kyng Henry theight, John Wellys, Robt. Denton, John Pepir, Willm. Swyfte, Thomas Buston, Robt. Bothe, Thomas Snellyng, John Lynghook, Gilbt. Palfreyman, John Marsham, Richard Harby, and Willm. Spregy, whiche acqyuted Walter Jamys, John Doo, Benet Bullok, and Edmond Stuttlie, notwithstanding that they hadde good and substanciall evydence geven ayenst the said felons at the last gaole delyvry at Norwiche, as the chieff Justice of the King's Benche, the lord Edmond Howard, and Willm. Elis, one of the Justices of the Peece there, openly declared before the lordes in the presence of the said Jurye ; for the whiche periurye soo by them commytted, it is by the lordes of the King's most honourable Counsell adiuged and decred, that the said iurye shall do the pennance folowyng : that is to say, that they shalbe commytted to the flete, there to remayne til to morow ; and that than, that is to say to morowe, at ix of the klok, they shalbe brought by the warden of the flete into Westm. Halle, with papers on ther hedes, wheryn shalbe wreten in great letters, thes men be wilfully periurid ; and, with the same papers on there hedes, they shalbe ledde thries abowte the halle of Westm. aforesaid, and than to be ledde by the said warden of the flete to the flete

ayen, there to remayne till Monday; and on Monday in the mornyng to be hadde into Chepe syde, and there shall go abowte the crosse in Chepe thries; and than they shall retorne to the flete, and there remayne till Tuesday, and then to be brought agen before the lordes, to be bounden by recognysaunes to do the same pennance att hooome in ther countrie att Norwiche; and that a precepte shall be directed by writte unto the Maiour and Sheriffs of the Citie of Norwyche aforesaid, to se the said partes do ther said pennance in the said Citie, vpon Saturday the xxij day of this present moneth of Nouember, openly in the market place there, with papiers on ther hedes, wherupon shalbe wreten in great letters thes wordes abovewreten.

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#### ON TREASURE-TROVE AND INVOCATION OF SPIRITS.

THE finding of gold and silver, whether coin, plate, or bullion, hidden in the earth and commonly known by the name of *Treasure-trove*, was naturally a matter of more frequent occurrence in former times than at present; and the amount was then more considerable. The hoards so detected were even regarded of sufficient moment in the eye of the law to constitute a part of the royal revenue. But this privilege of the crown ceased to exist as often as an owner was known or a claimant came forward; for in such cases the right no longer vested in the sovereign, but in them; as it did in the lucky finder, when the treasure lay upon the surface of the soil or buried in the deep. The law and equity of the case are briefly but clearly explained by Blackstone, who concludes his observations upon the subject, by stating that, "When the Romans and other inhabitants of the respective countries which composed their empire, were driven out by the northern nations, they concealed their money underground; with a view of resorting to it again when the heat

of the irruption should be over, and the invaders driven back to their deserts. But, as this never happened, the treasures were never claimed; and on the death of the owners the secret also died along with them. The conquering generals, being aware of the value of these hidden mines, made it highly penal to secrete them from the public service. In England, therefore, as among the feudists, the punishment of such as concealed from the king the finding of hidden treasure was formerly no less than death; but now it is only fine and imprisonment."

But the following papers do not refer simply to the question of treasure-trove: the latter of them even mentions it only incidentally. Both embrace two other points upon which information will be sought in vain, either in the author just quoted, or in the several law-dictionaries, or other writers that I have had the opportunity of consulting,—I mean the issuing of licenses, by which the king grants the right to search for hidden treasures, and the invoking of spirits in the pursuit. As regards licenses of this nature, what we have left us touching them appears very scanty. Sir Francis Palgrave tells me that he finds two such upon the rolls; the one bearing date in the 11th, the other in the 12th year of the reign of King Henry VIII. The latter of these, which is of the same date as that before us, is in favour of Sir Edward Belknap, knight, John Hertford, gent., and John Jonys, goldsmith, authorizing them to dig for precious metals in certain mines (described) in the counties of Cornwall and Devon, pursuant to the covenant of an indenture of 4th Dec. 11th Henry VIII. But the only commission on the rolls in which the name of Robert, Lord Curzon,\* is mentioned, is

\* Banks, in his *Extinct Peerage*, says of Robert Lord Curzon—"Of this family there certainly is no mention in Dugdale or any other Baronage, as having anciently been ranked among the barons of the realm: yet in Gibson's *Camden's Britannia*, in the account of Derbyshire, notice is made of Sir Robert Curzon, knighted by Henry VII., and created a Baron of the Empire by Maximilian, A. D. 1680, on the account of his singular valor. On whom

one without date, to ascertain the bounds of the liberties of the town of Ipswich. Even this, however, has so far an interest in the present case, as it tends to connect him with these two sister-counties, over which, and which alone, his right of search extended. The examinations before the Court at Norwich evidently show that he had delegated his power of search to one William Smith, and to a servant of his own, of the name of Amylion, and that they had gone from place to place, not only digging themselves, but taking bribes from several persons for leave to do the same; as likewise for screening from punishment those who had presumed so to do, unauthorized. And here the raising of spirits is mentioned, as having been had recourse to on three several occasions; each time by a priest. But it is not therefore to be supposed that the practice was confined to the clergy, or was of unfrequent occurrence. The legitimate inference seems to be to the contrary; for, in a variety of places, Smyth and his colleague got possession of chrystals; in one instance from a lime-burner, in another from a husbandman; and chrystals, it is well known, were employed in sorcery; as it is most probable that these were, from the value set upon them.

Neither chrystals nor stones \* of any sort are mentioned in

also King Henry VIII., in like manner, is said to have conferred the title of a Baron of England, and assigned to him a liberal pension. But it does not appear he ever had a voice or seat in parliament. He died s. p."

\* On the subject of the use of such things in incantations, much information will be found in Sir Henry Ellis' edition of Brand's *Popular Antiquities*, II. &c., p. 413 and 491. My late friend, General Vallancy, in his *Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis*, No. XIII., p. 17, tells us "in the Highlands of Scotland, a large Chrystal, of a form somewhat oval, was kept by the priests to work charms by. They were once common in Ireland."—Butler, in his *Hudibras*, says of a noted astrologer,

"Kelly did all his feats upon  
The Devil's looking-glass a stone;"

and Grose, in his *Essay on Popular Superstitions*, subjoined to his *Provincial Glossary*, p. 111, records that, "another mode of consulting spirits was by the Beryl, by means of a speculator or seer. The method was this: having

the paper that follows, which I received from Sir Francis Palgrave. Yet this is almost entirely confined to witchcraft; and treasure-trove is but casually noticed in it, as the raising of spirits is in the other. As a document it is full of curiosity: I hope too of interest. Sir William Stapleton, as he styles himself—the word, *Sir*, being the common designation of a priest in those days—addresses his letter to Thomas Cromwell, whom he, strangely as it may sound to us, calls “Lord Legate.” Stapleton had been a monk of our mitred abbey of St. Bennett in the Holm, whence he had been fain to escape, to avoid a repetition of the punishment he had frequently incurred by an undue attachment to his bed in a morning. To obtain his liberty, a dispensation was required; and this it was necessary to purchase. But he was penniless; and his only resource lay in magic arts for the obtaining of the desired end. By such he hoped to arrive at hidden treasure; and the letter is chiefly filled with his many attempts for the purpose. In the prosecution of them, he states himself to have been aided by the incumbents of several Norfolk parishes, whom he names. Among others, the parson of Lessingham, he tells us, actually succeeded in raising Obe-ryon, Inchubus, and Andrew Malchus; but not one of them would give him the desired information; nor had poor Stapleton better success in any similar attempt. There can be little doubt that it is greatly owing to such, that when Mr. Goddard Johnson, a few years ago, undertook to explore the recesses of our Norfolk barrows, he found they had been

repeated the necessary charms and adjurations, with the Litany or invocation peculiar to the spirits or angels he wishes to call (for every one has his peculiar form) the seer looks into a chrysal or beryl, wherein he will see the answer, represented either by types or figures, and sometimes, though very rarely, will hear the angels or spirits speak articulately. Lilly describes one of these beryls or chrystals. It was, he says, as large as an orange, set in silver, with a cross at the top, and round about engraved the names of the angels, Raphael, Gabriel, and Ariel.” Different kinds of stone were likewise employed; and, occasionally, a piece of coal.

opened previously. The same had even happened to that at Felmingham, notwithstanding the many urns found in it by our colleague, Mr. Gunn, and the other curious articles described and figured by another member of our society, Mr. Hart, in his valuable Lecture. Stapleton expressly mentions Felmingham among the places he visited. But urns were not the object of his inquiry: they would have gone but small way towards the buying of his dispensation. I enter into no further details respecting the contents of the letter; trusting I have said enough to awaken curiosity, which I can promise the reader he will find gratified. Sir Francis Palgrave has reduced the orthography and language to the present standard, leaving the sense altogether unaltered.

*On Treasure-trove.*

*Mem.* That I Lord Corson haffe geffe leve on to William Smyth of Clopton and Amylion, myne aune servant, by atoryte to make cherche ware thei can have knowlege of any Tresour hidde in the ground or in the water, w'in the Sherryys of Sowfolk or Norfolk, w'in franchise or w'out, to breke the ground be night or be day; and shwch tresour as shall come to ther hannes trwly to kepe it ov' to the Kyng's behove and myn owne, to suche tyme as it shall be delyved ov' to my handes, and so the Kynges part had, the residew to be distribut to me and to them that goose aboute the labore of it. And also I geffe them leve and atoryte to enquere of any that hath goone about ony diggyn or brekyng of ony grounde w'owt the Kynges licence, or by myne by the atoryte of that I have of the Kinges heynes, to let me have knowlege of them by the atoryte y' I have by the Kyngs gracious plakard, which specifies more larger than this my writing; and also whosoever letts or trubills the forseid named my deputies, thei for to stond to the coste and charge of the lets, and ther goods to stond at the Kyngs plesieure, and ther boddies to be ponyssh at the Kyngs will. Wret w' myne aune hand the

xij yeer of o' sourayne lord Kyng Herry the viij the x day of Mche, & me Robart Corson.

**Conduc.** Alderm. viz. Edward Reed Maioris Civitatis Norwici, Johis Clerk, Willi Hert, Robti Jannys and Johis Marsham, ibm fact. tercio die Junij, Anno R. R. Henrici Octavi tercio decimo.

Richard Lord, of Norwich, surgeon, exameth, saieth and deposeth that one Willm. Smyth of Clopton in the Countie of Suff. yoman, by colour of a plakard made to the same Smyth, one Amylyon and Judy, by lorde Curson for digging of hilles, toke of one Wikman of Morley Swanton in the Countie of Norff. xs., for to release the seid Wikman, for that the same Wikman shuld not goo with the same Smyth to lord Curson for digging of hills, which the same Smyth surmysed uppon the same Wikman. *Item*, the seid Richard saieth also, that the same Smyth toke from one White of Norwich, lymbrenner, a cristall ston and xij*d.* in money for digging of hilles, which the same Smyth surmysed upon the same White, so that the same White shulde not be putte to ffurther trouble. *Item*. the seid Richard saieth that the seid Willm. Smyth tooke of one Willm. Goodred, of Grette Melton, in lyke maner a cristall ston and certen money, how moche he knowe not, ffor which the seid Willm. Smyth and Amylyon made the same Goodred a quittance of discharge for any digging of hilles. *Item*, the seid Richard Lord saieth that the same Willm. Smyth took from one John Wellys of Hunworth beside Holte Market, certen books and money, how moche he knowe not, to discharge the same Wells of suche matters as the same Smyth alledged ayenst the seid Wells concernyng digging of hilles.

*Item*, the said Willm. Smyth sayeth y<sup>t</sup> he, w<sup>h</sup> the said Amylyon, George Dowsing dwellyng in Saynt Ffasts, scolemaster, Willm. Judy and Thomas Smyth, wern at a groundelyeng besides Butter hilles w<sup>h</sup>in the walles of the Citie, about ij or iij of the klok in the mornyng, w<sup>h</sup>in a fforthnight after



Est' last past and ther digged for tresour trovy, but he saieth thei ffound nothing. *Itm.* He saieth that the said George at Saunders hous in the Mark' of Nor<sup>h</sup>, ther being then with hym S<sup>r</sup> Willm. \* \* \* pisshe prest of Saynt Gregoryes & others, and ther the said George reised a spirett or ij in a glasse, & the said S<sup>r</sup> Willm. held the glasse in his hande, but one S<sup>r</sup> Robt. Cromer began & reised a spiret ffirst.

The said George examd, saieth, that about a ffortenyght after Ester last passed, the said Willm. Smyth, Amylyon & Judy cam to hym to his house in Saynt Ffasts, and amonges conversacions the seid Smyth, Amylyon & Judy said that thei herde seye that the same George shulde be seen in astrony-mye; and moreov<sup>r</sup> the same Smyth seid that he hadde autoritie to take any maner of person, secler or regler, as he thought best, to be w<sup>h</sup> them at eny brekyngs of grounde ffor tresour for the Kyng's profight & my Lord Corson; and the seid George answerd that if he coude profight the Kynges grace or my lord Curson, he wolde do the best that he coude. Wherupon the said George was with the said Willm. Smyth, Amylyon, Judy, & others whom we know not, at the digging of a grounde beside Butter hilles within the Citie of Norwich, but he seith they ffounde nothing ther. Also he saieth that, aft<sup>r</sup> that, he was in company with the said Willm. Smyth, Amylyon, Judy, &c. at the brekyng of a grounde about Seynt Willm. in the Wood by Norwich; but thei ffounde nothing that day that the same George was with them; but he saieth that the said Smyth, Amylyon, Judy, &c. wern about the seid grounde another daye, he being absent; and whether thei ffounde any thing that day or no he knew not. *It.* the seid George further saieth that he was in company w<sup>t</sup> S<sup>r</sup> Robt. Cromer of Melton, and other prests to hym unknown, and the seid Smyth, Amylyon, and Judy, at Saunders hous in the Mark' of Norwich, and ther the seid S<sup>r</sup> Robt. Cromer and George constreyned a vision of a spirit to appere in a ston which the seid S<sup>r</sup> Robt. Cromer hadde conclude aforetyme, and ther iij or iiij see the same vision as thei seid.

Septimo die Junij, anno R. R. H. viij, xiiij.

Amylyon confesseth that Wikman dede geve to Amylyon & Smyth xs. to spare hym, that he should not come before lord Corson for digging of hilles, till he shuld cum in to Norff.

Amylyon saith that he hadde no money of White, but if it were in suche somes of money as Smyth delyved to hym at dyv<sup>n</sup> tymes which passed not xs. or a nobill in all, for all persons touching hilles digging.

Amylyon doth saye that he hadde nouthen ston nor money of Godred, but he saieth he hadde a stoon of a carpent<sup>r</sup> whos name he do not knowe, but he supposeth it was the same ston.

Amylyon & Smyth sayeth he toke of Spalle vs. or ther about in rewarde. Amylyon saieth he was w<sup>t</sup> the said Smyth & other at the digging of the grounde at Butter hilles in the Citie as is aforesaid.

The said Amylyon also saith he was at Saunders when S<sup>r</sup> Robt. Cromer held upon a ston; but he coude not perceyve any thing therby; but he saieth that George Dowsing dede areyse in a glasse a litill thing of the length of an ynche or ther about, but whether it was a spiret or a shadowe he can not tell, but the seid George said it was a spirett.

The said Amylyon saieth also that Smyth toke S<sup>r</sup> Rob. Cromer and delt w<sup>t</sup> him oncourtesly, wherewith the same Amylyon was myscontented, &c.; and saieth also that he was not privy ner hadde knowlege of any money that should be taken from Godred. The said Amylyon saieth he was with Smyth and others at the digging of the grounde at Saynt Willm. in the Woode.

**Conboc.** Alderm. videlit Johis Clerk deputat, Edwardi Rede Majoris Civitatis pdce, Robti Long, Johis Marsham, Johis Bustyng, & Thome Baubergh, fact. ibm xix die Junij, Ann. R. R. Henrici Octavi xiiij.

William Goodred, of Grette Melton in the Countie of Norff. husbondman, sworn, saieth and deposeth that on Saynt Georgs Eve last passed, the said Judy with one Thomas (William) Smyth, a carpent', cam to the said Goodred than beyng in Melton ffield aforesaid at his plough; and the seid Judy saying amongs other convercacions to the said Goodred that he was a hilldigger, and for that ther toke the said Goodred and brought hym to one Bailes of Melton aforeseid keepyng an alehous, wher the said William Smyth, Amylyon, and also Thom. Downes of Melton aforeseid, gent., Robt. Hervy of the same, w<sup>t</sup> divse others wern drinkyng; and incontynent the seid William Smyth, Amylyon, & Judy hadde the same Goodred into the yerd ther by them selff, examynyng the same Goodred upon hill digging; insomoch that the said Willm. Smyth said to the said Goodred, that if he wolde not confesse to them that he was an hille digger, he wold thrust his dagnar throwe his chekes. Wheronto the same Goodred answerd alwey that he was noon; and, when the same Will. Smyth, Amylyon, & Judy, perceyved that the said Goodred wold nothing confesse to ther mynds, then thei axed hym what money he wolde geve to them to have no ffurther trouble; but the said Goodred wold geve ner graunte them nothing; wherupon the said Will. Smyth, Amylyon, & Judy threted, and said that thei wolde lede the said Goodred to Norwich Castell. And then the said Downes and Robt. Hervy, w<sup>t</sup> others beyng at the said alehous, heryng the demeanor of the said Will. Smyth, Amylyon, & Judy to the said Goodred, cam to them & entreted the mater; and also the said Downes proferd the same Smyth to have been suertie for the same Goodred in c lbs; but the said Smyth, Amylyon, & Judy wolde not; but brought the said Goodred forth till thei cam to Lytell Melton; and the said Downes and Hervy cam forth w<sup>t</sup> them, and ther one M<sup>r</sup> Calle met with them, who asked them of the mater. And that here the same M<sup>r</sup> Calle also proferd hym selff to have ben suertie for the same Goodred; but the same Willm. Smyth, Amylyon,

& Judy wolde not ; wherw<sup>t</sup> the same M<sup>r</sup> Calle left them than comyng fforth to ward Norwich ; and at last w<sup>h</sup> grett labor & entretie the said Will. Smyth, Amylyon, & Judy delyvered to the same Downes and Hervy the said Goodred, under ther suertie to mete with them at Norwich the next day than folowing, being Saynt Georgies day ; at which daye the same Downes and Hervy brought the same Goodred to the house of Saunders Camby in the Market at Norwich, to the said Willm. Smyth & Amylyon, as thei promysed, &c. And the said Willm. Smyth & Amylyon, amongs other conversacions ther before the seid Downes and Hervy, asked the same Goodred what money he wolde geve them to have no ffurder trouble, or ells they wold send hym to the Castell ; and, for that the said Goodred wolde geve them no money, the said Smyth only ledde the said Goodred from the said Saunders Camby toward the Castell, the seid Hervy going with them till thei cam in Cuttellers Rowe. And ther the said Goodred, for ffeer of emprisonement, granted to the same Will. Smyth *xxs.* Wheroff he paied to the same Smyth *vjs. viijd.* in the said Cutler Rowe, upon a stall before the said Hervy ; and *xijjs. iiijd.* residue, the said Hervy undertoke to be payed the Sat'day next folowing ; which *xijjs. iiijd.* the said Goodred paied to the said Amylyon the said Sat'day, before the said Hervy and one Thom Dawson of Hengham, at Saunders hous aforeseid. And then the said Amylyon made to the said Goodred a bill of his awn hande, whereof a copy is annexed to this deposicion.

Robt. Hervy, of Gret Melton in the Countie of Norff. sworn, saieth and deposeth that the deposicion of the said Goodred is true in evy pte of the same. .

**Condor.** Ald. viz. Johis Clerk Deputat, Edwardi Rede Majoris, absent. apud London, Willmi Hert & Robti Jannys, die merc. xv die Junii, Anno RR. Henr. viij. xij.

Thomas Downes, of Grette Melton in the Countie of Norff. gent. of the age of xliiij yeeres or ther about, sworn,

saieth and deposeth that he & one Willm. Smyth of Clopton in the Countie of Suff. yoman, wer at Norwich on Saynt George daye last passed at the house of one Alex. Camby, and the seid Downes and Smyth accompanied ther with one Amylyon, Robt. Hervy of Melton aforesaid, and Willm. Goodred of the same, amongs dyverse convercacions ther hadde between them, the same Downes axed of the same Smyth iff it wer of a trouth that the Duke of Buckyngm wer in the tower, wherunto the same Smyth answerd yea, and therfor a very myscheeff and vengeance upon the heds of my lord Cardynall and of my lord of Suff. for thei arn causers therof; and then the same Downes saied to the same Smyth, "beware what ye saye;" and with that the same Smyth, setting his hands under his sides, said ayen thes words, "by the masse I wolle seye it ayen, if I wer before my said lord Cardynall and my lord of Suff. before ther ffaces."

**Conboc.** Ald. viz. Johis Clerk deputat, Edwardi Rede Majoris, Robti Longe, Johs. Msham, Johis Bustyng, & Thome Bauburgh, xix die Junij, Anno RR. Hen. viij. xiiij.

The seid Robt. Hervy, of Grett Melton in the Countie of Norff, husbondman, of thage of xl yeeres or ther about, sworn, saieth and deposeth, that he was present in the house of one Saunders Camby w'in the said Citie in company of the said Smyth, Downes, Amylyon, and Willm. Goodred, on Sant Georgs day last past, wher the said Downes dede saye to Smyth among other convercacions, "I here saye the Duke of Buckyngm is in the towre." And the said Smyth answerd and said, "yea, mary, is he: a vengeance of the bones of them that caused it; and that is my lorde Cardynall and the Duke of Suff." And the said Downes said then to the same Smyth, "Be ware what ye saye;" the same Smyth incontynently answerd sayeng thes words following: "I wolle say thes wordes if I wer before the ffaces of the said lords Cardynall and lord of Suff."

Willm. Godered of Melton aforesaid husbondman, of thage

of xxx yeeres or ther about, sworn, saith and deposeth as the said Hervy before hath said & deposed.

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*On the Invocation of Spirits.*

In the following letter, not the least remarkable part is the intercourse which the writer appears to have had with persons high in rank and station, to whom he was evidently introduced by his supposed knowledge and power in necromancy. And here, I do exceedingly regret that my own extremely confined acquaintance with heraldry and genealogy enables me to throw little or no light upon the subject, into which I hope that others may be led to inquire. The tone and tenor of his language in writing to Thomas Cromwell show a considerable degree of intimacy with that eminent individual: he was likewise with the Duke of Norfolk, who consulted him confidentially respecting the most exalted of all the subjects of the realm, Cardinal Wolsey. His instruments of "wondrous might" were taken to and detained by Sir Thomas More: he was received at Calkett Hall; and he was brought into contact with Lord Leonard Marquess, Sir John Leiston, and Lady Tyrrey, all which it may reasonably appear to us passing strange should have happened to a "runaway monk." Respecting Calkett Hall and the three last-mentioned personages, I have sought in vain for any information.

TO THE LORD LEGATE'S NOBLE GRACE.

Whereas your noble Grace hath given me in commandment that I should inform your Grace of all such things as hath been done and committed by me, William Stapleton, Clerk, since the time of my coming from the order of Saint Bennett's

in the County of Norff., that is to say: First, I do ascertain your noble Grace that I, the said Sir William Stapleton, was a monk of Saint Bennett's as aforesaid the xixth year of the reign of King Henry the Eighth; and being in the said monastery, one Denys of Hofton did bring me a book called *Thesaurus Spirituum*, and, after that, another called *Secreta Secretorum*, a little ring, a plate, a circle, and also a sword for the art of digging; the which books and instruments I did keep the space of half a year before I did come thence. And I and one John Kerver did give to the said Denys two nobles in pledge for the same; and he said that he had them of the Vicar of Watton, and left the said two nobles in gage for them. Then for because I had been often punished for not rising to mattins and doing my duty in the church, I prayed my lord to give me license that I might sue out my dispensation, and so he was contented. Howbeit for because I was poor, he gave me half a year's license for the purchasing thereof or else to return again to my religion; which license had, I went that night to Denys of Hofton, and shewed him my license, and desired him to help me towards the purchasing of my said dispensation, who asked of me how I did like the said books; and I said, well. And then he said, if you be minded to go about anything touching the same, I will bring you to two cunning men that have a placard for treasure-trove, by whose means, if I had any cunning, I might the better help myself. Whereupon he brought me to the said two persons, with whom I agreed to go about the said business, in such wise that then they delivered me two or three books, and other things concerning the said art of digging, and thereupon brought me to a place called System (Sidestrand) in the said County, intending to have gone about the said business. And as we went to make search of the ground where we thought the said treasure should lie, the Lady Tyrry, lady of the said ground, having knowledge thereof, sent for us, and so examined us of our purpose, and thereupon forbade us meddling in her said ground, and so

we departed thence and meddled no further. And so I went to Norwich, and there remained by the space of a month; and from thence I went to a town called Felmyngham, and one Godfrey and his boy with me, which Godfrey had a "shower" called *Anthony Fular*, and his said boy did "scry" unto him (which said spirit I had after myself); but notwithstanding at such time as we had viewed the said ground and could find nothing there in no manner of wise, we departed to Norwich again, where we met with one unbeknown to me; and he brought us to a man's house in Norwich where he supposed that we should have found treasure, whereupon we called the spirit of the treasure to appear, but he did not, for I suppose of a truth that there was none there; and so from thence I came to one Richard Thony, and him required to help me to get my dispensation. And so he and other his friends, of their goodness, gave me the sum of 46 shillings and 8 pence towards the suit of the same. And so came I to London, whereas I purchased a dispensation out of your Grace's Court for to be an hermit; and so, after that was purchased, I went directly into Norfolk, and there shewed my license. And then they motioned me that I should go about the said science again, and they would help me to my habit; to whom I made answer, that unless my books were better, I would meddle no further. Whereupon they informed me that one Leech had a book, to the which book, as they said, the parson of Lesingham had bound a spirit called *Andrew Malchus*; whereupon I went unto the said Leech, and his brother with me, whom they had sent for before, and at my coming there had communication with the said Leech concerning the same. And upon our communication he let me have all his instruments to the said book, and shewed me that, if I could get the book that the said instruments were made by, he would bring me to him that should speed my business shortly. And then he shewed me that the parson of Lesingham and Sir John of Leiston with other to me unknown had called up of late *Andrew Malchus*, *Oberion*, and *Inchubus*. And when



they were all raised, *Oberion* would in no wise speak. And then the parson of Lesingham did demand of *Andrew Malchus*, and so did Sir John Leiston also, why *Oberion* would not speak to them. And *Andrew Malchus* made answer, for because he was bound unto the Lord Cardinal. And that also they did entreat the said parson of Lesingham and the said Sir John of Leiston that they might depart as at that time; and whensoever it would please them to call them up again, they would gladly do them any service they could; and so they were licensed to depart for that time. The plate which was made for the calling of *Oberion* by them hath rested in the hands of Sir Thomas Moore, knight, since that I was before him. And when I had all the said instruments, I went to Norwich, where I had remained but a season when there came to me a glazier, which, as he said, came from the Lord Leonard Marquess, for to search one that was expert in such business. And thereupon one Richard Tynney came and instanced me to go to Walsingham with him, where we met with the said Lord Leonard, the which Lord Leonard had communicated with me concerning the said art of digging, and thereupon promised me that if I would take pains in the exercising the said art, that he would sue out a dispensation for me that I should be a secular priest, and so would make me his chaplain. And, for a trial to know what I could do in the said art, he caused his servant to go hide a certain money in the garden; and I shewed for the same. And one Jackson "scryed" unto me, but we could not accomplish our purpose. Notwithstanding, incontinent after, one Sir John Shepe, Sir Robert Porter and I departed to a place beside Creke Abbey, where we supposed treasure should be. And the said Sir John Shepe called the spirit of the treasure, and I showed to him; but all came to no purpose. And so when we did perceive that we could come to no purpose, we returned and came all to London, where I continued unto x weeks before Christmas, at the which time there came a servant unto me of the said Lord Leonard's, and commanded to tarry upon

my Lord's coming. And after my Lord was come, I remained with him, and so rode down into Leicestershire, and there kept Christmas; but the said Lord Leonard before that time had sued out my capacity for to be a secular priest. And after Christmas, in the beginning of Lent, I went down into Norfolk, and there remained all the Lent season, and unto xiiij days after. And then there came one Cook of Calkett Hall, and shewed me that there was much money about his place, and in especial in the Bell Hill, and desired me to come thither; and then went I to Richard Tynney, and shewed him what the said Cook had said, whereupon Tynney brought me to one William Rapkyn, which took me the book that the Duke's Grace of Norfolk of late took away from me; which Rapkyn said to me that, forasmuch as I had all the instruments that were made for the said book, and if I could get Sir John of Leiston unto me, that then we should soon speed our purpose, for the said Sir John of Leiston was with the parson of Lesingham when the spirits appeared to the said book; and so I went to Calkett Hall, and took the said book and instruments with me. And, incontinent after, I directed a letter to the said Sir John of Leiston as unacquainted, and him showed in the same that I had the parson of Lesingham's book, and so I bade the bearer show him; which bearer when he heard me speak of the parson of Lesingham's book, he showed me that he doubted not but that he would bring him with him, and also shewed me that he knew one which was with the parson of Lesingham and the said Sir John of Leiston when they called three spirits, of the which one would not speak, for because he was bound to the Lord Cardinal. And so the said fellow went with the said letter unto him, and he wrote unto me again that he would come, but he came not; wherefore, when I had tarried three or four days, I and the parish priest of Gorleston now being, went about the said business, but of truth we could bring nothing to effect. Whereupon I took my said book and instruments and came to London, and my brother with me,

where I remained but a season, when my Lord Leonard caused me to be arrested for because that I departed from him without license; at the which time I had left my instruments at one Sewell's house in Westm', the which were found out by Richard Sewell his kinsman, and so presented to Sir Thomas Moore, knight, which hath retained them ever since; and, incontinent after, the said Lord Leonard sent for me to prison, and commanded me to be brought before him to Kew; and so I was, where I submitted myself unto him, and desired him to pardon me of my said folly, whereupon he was good Lord unto me, and caused me to be discharged out of prison. Whereupon when I perceived that my instruments were gone and my book lost, as my brother at that time said, I came and made means to one Sir John Ratclyff, priest, and parson of Wanstrowe in the west country, that I might be in service with him at his benefice; whereunto he was contented, and so waited on him in Westm' by the space of a month, and thought to have ridden down with him, but he departed suddenly home into the country, and so I remained here still. And whereas your noble Grace here of late was informed of certain things by the Duke's Grace of Norfolk as touching to your Grace and him, I faithfully ascertain your noble Grace as I shall answer to God and avoid your Lordship's high displeasure, that the truth thereof is as hereafter followeth,—that is to say, one Wright, servant to the said Duke, at a certain season shewed me that the Duke's Grace, his master, was sore vexed with a spirit by the enchantment of your Grace; to the which I made answer that his communication might be left, for it was too high a matter to meddle withal. Whereupon the said Wright went unto the Duke's Grace and shewed him things to me unknown, upon the which information of Wright the Duke's Grace caused me to be sent for; and at such time as I was before his Grace, I required his Grace to shew me what his pleasure was, and he said I knew well myself. And I answered, nay. Then he demanded Wright whether he

had shewed me anything or nay ; and he answered he durst not, for because his Grace gave so strait commandment unto the contrary. And so then was I directed to the said Wright unto the next day, that he should shew me the intention of the Duke's Grace. And so when we were departed from the Duke's Grace, the said Wright said unto me in this wise : "Sir William, you be well advised that I shewed you awhile ago that I heard say my Lord's Grace here was sore vexed with a spirit by the enchantment of the Lord Legate's Grace : and so it is that I have informed the Duke's Grace of the same, and also hath borne him in hand that you, by reason of the cunning that you have, had and would do him much good therein ; wherefore my council and arede shall be this,—the Duke's Grace favoureth you well, and now the time is come that you may exalt yourself and greatly forward your brother and me also ; wherefore you must needs feign something, as you can do right well, that you have done his Grace good in the avoiding of the said spirit." And then came my brother unto me at the request of the said Wright, which in likewise instanced me to the same. And then I made answer to them that I never knew no such thing, nor could not tell what answer I should make ; and then they besought me to say and feign something what I thought best ; and so I, sore-blinded with covetize, thinking to have promotion and favour of the said Duke, said and feigned to him at such time as he sent for me again and gave me thanks, that I had forged an image of wax to his similitude and the same sanctified ; but whether it did him any good for his sickness or nay, I could not tell. Whereupon the said Duke desired me that I should go about to know whether the Lord Cardinal's Grace had a spirit, and I shewed him that I could not skill thereof. And then he asked me whether ever I heard that your Grace had any spirit or nay, and I said I never knew no such thing ; but I heard it spoken, as before is rehearsed, that Oberyon would not speak at such time as he was raised by the parson of Lesingham, Sir John Leiston, and other. The which Duke

then said that, if I would take pains therein, he would appoint me to a cunning man, named Doctor Wilson. And so the said Doctor Wilson was sent for; and, when the Duke's Grace and he were together, they came and examined me; and when I had knowledged to them all the premises, then the Duke's Grace commanded me that I should write all things, and so I did; and, that done, he commanded me to your noble Grace, without that ever I heard of any such thing concerning the Duke's Grace but only of the said Wright; and without that ever I made or can skill of any such cause. Whereupon, considering the great folly which hath rested in me, I humbly beseech your Grace to be good and gracious lord unto me, and to take me to your mercy; to the which I wholly refer myself, as I may pray for the preservation of your noble Grace long to endure.

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I am not aware that any further notes or comment are called for in explanation or elucidation of the documents now sent. The few prefatory lines attached to each will, I trust, put the reader in possession of the general state of the public feeling at that time with respect to them; and if they appear to yourself and other members of our Society of the same interest as they do to me, the having been made an instrument of communicating them will indeed be a great satisfaction to,

My dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

DAWSON TURNER.

Yarmouth,

24th June, 1846.

To Hudson Gurney, Esq., V.P.

&c. &c. &c.

## FIRST COMMISSION FOR NORFOLK JUSTICES OF THE PEACE;

## L E T T E R

FROM THE PRIVY-COUNCIL TO THE SHERIFF OF NORFOLK, ORDERING THE  
IMPRISONMENT OF CERTAIN PERSONS WHO HAD REFUSED

TO ATTEND DIVINE WORSHIP ; AND

## P O L L F O R M E M B E R S

TO BE RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT FOR THE COUNTY OF NORFOLK, TAKEN AT  
THE CASTLE HILL, AUGUST 20, 1656 ;

COMMUNICATED BY

HUDSON GURNEY, ESQ., V.P., F.R.S., &c.

*From the original " Bill " in the Tower.*

*Temp. Ed. III.*

**Portff.**

Ces sunt les Nouns q<sup>e</sup> sunt esluz des plus suffisauns en le  
dit Counte p<sup>r</sup> faire la Garde de la Pees.

Le Evesq de Nortwys

Le Evesq de Ely

Le Counte Mareschal

Le Seign<sup>r</sup> Bardolfe

Le Seign<sup>r</sup> de Morle

Mouns<sup>r</sup> John<sup>o</sup> Haward le pere

Mouns<sup>r</sup> Auncil le Marescal

Mouns<sup>r</sup> John<sup>o</sup> de Hedersete

Mouns<sup>r</sup> John<sup>o</sup> de Kayli.

*Copy of a Letter which occurs among Cole's Manuscripts in the British Museum, vol. xlvi. p. 313.*

"To our loving Frend Mr. Gawdey, Shiref of the Countie of Norfolk.

"After our harty Commendations : whereas

"Wee have given Order to the Sheref of the County of Suffolke to deliver certaine Prisoners into your hands, who weare by our order commytted for ther obstinacy in refusing to come to the Churche in tyme of Sermons and Common Prayers: Thes shalbe to require you to receave them into your chardge, and fourthwith to commytt them to such of her Majesties Gaoles within that County, as shall seeme good unto the Lord Bishop of Norwiche, by whose direction they shalbe delivered unto you, ther to remayne in Cloase Prison untill suche tyme as you shalbe otherwise directed from us. And so we bid you hartely farewell.

"From Whitehall, the xxiiij<sup>th</sup> of February, 1578.

"Your loving Freands,

"W. BURGHLEY.                      E. LYCOLN.                      T. SUSSEX.

"F. KNOLLYS.                      R. LEYCESTER.

"CHR. HATTON. FRA. WALSYNGHAM. THO. WYLSON."

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*From the MSS. of Anthony Norris, Esq. to whom it was communicated by Robert Marsham, of Stratton, Esq.*

## MEMBERS RETURNED.

	Numbers.
Sir John Hobart . . . . .	2781
Sir William D'Oyley . . . . .	2525
Mr. Wilton . . . . .	2334
Sir Ralph Hare . . . . .	2318
Mr. Woodhouse . . . . .	2201
Sir Horatio Townsend . . . . .	2194
Mr. Buxton . . . . .	2190
Mr. Sotherton . . . . .	1856
Lord Fleetwood . . . . .	1788
Colonel Woods . . . . .	1692

## CANDIDATES WHO LOST THE ELECTION.

Mr. Carey . . . . .	1596
Mr. Smith . . . . .	1563
Mr. Denny . . . . .	1224
Colonel Gurdon . . . . .	1059
Mr. Fryer . . . . .	1006
Captain Garrett . . . . .	776
Captain Cock . . . . .	609

NOTE.—In this, which was Cromwell's third Parliament, Norfolk returned ten Members, and Norwich, Yarmouth, and Lynn, each, two. The same had been the case in the preceding Parliament, of 1654; and in neither had Thetford or Castle Rising been allowed to send any; but they had votes for the County. The privilege of returning members was, however, conferred upon them in the following Parliament, that of 1658, the first of Richard Cromwell; and the number of County-Members was then reduced to two.



TO R. G. P. MINTY, ESQ.

MY DEAR SIR,

The following curious extract, transcribed by my friend, the Rev. F. Martin, from one of the Registers belonging to the parish of West Rudham, will require very little in the way of introduction.

“ A Memoriall of some, &c.

“ By John Robotham, incumbent An. Dom. 1626.

“ M<sup>d</sup>.

“ Peter Stanclif, Vicar of y<sup>e</sup> Church, was in y<sup>e</sup> daies Q. Mary enforced to put away his wife, who therupon married to another man ; but (when Q. Elizabeth came to the crown) he took her again from her second husband. He lieth buried near the north door of the Church, with this inscription yet legibl over the door—Peter Stanclif, Vicar of . . . ”

Both before and subsequently to the Norman Invasion, many of the parochial clergy were married men ; which might be proved by a variety of examples ; and the recurrence of prohibitory canons from time to time, leads us to the same point, for legislation would never have been thus elaborately applied to a mere nonentity. Among the articles of inquiry made in the diocese of Lincoln, in the year 1230, we find the following :

*In. vj.* “ Whether any beneficed Clerks in Holy Orders be married ? ”

*In. xx.* “ Whether any Rector or Vicar be the son of the last incumbent ? ” .

Again in the Legatine Constitutions of Cardinal Otho, A. D. 1237, cap. xv.: "It has been made known to us that *many*, unmindful of their salvation, having contracted marriages in a clandestine way, retain both their preferment and their wives; that they get new benefices and are promoted to Holy Orders. Let such be altogether deprived of their benefices."

Once more, in the Constitutions of Walter Bishop of Durham, A. D. 1255: "Let no beneficed clerk in Holy Orders marry a wife; if he should do so, let him be deprived of his benefice, and suspended from the execution of his office, *unless in a case allowed by law.*"—(Wilkins' *Concilia*, tom. i. pp. 627, &c., 653, 705.)

I have selected these canons as being the latest that I could find. They prove incontestibly that, *even after the middle of the thirteenth century*, many of our English clergy vindicated their natural rights as men, notwithstanding the prohibitions issued from time to time by their ecclesiastical superiors.

From A. D. 1255 to A. D. 1521, I can find nothing in the *Concilia* strictly bearing upon our subject; but in the year last mentioned King Henry the Eighth issued a proclamation against some of the priesthood who had presumed to marry "without a common consent of his Highness and his realme," "prohibiting them from administering the sacraments, and suspending them from office and benefice."—(*Concilia*, iii. p. 696.) This was the *very last* edict which I have met with against the marriage of the clergy. In the very same year, (*and in the following page,*) all the laws of compulsory celibacy were formally repealed by the Convocation. From that period till the demise of Henry VIII. in 1547, and throughout the reign of Edward VI. (an interval of about *thirty-two years*, altogether,) the English clergy were relieved from all restrictions against their marriage, and Archbishop Cranmer set them a good example by taking unto himself a wife.

These observations were necessary, in order to point out the historical value of the extract. It at once reminds us of

the short-lived triumph of Romanism during the five years of Queen Mary's reign, and of its final overthrow on the accession of Elizabeth in 1558.

Believe me,

My dear Sir,

Yours sincerely,

RICHARD HART.

*The following Copies from Original Manuscripts are sent to the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society, trusting they will be found of sufficient interest to appear amongst its printed Papers.*

The first is a memorial for payment for services performed by a messenger, in the reign of Elizabeth, in riding with and delivering certain letters. The signature of Lord Buckhurst is attached.

The next is a summons to attend the *last* Herald's Visitation, signed by one of the officers of the Earl Marshal.

And the other is a letter relating to a well-known fact of history, and showing the manner of procedure, and the parties who acted in this county.

I. B.

Aylsham, June 3rd, 1846.

Mensis Septembris, Anno R.R<sup>inæ</sup>. Elizabethæ,  
nunc &c xliij<sup>to</sup> Annoque Dni. 1602.

John Sharpe, one of the Messingers of her Ma<sup>ty</sup> Chamber  
humbly demandeth allowaunce for ryding in hast at the com-  
mandment of the right hono<sup>ble</sup> the Lo: high Thresoere of

England, from Sackevile house in Fleetstreet, London, w<sup>th</sup> lers for her Ma<sup>m</sup> service: Videlicet, To the Lo: S<sup>t</sup> John of Bletzo in the county of Huntingdon and not fynding him there rode to Rippon parke in the same county and there delyvered unto him lers for her Ma<sup>m</sup> service. And from hence to S<sup>r</sup> Sebastian \* Gawdy, knight, high Sheriffe of the County of Norffolk at his howse at West harling and there delyvered unto him like lers. And from hence to Mr. Roger Dallyson high Sheriffe of the County of Lincoln at his howse at Laughton and there delyvered unto him lyke lers. Wherefore the said John Sharpe humbly prayeth to be allowed for his travell, paynes, and charge in his service to be rated by the right wo<sup>n</sup> Vincent Skynner Esq<sup>e</sup> and to be payd by one of the Tellers of her Ma<sup>m</sup> Receypt of the Excheq<sup>r</sup> at Westm<sup>r</sup>.



Mr. Taylle<sup>r</sup> I pray you paye four pounde in  
discharg hereof

VIN: SKYNNER.

Irro'l in pelle Exitus ix<sup>o</sup>  
die Octob<sup>r</sup>, 1602.

---

M<sup>rs</sup>. Ulfe,

You are psonally to appeare before S<sup>r</sup> Edward Bisshe, knight, Clarenceux King of Armes, on Munday the ffifth day of Septemb by eight of the clocke in the morning, at the signe of the Blacke-boy in Aylesham, & to bring with

\* Sir *Basingbourne* Gawdy was High Sheriff in 1601-2.

you such armes & crest as you beare, whereof you are not to faile as you will answer your contempt before the Lords Comissioners for the office of Earle Marshal of England. Dated the first of Septemb 1664.

WILL GAY.

These for Mrs. Elizabeth Ulfe,  
of Gresham.

Sir,

Having reed an Act of the late Parliamt entituled an Act for the raising of 70000<sup>l</sup> for the further supply of his Ma<sup>ty</sup>, by one Monthes Assessmt begining from the first day of July 1661, at the rate of 70000<sup>l</sup> by the monthe. Wee have appointed Tuesday the seconde of July next for a generall meeting in the Grand Jury Chamber at the Castle of Norwich by tenn of the clock in the forenoone. At wch tyme wee desire you to be p'sent to putt the said Act in execusion & in the interim remaine,

Sir,

Yo<sup>r</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>,

15<sup>th</sup> June, 1661.

FRA: BACON.

E. CHAMBLEYM.

JO: BURMAN.

For our honoured freind  
Sir Thomas Rant Knt  
these.

# RETURNS OF CHURCH GOODS

IN

NINE CHURCHES WITHIN THE COUNTY OF NORFOLK,

6 EDW. VI.;

COMMUNICATED BY

DAWSON TURNER, ESQ., V.P.

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IN the Seventh Report, the report last published, of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records, the Appendix II. No. 10, will be found peculiarly to claim the attention of the Norfolk Antiquary. It is headed, "A Catalogue, topographically arranged, of the Inventories of the Goods and Ornaments in the several Churches and Chapels of the Realm, as they were found by the various bodies of Commissioners appointed to make inquiry concerning them, in the sixth year of King Edward the Sixth: and also of the Indentures of the Delivery of such Goods and Ornaments as were allowed to remain in the hands of the Churchwardens for the use of the several Churches: and, in respect of some of the Parishes, of other Documents connected with the proceedings of the Commissioners." The whole Catalogue occupies thirty pages, no fewer than seven of which are devoted to a bare list of the religious establishments so visited in our own county alone. The number of these amounted to 759; and their inventories are all preserved in the Rolls, bound in six folio volumes, arranged for the greater part, but by no means accurately, according to Hundreds. Collectively, they exhibit a very interesting view of the riches of the country, the power of the church, the imposing nature and splendour of its rites, and the influence of the priesthood; to which may be added, of the rapacity, if not of the youthful king himself,

at least of his ministers. They likewise establish in no trifling degree the accuracy of what we see recorded of the sumptuous vestments of the clergy in our painted rood-loft screens.

Of the nature of what was then found and what left, some idea may be formed by the nine of such inventories, which the kind communication of Sir Francis Palgrave enables me here to submit to the Society. To put his readers more effectually in possession of the objects and powers of the commissioners, and thus to serve as a guide to the kind of information that is to be expected from this part of his Report, Sir Francis sets out by giving copies of two of the commissions still existing upon the Patent Rolls, and an extract from a third in the Exchequer. The three are all dated 1552, the year above mentioned; but there had been, as he goes on to observe, previous Commissions of Inquiry of the like nature in the second year of the same reign; and it is to those that the rubric of the English Ritual, which immediately precedes the Office for Morning Prayer, refers in relation to the ornaments of the church and ministers. The following are the words: "And here it is to be noticed, that such ornaments of the church and the ministers thereof at all times of their ministration shall be retained and be in use, as were in the Church of England by authority of Parliament in the second year of the reign of King Edward the Sixth."

The subject I feel to be one of peculiar delicacy, one upon which it would be altogether injudicious and improper to enter on an occasion like the present, and especially with a view of introducing any private opinions. At the same time, it does seem necessary, for the proper understanding of what follows, to offer a few remarks, principally in the form of extracts; and thus much, it is hoped, may be allowable.

An inference would at first sight naturally be drawn from the following Inventories, that, inasmuch as the ornaments

and other goods there enumerated were found by the commissioners appointed in the sixth year of the reign, either in the several churches themselves or in the hands of the churchwardens or other officers, they must necessarily be such as were designedly left by their predecessors of the second year, and consequently such as were by law allowed to be retained and be in use. But here the wording of the first commission of 1552 at once sets us right. In it, the king, immediately after appointing his commissioners, declares, that, "Whereas We have at sondry tymes heretofore by our speciall Commyssion and otherwyse commaunded that ther shuld be takyn and be made a just veu, survey, and inventory of all manner goodes, plate, juells, vestyments, bells, and other ornaments within every paryshe belongyng or in any wyse apperteynyng to any Church, Chapell, Brothered, Gylde, or Fraternyty within this our Realme of Englund, and uppon the same Inventory, so taken, had, or made, our commaundement was and hathe ben, that all the same goodes, plate, juells, vestments, bells, and other ornaments shuld be safely kept and appoynted to the charge of such persons as shuld kepe the same safely and be ready to aunswere to the same at all tymes, accordyng to our Commysyons and sundry Commaundements."

The instrument, which is of considerable length, goes on in the same style; but it were needless to fatigue the Society with continued quotations necessarily abounding in tautology. I will therefore content myself with saying that it proceeds to state that his Majesty's commands had been obeyed, and the inventories made in duplicate; one set remaining with the Custos Rotulorum of each county, or his deputy, or the Clerk of the Peace; the other with the churchwarden and such persons as had the property in hand: that, still farther, other inventories had been prepared by the Bishops and sundry ecclesiastical officers, and had been returned to the Council; but that, notwithstanding these precautions, the king



was informed that various articles had been lost or purloined, and that he therefore issued a new commission, to take a fresh account, to inquire fully into the matter, and, where-soever a culprit was detected, to "commytt every suche person or persons to warde and pryson, ther to remayne without baill or maynprice untill suche tyme as it shall be thought that the same ymprisonment is condigne for his or their offences."

For the due execution of these orders, separate commissions were likewise issued, not only to the different counties, but to one or two of the principal towns in each; and as it may interest the Society to be put in possession of the names of the nobles and gentry appointed to act for our own county, I here subjoin them.

<i>Norfolk.</i>	<i>The Cytye of Norwiche.</i>	<i>The Towne of Gt. Yermouth.</i>
Therle of Sussex	The Busshoppe of Norwiche	Syr William Paston
The Lord Robert Dudley	Thomas Gawdye	Syr John Jernyngham
Syr William Fermour	John Corbet	Edmond Windham, Knt.
Syr John Robsert	Osborne Monford	Syr John Clere
Syr Cristofer Heydon	Richard Catlyn	The Baylyffes
Osborne Mounford	Augustyne Steward	Robert Eyre
Robert Barney		
John Calybottle		

To the commission just quoted no date is affixed: that, which is second in point of time, being dated the 16th day of May, but which here stands last in order, is little more than a repetition of the former, enforcing its provisions more rigidly: in the third, of Jan. 16, the king proceeds to extremities; and it is accordingly to this that the subjoined documents refer. It nominates new commissioners, and it enjoins them forthwith to take possession of all the several articles, before directed only to be kept in safe custody. The ready money, plate, and jewels are to be given to the Master of the King's Jewel-House, with the reservation of two chalices for the service of the Holy Communion in every

cathedral or collegiate church, or great parish, and of a single one in every small church. Of the linen, a sufficiency is to be left for the "honest and comly furnyture of coveryngs for the comunyon-table and surplesses for the mynysters:" the rest is directed to be distributed among the poor "in suche order and sort as may be most to Gode's glory and our honor." The copes, vestments, altar-cloths, and other ornaments whatsoever, are to be sold to the use of the king, excepting only such articles as the Commissioners may appoint to be left or distributed to the poor; and the same course is to be followed with all "parcells or peces of metall, save the great bells and saunse bell," which are to remain till the royal pleasure shall be farther made known respecting them. The commissioners, it will be seen, acted strictly to the very letter of their injunctions.

Having thus said sufficient, I trust, to put the Society in possession of the leading facts of the case, I proceed without further comment to the Inventories, which embrace the churches of two of the principal towns of the county and of a few of the villages: \* "ex pede discendi omnes." To the

\* A tenth will be found in Blomefield, IV. p. 450, under the head of Witchingham; and so extraordinary does it sound, considering the comparative insignificance of the parish and the extreme riches of the ecclesiastical ornaments, that I am tempted here to transcribe it; only premising that I suspect our historian must be wrong in giving it the date of 1556, instead of 1552: for it has quite the character of one prepared by these Commissioners: it is little consistent with their conduct to have left so much in this church when they so stripped others; and there could be no reason for drawing up an inventory in the reign of Queen Mary. A reference to the Rolls would settle the question. — "In 1556, an inventory was made of such goods and implements as belonged to this church; a pix, and 6 pix-cloths, 2 pair of chalyse, one parcel gylte; a pix of silver, to bere in the host, gylt; an altar-cloth of lynning, upon the altar, and an herse-cloth of dornyse for the altar; a cope of red satten and a vestment of the same; three albes; two old vestments; two corporas-casys, with one cloth; a sacryn-bell, 2 surplesses and 2 rochets; a pair of censors, and a holy-water-stoppe; a chrysmatory, a messe-book, a manuel, an antiphoner, a band-cloth, with a pendon,

first only I have prefixed the heading at length: it is in all the same, except as regards the names of the different churchwardens.

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*Sought Lynne* } This Inventorye indented, mad the vj day  
*of All Seynts.* } of September in the vj yer of the reign of  
 o Souign Lord Edward the Sext, by the grace of God  
 King of Yngland, Fraunce, and Yrland, Defendo of  
 the Feyth, and in therth of the Churche of Yngland  
 and also of Yrland the supme head, Betwyn Willm  
 Fermor, John Robsart and Xpofer Heydon, Knights,  
 Osbert Mondeford, Robbt Barney, and John Calybut,  
 esquier, of the one ptie, Comysioners emongs other  
 assigned by vteue of the King's Ma<sup>ties</sup> Comysion to  
 them dyrected for the survey of Churche goods in  
 Norff, and John Knap, Thomas Spryngale, churwar-  
 dens, John Clerk, Henry Baker, gēt, Herry Blesbye of  
 the same towne, wyttensythe y<sup>t</sup> ther remayne in ther  
 custody theis goods vnder wrytten.

£. s. d.

In primis, one payer of chayls w<sup>t</sup> a patyn of  
 sylv<sup>r</sup> all gylt, weighing xv ounces and a half,  
 at iiij<sup>s</sup>. iiij<sup>d</sup>. the ounce . . . - lxxvij ij

an old blew herse-cloth, a blew vestment of rych satten. I also find there were six copes, the best of red velvet, and the image of our Lady and the Holy Ghost in the cope; the next of silver wrought with gold, another of white, branched damask, one of black velvet, &c.; a crymsy deacon and sub-deacon velvet, a St. Nicholas cope, a vestment of crymsy velvet, with images of gold; a red velvet one, a black velvet one, &c.; a cloth of white linnen for the font, 2 hand-bells, a silver censor, &c.; for every altar two latyn candlesticks, and for the high altar four; a stayned cloth before the altar painted of the Assumption of our Lady; also painted cloths to hang before other saints; a linnen-cloth before the rood-loft, and one to cover the rood; the veil cloth; the sepulchre timber; 24 candlesticks of latyn for the rode-loft, &c."

	£.	s.	d.
Itm, j vestement & ij tynniclis of whit damaske, pice . . . . .	—	x	—
Itm, j vestement of crymsen veluet . . . . .	—	v	—
Itm, j cope of whit damaske, xs.; j cope crymsen velvet, vs. . . . .	—	xv	—
Itm, j cope of whit damaske, xvs.; j cope of blue veluet, xvijjs. . . . .	—	xxxij	—
Itm, j cope of sylke, iijjs.; j cope of sylke betyn w <sup>t</sup> gold heads, vjs. . . . .	—	ix	—
Itm, ij old vestements, vjs. iijjd. and (iij) clothes to hang (vjs.) before ye auf . . . . .	—	xij	iiij
Itm, one pyxe of sylū gylt, veyng viij ounces and a half, at iijjs. iijjd. the ounce . . . . .	—	xxxvj	x
Itm, ij grett candelstyckes of laten, & iij lyttell payer, veyn c di . . . . .	—	xxij	vj
Itm, one carpett . . . . .	—	vj	viiij
Itm, iijj <sup>er</sup> greatt bellys, weyng by estymacon xxxvj <sup>c</sup> , the grettest bell xij <sup>c</sup> , the thrd bell x <sup>c</sup> , the second bel viij <sup>c</sup> , the lyttell belle vj <sup>c</sup> . . . . .	xxvij	—	—
Itm, j sance belle weyng half a c . . . . .	—	vij	vj
Itm, iijj <sup>er</sup> bells clappers, veyng v <sup>xx</sup> viij <sup>li</sup> . . . . .	—	vj	viiij
Itm, j payer of sensers of sylū, weying xxxj ounces at iijjs. iijjd. . . . .	v	iiij	iiij
Itm, j cope of redde veluet, xxs.; j vestement and ij tynnycles of the same, xxvjs. viijd.; j cope of tauney veluet, xvs.; j vestement of ye same color . . . . .	—	lxxj	viiij
Itm, ther remayne in ye hands of John Baker xxs. and Herry Bleasbery v <sup>li</sup> . . . . .	vj	—	—

Wherof assigned to be occupied and vsed in the admyn-  
ystracon of Deuyne Service ther, the seid chalys w<sup>t</sup> a patten,  
and j lyttell bell, j clapper, iij auter clothes, and ij towells,  
and j carpet for the coṃunion table.

In wyttenes wherof the seid Comyssiõs and other the  
seid p̄sons alternatlye have put to ther hands, the day an yer  
aboue wrytten.

¶ me Joh Clerke.      ¶ me Henr̄ Baker    K    X

x li. vijs. iiij*d*.      x li. *xxijd*.      xxvij li. vijs. vj*d*.  
Church stok vi li.

*Lenne Reg.*      }      This Inventory indented, taken the v<sup>th</sup>  
*Seynt Nycholas*      }      daye of September, año R. Edwardi VI<sup>ti</sup>  
*Parish.*      }      Sexto, of all the bells, plate, &c., belong-  
                         inge to the sayd Church, p̄sented by Thomas Daye,  
                         John Dynsdale, Rob<sup>t</sup>. Vessye, and John Bovell.

	£.	s.	d.
Fyrst, ij chales w <sup>t</sup> ij patens of sylv <sup>r</sup> , wherof the first weythe ( <i>xxiiij</i> ) ounces dī, dobill gilt, at iijs. iiij <i>d</i> . the ounce; the ij <sup>de</sup> wethe x ounces p̄cell gilt, at iijs. viij <i>d</i> . the ounce.—Sm <sup>a</sup>	vij	ij	x
Itm, ij copes, j vestm <sup>t</sup> , and ij tunycles of blak satten, pryce . . . . .	—	xl	—
Itm, ij coopes, j * * * of purple vellett wyth bells . . . . .	iiij	—	—
Itm, iij coopes, j vestim <sup>t</sup> , ij tunycles, j aulter clothe of bawdken . . . . .	xiiij	vj	viiij
Itm, one vestimet of red and grene flowers	—	xvj	viiij
Itm, one crosse clothe of red & blue saten .	—	xiiij	iiij
Itm, ij coopes, j vestm <sup>t</sup> , ij tunycles of blue damaske, with ij curtens of red sarcenett .	—	xxvj	viiij
Itm, iij coopes, j tunycle of changeable sylke . . . . .	—	iiij	—
Itm, iij coopes, i aulter clothe of whyte damaske . . . . .	—	xl	—

	£.	s.	d.
Itm̄, j steple bell, weyng by estimacon xvj <sup>o</sup> at xvs. the hundred.—Sm <sup>a</sup> . . . . .	xij	—	—
Itm̄, one clapp <sup>r</sup> to the same bell, weyng xl <sup>u</sup> . . . . .	—	iiij	iiij
Itm̄, one lecturn of laten, weyng by estimacon c dī, at iid. the li.—Sm <sup>a</sup> . . . . .	—	xv	—
Itm̄, one saunce bell, pryce . . . . .	—	ij	—
Itm̄, iiij coopes, w <sup>t</sup> ij tunycles of whyte damaske, price . . . . .	—	xxxiiij	iiij
Itm̄, iiij coopes of blak vellett . . . . .	—	xx	—
Itm̄, ij coopes wyth swannes . . . . .	—	xiiij	iiij
Itm̄, iiij old coopes of dyūs cološ, and one vestm <sup>t</sup> wyth one tunycle w <sup>t</sup> swannes, pryce . . . . .	—	xxvj	viij

Wherof assigned to be occupied & vsed in thadministracon of Diuine sūyce ther, the sayd too chalyces & bell of xvj<sup>o</sup>.

In wytnesse wherof the said Commission<sup>s</sup> & others the sayd p̄sons, have to thes p̄sents alternatlye sett ther hands the daye & yeare aboue wreten.

John Dynpdayll.

Thomas Taylor.

John Lovell.

Robarte Bewchard.

viiij li. ijs. xđ.

xxxli. xijs.

xijđ.

*Lenn Reg.* } This Inventory indented, made the vi<sup>th</sup>  
*Saynt James.* } daye of September, in the vi<sup>th</sup> yeare of  
 Kyng Edward VI., of all the bells, &c. of the said  
 church, presented by Tho<sup>s</sup> Waters, Mayor, John Stokes,  
 Clerk, Parson there, John Hill, church wardeyn, John  
 Kyng and Xp̄ofer Criche, parishioners.

£. s. d.

First, a coape of red tissue called bawdekyn, an vestymēt and ij tunicles of the same, a cope of red velvet, ij blew coapes of velvet, a vestiment, & ij tunicles of the same, a cope of white damaske, a crosse clothe of satten, embroderid w<sup>th</sup> gold, price . . . . . x - -

Itm, ij chalices of siluer, pcell gilt, w<sup>th</sup> theire patents, th'one waieng xxiiij oz., and th'other xxj oz. dī, at iij s. viij d. the oz.—Sm<sup>a</sup> . . . . . viij v x

Itm, iiij coapes of whight damaske embroderid with gold, ij copes of blew silk embroderid w<sup>th</sup> shells, price . . . . . ij xiiij iiij

Itm, ij copes of silke, white & blewe, ij copes of blewe worsted, oon of chaungeable silke coloured . . . . . - xxxvj viij

Itm, ij copes of dornix for children . . . . . - iiij -

Itm, oon vestymēt of red velvet, oon vestiment & ij tunicles of silke, color red, w<sup>th</sup> oon vestiment & ij tunicles of blew silke w<sup>th</sup> shells iiij v -

Itm, oon vestiment of blew & white, ij tunicles, oon vestiment & ij tunicles of black & red damaske . . . . . - l -

Itm, oon vestymēt of dyaper silke, blewe, and a vestymēt of white damaske, w<sup>th</sup> iiij tunicles . . . . . - xxv -

Itm, oon vestymēt, ij tunicles of douned fustian, oon vestiment, ij tunicles of red silke, & oon vestymēt of fustian in napes . . . . . - xij -

Itm, oon vestiment of braunched silke, oon of red satten, & oon vestiment of blewe linnen clothe wrought with silke . . . . . - viij -

Itm, oon great belle, waieng by estimacion xx<sup>ti</sup> hundredth waight, at xvs. the hundredth waight . . . . . xv - -

£.      s.      d.

Itm̄, a holy water stoppe, ij crosse staves,  
 ij sensors, ij candilstiks of the less sort, ij of  
 the most sorte of lattyn, waieng by estimacon  
 vi<sup>xx</sup> v<sup>ii</sup> at ij*d.* the li.—Sm<sup>a</sup>      .      .      -      xx      x

Wherof assigned to be occupied & used for thadmynstra-  
 cion of Devyne Süice, the said ij chalics and the said bell.

In witness wherof as well the said Comysson̄s as the other  
 p̄sons abouenamed to thies p̄sents alternately haue sette  
 theire hands, the daie and yere aboue written.

Thomas Waters.

John Hyll.

¶ me Johēm Stakys.

By me John Kyng.

vij li. vs. x*d.*      xxv li. xiijs. xiiij*d.*      xv li.

*Lenne Reg.*      } This Inventorye indented, made the  
*Saynt Margaret's*      } 17<sup>th</sup> daye of September, in the vi<sup>th</sup> yeare  
*Pisshe.*      } of King Edward the Sext, witnesseth  
 that ther remayneth in the custodie of John Stokes,  
 Clarke, Parson there, and Thos. Bowsey, Rob<sup>t</sup> Palmer,  
 John Hall, and Will<sup>m</sup> Judy, the following churchē  
 goodes of the said parissche.

£.      s.      d.

Fyrst, ij chales wyth ij patents of syluer, all  
 gilt, weyng xxxv ounces dī, at iijs. iiij*d.* ye  
 ounce.—Sm<sup>a</sup>      .      .      .      vij      xj      viij

Itm̄, ij coopes of tyssue, colo<sup>r</sup> red, p̄ce iij<sup>li</sup>.  
 vjs. viij*d.* & a vestim<sup>t</sup> of red tyssue w<sup>t</sup> ij tuny-  
 cles, iij<sup>li</sup>. vjs. viij*d.*—Sm<sup>a</sup>      .      .      .      vj      xiiij      iiij



	£.	s.	d.
Itm̄, a vestim <sup>t</sup> of silke, w <sup>t</sup> oke leves, decon & subdeacon to ye same . . . . .	—	x	—
Itm̄, a vestim <sup>t</sup> of blak vellett, embrothered w <sup>t</sup> flowers, decon & subdeacon to ye same . . . . .	—	xl	—
Itm̄, a vestim <sup>t</sup> of whyte damaske, w <sup>t</sup> one decon to the same . . . . .	—	x	—
Itm̄, iij old vestim <sup>a</sup> of whyte & blak bus- tuan wyth an old vestim <sup>t</sup> of grene . . . . .	—	x	—
Itm̄, an old vestim <sup>t</sup> of clothe of sylu, dea- con & subdeacon to the same . . . . .	—	vj	viiij
Itm̄, a vestim <sup>t</sup> of purple silke, wyth decon & subdeacon . . . . .	—	vj	viiij
Itm̄, vj other vestim <sup>a</sup> . . . . .	—	iiij	iiij
Itm̄, an old vestim <sup>t</sup> of blak vellett, w <sup>t</sup> dea- con & subdeacon, embrothered w <sup>t</sup> gold flowers . . . . .	—	x	—
Itm̄, ij coopes of blue damaske . . . . .	—	xiiij	iiij
Itm̄, iiij coopes of whyte damaske . . . . .	—	xx	—
Itm̄, ij coopes of red sylke, embrothered wyth girdells of gold . . . . .	—	xl	—
Itm̄, j cope of red sylke, w <sup>t</sup> camells . . . . .	—	xv	—
Itm̄, ij coopes of red sylke, embrothered wyth swannes of gold . . . . .	—	xiiij	iiij
Itm̄, ij coopes of red silke wyth spotts of vellett . . . . .	—	xiiij	iiij
Itm̄, j coope of blue vellett, embrothered w <sup>t</sup> sterrs . . . . .	—	vj	viiij
Itm̄, j coope of grene silke, embrothered wyth whyte birds . . . . .	—	vj	viiij
Itm̄, j cope of red damaske . . . . .	—	x	—
Itm̄, a vestim <sup>t</sup> & ij deacons of red silke embrothered w <sup>t</sup> girdells & birds of gold . . . . .	—	xxx	—
Itm̄, a crosse clothe of (red) silke, embro- thered w <sup>t</sup> thymage of Mary Magdalen . . . . .	—	iiij	iiij

	£.	s.	d.
Itm̄, fyve steple bells, weyng (by estimacon)			
iiij <sup>xx</sup> x <sup>c</sup> , whereof the first x <sup>c</sup> , ye ij <sup>de</sup> xiiij <sup>c</sup> , ye			
iiij <sup>de</sup> xviiij <sup>c</sup> , ye iiij <sup>th</sup> xxiij <sup>c</sup> , & the v <sup>th</sup> xxviiij <sup>c</sup> , at			
xvs. the hundred.—Sm <sup>a</sup>	lxviij	x	—
Itm̄, v clapps to the same bells, weyng by			
estimacon cc weyght, price	—	xv	—

Wherof assigned to be occupied & vsed in thadministracon of Divine sūyce ther, the sayd ij chales and bells of x<sup>c</sup> & xxviiij<sup>c</sup>.

In wytnes wherof the sayd Commisison̄s and others the sayd p̄sons have to thes p̄sents alternately the daye & yeare aboue wreten.

Thomas Bowssey                      ¶ m̄e Johēm Stokys.  
 Johā Hall  
 ¶ me Willm̄ Judye

*Hundred of Tunstede.* } This Inventorie indented, made  
*Irstede.* } the last daye of August, in the  
 sixte yere of King Edward VI., witnesseth that ther  
 remayneth the following goodes of the above Churchē,  
 in the handes of John Drover and Nicholas Scrape,  
 Churchewardens.

	£.	s.	d.
In p̄mis, ij chalies wth patens, silū, p̄cell			
gillt, the one weinge xiiij ounces & dī, the			
other ix ounces, eūy ounce iij s. viij d.	iv	v	ij
Itm̄, iij copes, the one of grene silke, the			
other of blew wurstede, an other of white			
fustyan, valwed at	—	vij	viiij

	£.	s.	d.
Itm̄, iiij vestim <sup>a</sup> , the one of grene silke, the other of blew wurstede, an other of redd saten of briges, an other of white fus- tyan, wth ij tunycles of blewe wurstede (& theire aubes) valewed at . . . . .	-	xij	-
Itm̄, a crosse of cop & gilte, valewed at . . . . .	-	ij	viiij
Itm̄, ij candilsticks of laten, valewed at . . . . .	-	v	-
Itm̄, a pix, a hollywater stopp, a sensure, & a ship of laten, valewed at . . . . .	-	-	xx
Itm̄, a crismatorie of pewter, valewed at . . . . .	-	-	iiij
Itm̄, ij steple bells, weyng by estimacōn viiij <sup>c</sup> , wherof the first iiij <sup>c</sup> , the seconde v <sup>c</sup> , the sume of all at xvs. . . . .	vj	-	-
Itm̄, ij handebells wth a sacryng bell, va- lewed at . . . . .	-	v	-
Itm̄, one clapper, valewed at . . . . .	-	-	xij

Wherof assigned to be occupied and vsed in ministracōn  
of Dyvine Sūice there, the said chaleis weyng ix ounces, & the  
first bell of iiij<sup>c</sup> weight. In witnes wherof the said Comis-  
sion<sup>s</sup> & others the said p̄sons to thes Inventories altnately  
have put to their hands, the daye & yere aboue wreten.

By me Joh̄n Akers.

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*Hundred of Tonsted.* } This Inventorye indentyd, mad  
*Bacton.* } the last day of August, in ye vi<sup>th</sup>  
yer of King Edward VI., witnesseth that ther remain-  
yth the following goodes of the above church, with  
John Braddfyld, Thomas Alen, and Richard Dracke,  
Churchwardens.

	£.	s.	d.
In pimis, one payer of chalys of sylu pcell gylyt, weying xij ounces, at iiis. viij <sup>d</sup> . the ounce	-	xliiij	-
Itm, one vestement of whit sylke and ij decons & cope of the same . . . . .	-	xl	-
Itm, one vestement of blue sylke & ij dekons and cope of the same . . . . .	-	xx	-
Itm, j vestement of blue worsted & j vestement of grene . . . . .	-	iiij	-
Itm, iiij cossyns of sylke & j crosse cloth of sylke . . . . .		ij	-
Itm, ij banners and a pendalle . . . . .	-	iiij	iiij
Itm, viij albes . . . . .	-	xiiij	iiij
Itm, one crosse of copper & vi candellstyckes, a payer of sensures, and a hallywat <sup>r</sup> stope, & j crysmatory, & j pyxe, alle of laten, weing lxxvj li . . . . .	-	xj	-
Itm, ij hand bells and j lyttell bell veyng viij li . . . . .	-	ij	viiij
Itm, iiij o <sup>r</sup> bellys weying, by estymacon, the grettest belle veyng v <sup>c</sup> , the iiij belle veyng iiij <sup>er</sup> c, the second belle veyng iiij <sup>c</sup> and a halfe, the lyttell bell ij <sup>c</sup> and a halfe, at xvs. ye c . . . . .	xj	v	-
Itm, iiij clappers of yron, valued . . . . .	-	iiij	iiij

Wherof to be occupied and vsed in the admynystracon of the Deuyne Sūyce ther, the seid chalys weying xij ounces, and ij table cloths and j napkyn, and one belle weyng ij c & halfe. In wyttensse wherof the seid Comysсионs and others y<sup>e</sup> seid psons to theis Indentures alternatlye have sett to ther hands, the daye and yer aboue wrytten.

Robt Lyndley. +

*Hundred de Tunstede.* } This Inventorie indented, made  
*Barton.* } the xxxj<sup>th</sup> daye of Auguste, in the  
 sixt yere of King Edward the Sixt, witnessith that ther  
 remainyth the following goodes in the hands of John  
 Asketill, Clarke, Vikar of the said town, Thos. Phelipps  
 and Rob<sup>t</sup> Rastoll, Churchwardens, and Richard Cokke  
 and Edward Page, Parissioners.

£. s. d.

In p̄mis, ij chaleses, p̄cell gilte, w<sup>t</sup> ther pa-  
 tents, the one payer weying xij owncs, xliiij<sup>s</sup>.;  
 and the other payer weying x owncs, xxxvi<sup>s</sup>.  
 viij<sup>d</sup>.; at iij<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>. the owncce.—Sm<sup>a</sup> . iiij — viij  
 Itm̄, a cope of redde velvet, valued at . — v —  
 Itm̄, a vestiment w<sup>t</sup> ij dekoñ clothes, &  
 three rochetts belownging to the said cope,  
 valuid at . . . . . — x —  
 Itm̄, a nother cope of redde velvet w<sup>t</sup> a  
 vestiment, and ij dekoñ clothes, valuid at . — vij viij  
 Itm̄, oñ vestiment of blew damaske, valued  
 at . . . . . — iiij —  
 Itm̄, a cope of blew dameske, a cope of  
 blacke worstede, a vestiment and ij dekons,  
 w<sup>t</sup> iij albes to the same, valuid at . — xij viij  
 Itm̄, one vestiment of grene silke, and an  
 albe to the same, valuid at . . . . . — — xx  
 Itm̄, ij great candilsticks of laten, one stoppe  
 of laten, ij letill candilstekis of laten, valuid,  
 w<sup>t</sup> a payer of hande bells weying xiiij<sup>li</sup>, at . — iiij —  
 Itm̄, iij bells in the stepill, weying by esti-  
 macōn xxx<sup>c</sup>; the first belle vij<sup>c</sup>, the ij<sup>de</sup> bell  
 xj<sup>c</sup>, and the iij<sup>de</sup> bell xij<sup>c</sup>, at xvs. the c.—Sm<sup>a</sup>. xxij x —  
 Itm̄, iij belle clapers, valued at . . . . . — iiij —

Whereof is assigned to be occupied and vsed in thadmin-  
 istracon of Divine sūice, the seid chales weying x owncs, and

the leste belle in the stepill, the surplesses & lynnynge clothe for the comynyon bord. In witnes whereof the seid Comissioners and other the seid p̄sons to this p̄sent Inventories altnatly have put to ther hands, the daye and yere abouesaid.

Thomas Phillipps. John Asketyll. By me Rob<sup>t</sup>. Raspoll.

*Hundred of Tunsted.* } This Invētory indented, made the  
*Neetisherde.* } last daye of August, in the syxt  
 yere of King Edward VI., witnesseth that ther remaneth in the custodye of Tho<sup>s</sup> Hamerton, Jeffery Ellis, John Fore, Edmund Blows, and John Deynes, theis goodes under wrytten.

£. s. d.

In p̄mis, ij chalss wth there patents whit sylu<sup>r</sup>, waying a xxix onc<sup>e</sup> dī, eūy once at iij<sup>s</sup>.  
 iiij<sup>d</sup>, whereof one of them xvj onc<sup>e</sup> dī, thother  
 xiiij onc<sup>e</sup> . . . . . iij xvij iij

Itm<sup>r</sup>, iij steple bells, by estimacon weying  
 xxvj c; whereof one xij c, another viij c, ano-  
 ther vj c, valued eūy hundred at xvs. . . . . xix x -

Itm<sup>r</sup>, ij hand bells & one sacry bell, weying  
 viij li, valued at . . . . . - - xij

Itm<sup>r</sup>, iij clappers for the steple bells, va-  
 lued at . . . . . - iij -

Itm<sup>r</sup>, a copp<sup>r</sup> crosse weying iij<sup>li</sup> dī, valued at - - vij

Itm<sup>r</sup>, a cope of redd veluet & the vestiment  
 of the same, valued at . . . . . - xl -

Itm<sup>r</sup>, a sewte of vestments, blewe sylke, va-  
 lewed at . . . . . - xij -

Itm<sup>r</sup>, a suete of vestments, blewe sylke, va-  
 lued at . . . . . - x -

Itm<sup>r</sup>, a whyt vestmēt of bustyan, valued at - ij -

Wherof assigned to be occupied & vsed in thadministracōn of Divine Sūice, the chales weying xij onces, & the lyttell bell in the steple.

In wytnes whereof the seyde Cōmissioners & others the seyde p̄sons to theis Inueteries alternately haue putt there hand, the day and yere aboue wrytten.

By me Hamnde Chaunte, Clarke.

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*Yermouth.* { The Certificate of vs Nicholas Fenne and  
Richard Bohun, churchwardens ther.

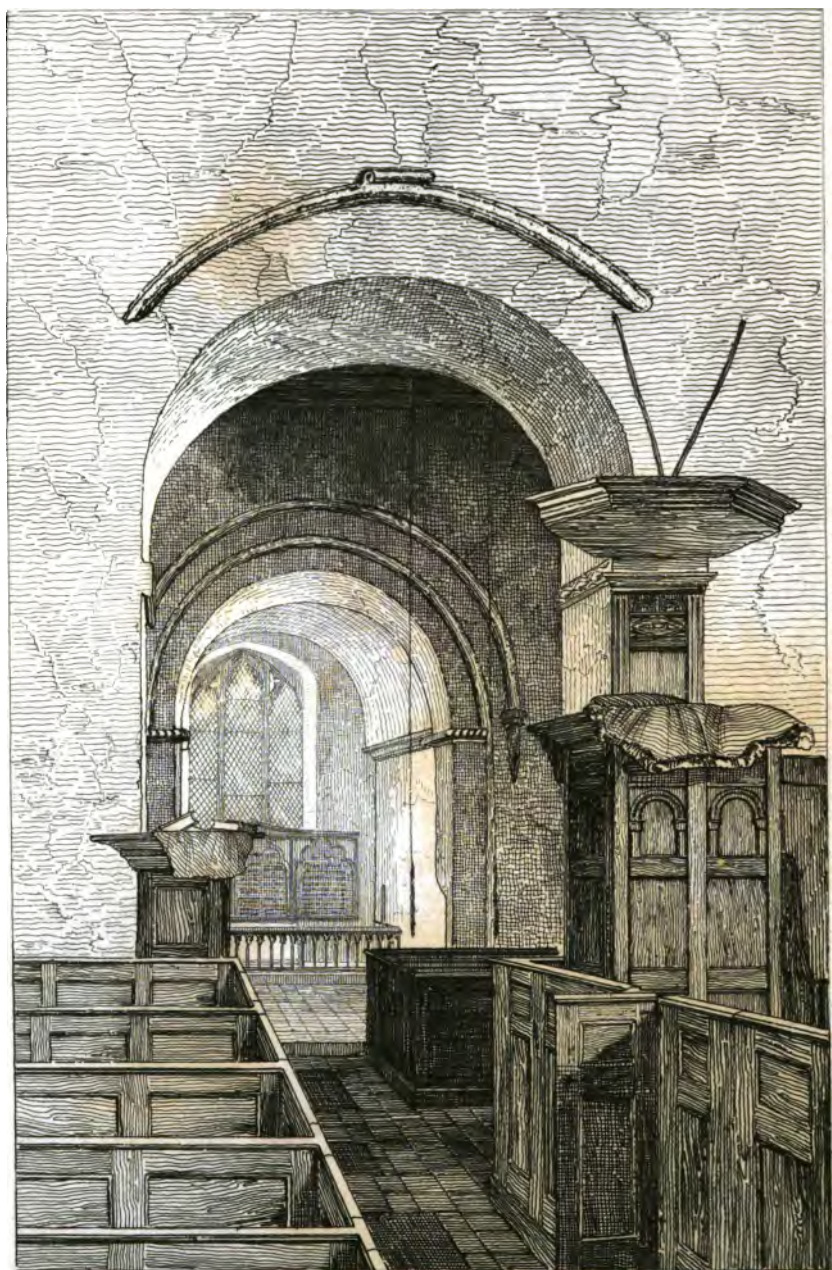
We certifie that we have sold so moche churche plate as extende to the sm̄ and value of one hundrith marks, viz. xiiij<sup>xx</sup>. v onē. iij<sup>ss</sup>, at iiij<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>. ye onē . . . c marē.

Which seyde plate so sold by the consent and assent of the most part of thinhabitants of the Town, was employed to thuse of makinge of the haven there. And we knowleage oure selves straightly comāded neither to sell nor alienat any plate, jewells, ornaments, or belles from hensforth.

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Etched by H.Ninham. from a Sketch by the Rev<sup>d</sup> James Bulwer.1846.

**INTERIOR OF GREAT DUNHAM CHURCH NORFOLK.**

NOTICES  
OF  
THE SAXON OR EARLY NORMAN CHURCH  
OF  
GREAT DUNHAM,

READ AT THE SECOND GENERAL MEETING OF THE NORFOLK AND NORWICH  
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY AT THE MUSEUM, APRIL 1, 1846,

BY GEORGE ALFRED CARTHEW, ESQ.

THE parish of Dunham Magna had two churches, one of which was dedicated to St. Mary, the other to St. Andrew. One only is now in existence; and that one appears to exhibit features of sufficient interest to warrant my calling the attention of the members of the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society to it.

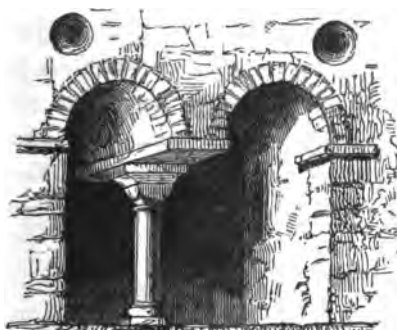
This church consists of a nave and chancel, with a square tower between them. The average thickness of the walls of the latter is about 3 ft. 8 in.; that of the nave about 2 ft. 9 in. These walls are composed of rough flints, with a few Roman-like bricks amongst them. The quoins at the angles of both are in the style called *long and short work*. There are no buttresses, except at the eastern angles of the chancel; which is of comparatively modern erection; but in some recent excavations under the communion table, the foundations of a semi-circular apse were discovered. At the west end of the nave is a triangular-headed door-



way (now blocked up); the front of the jambs, as well as of the straight sides of the arch, ornamented with a checked moulding three inches in width. (*Fig. 1.*)

Upon the plaster, covering the materials with which this arch has been blocked, and over a square wooden door inserted therein, are impressed the royal arms within a garter, and the supporters, a lion and dragon; indicating the reign of Henry the Eighth as the period of stopping this entrance.

The present entrance is through a Tudor porch, on the south side, the doorway arch being surmounted by a dripstone consisting of a three-quarter-round moulding over a hollow, and buckle termination. There was a corresponding doorway on the opposite side. In the upper part of the north wall, over the western jamb of the latter doorway, is a small round-headed window, splayed all round on both sides, with the glazing in the centre; the width of the latter about 1 ft. 9 in., each splay about 1 ft. 4 in., and the width of the outer arch about 4 ft. 3 in. Two like windows have been blocked up at a very early period on the south side: one is partially covered by the porch, and the lower portion of the other is occupied by the head of the early English window after mentioned. The heads of the arches are formed of Roman-like bricks radiating from the centre. The tower, externally, is of the same width as the nave, and measures, from east to west, about 19 ft. The south side of the lower portion is pierced, about 10 ft. from the floor, by a round-headed window, splayed equally both ways, but glazed nearer the outside than the inside. Over this is another round-headed window, with a very narrow aperture, also splayed all round, and so much so at the sides as to render the outer openings nearly as wide as that beneath. There is a corresponding window to this on the opposite side. The bell-chamber is lighted on each side by a double window, divided by a cylindrical baluster or shaft in the middle of the wall, with cushion-cap supporting a single long stone through the whole thickness; from which spring



two circular-headed arches formed of radiating bricks, and having for imposts abaci of the same material, over each jamb of which, in the east and west sides, is a small, round, splayed sound-hole. These have very recently been discovered and opened.

In the south side of the nave, and occupying the lower portion of one of the blocked-up windows, is a window of early English character, lowly cilled, and consisting of two lancet lights under a single arch, with dripstone, and a circle in the arch-head pierced with a quartre-foil;—mouldings round. A window westward of this is triple-lighted and late perpendicular, as are two in the opposite side. The west window over the straight-arched doorway is stonemasons' Gothic.

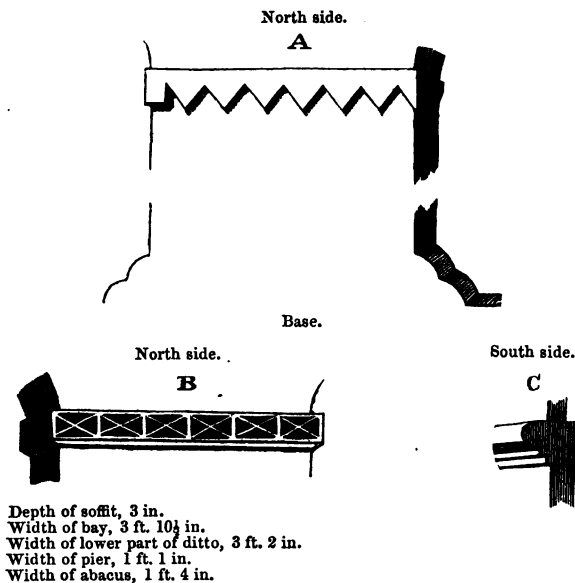
The upper portion of the tower is four-embattled, over a string course—a perpendicular addition.

The chancel is a little narrower in its dimensions: its eastern end was found to be built upon the soil without any foundation. It has a low, narrow (priest's) doorway in the south wall, under a depressed four-centred arch. An angular moulded dripstone is terminated by sculptured animals. Westward of this is a modern stonemason's window. The east window has three lights, perpendicular tracery having been cut out.

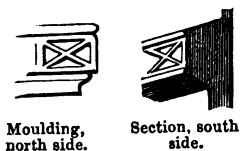
The roof is of a good pitch, and tiled. That of the nave was apparently reduced at the same time as the other alterations. It is leaded. Gable-crosses gone. Both are ceiled inside.

Internally, the dimensions of the nave are about 49½ ft. by

16½ ft. The early church could have been lighted only by the small windows placed high up in the wall, which have been before mentioned; as beneath them ran a blank arcade, which appears to have extended the entire length on each side. The arches are segments of circles, with plain soffits springing from moulded abaci (A, B, C); but most of them have been cut away or filled up to insert the present windows.

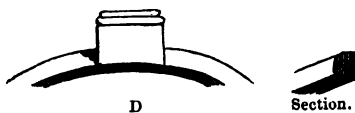


The west tower arch, opening to the nave, springs from an abacus on each side, having the lower edge chamfered and the face moulded,



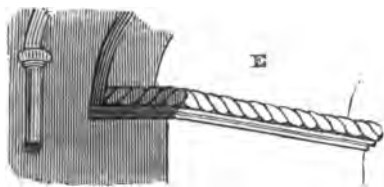
like that marked B. This moulding has no return, but on one side it has an appearance of being chipped off.

The width of this arch is 6 ft. 4 in.; its depth 3 ft. 8 in. There is a remnant of a label moulding over the west side, at some interval from the edge, with a



sort of key-stone (D).

The east arch, connecting the tower with the chancel, is, like the other, round (or rather segmentally) headed, with plain soffit, and springs from unequal abaci of rude cable moulding (E). This moulding makes a return in the west face, terminating at the spring of a three-quarter-round

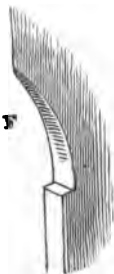


hood-moulding which encompasses the arch at a few inches' distance from the edge. At a greater interval

a similar round moulding springs from a shaft-like bracket. The width of this arch is  $6\frac{1}{2}$  ft.; the thickness of the wall 3 ft. 6 in.

Height from floor, 7 ft. 5 in.

Height from floor, 4 ft. 1 in.



The north-east angle of the south pier of this latter arch is chamfered at the bottom, and, where the angle is first taken off, splayed deeper into the wall, as above represented (F)—perhaps hagioscopic.

The internal width of the tower from north to south is 14 ft., being about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ft. more than the dimensions from east to west.

The internal dimensions of the present chancel are somewhere about 23 ft. by  $11\frac{1}{2}$  ft. The sanctorium, raised one step, occupies the place of the original apse. It has, in the usual place, a cinq-foil headed piscina within a pointed arch, with sculptured eagles in the spandrils.

The font is octagonal, and of the perpendicular style.

The shield of arms and sepulchral memorial of Henry Bastard, mentioned by Parkyn, are on brass plates in the chancel. At the east end, in the churchyard, is a coped stone, 6 ft. 9 in. in length by about 1 ft. 7 in. at the head, and 1 ft. 4 in. at the foot, with a cross-fleury, on each side of which has been an inscription now rendered illegible by time.

The other church stood but a short distance to the west of this, where its foundations are discoverable in the rectory garden. A fragment of the ancient altar-stone, with the central and two corner crosses, and a star-moulding round the edge, was lately dug up. Some capitals, mullions, &c. found there, point to the early English era.

It is probable that both churches were standing at the dissolution of the monasteries, when the advowsons, which had belonged to Castleacre Priory, were granted to the Duke of Norfolk, and that one was then pulled down, as not required for the wants of the parish, and the alterations made in the other. Perhaps also the early English window mentioned was an insertion of that period, and brought from the destroyed edifice.

Which was St. Mary's and which St. Andrew's, is, I believe, not now known.

I have not the means of reference whether any church is mentioned in Domesday Book. The manor belonged to Archbishop Stigand's honour of Mileham, and it is possible that the early portion of the present church is of that era; but, although the long and short quoin-stones, the round-headed arches splayed equally all ways, the peculiar west doorway, and the Roman bricks used in the construction of this church, would, until very recently, have been deemed conclusive evidence of its Saxon origin, to which I have hitherto been inclined to attribute it, a recent inspection of the undoubted Saxon tower at Barton-upon-Humber, and the having had

some of the above characteristics pointed out to me in late Norman work, together with the Norman character of some of the mouldings, have considerably shaken my faith upon that head, and I must leave the point for decision to more competent judges.

G. A. C.

[The wood cuts illustrating this paper are intended to convey only a general idea of the principal features, and are not given with minute accuracy.]

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For the following Extracts from the Great Dunham Register, I am indebted to the valuable repository and kind communication of Dawson Turner, Esq.

£. s. d.

August 2<sup>nd</sup>, 1665.

Collected at our Church on the day of the first publique fast comānded by our Sovereign Lord King Charles the Second, towards the relief of the Poor visited with the Plague, the sum of . . . . .

01 04 08

Oct<sup>r</sup> 10, 1666.

Collected for the relief of London (undone by the dreadful fire which began Sunday, 2<sup>d</sup> Sept<sup>r</sup>, 1666, & continued in violence until the Thursday or Friday following) the sum of . . . . .

01 11 07

This money was sent to M<sup>r</sup> Tho. Ellis, Jan. 15, 1666, to be by him p<sup>d</sup> to D<sup>r</sup> Hughes, appoynted to rece the same, but got no rec<sup>t</sup>.



December, 1670.

	£.	s.	d.
Collected for the redemption of y <sup>e</sup> English Captives out of Turkish Bondage . . . . .	04	05	06
Feb. 13, p <sup>d</sup> the same to M <sup>r</sup> Swift, Minister of Mileham by the Bhp <sup>s</sup> appointm <sup>t</sup> .			

October, 1680.

Collected towards the redemption of English Captives out of their slavery and bondage in Algiers . . . . .	3	16	0
Which sum was sent to M <sup>r</sup> Nicholas Browne, Registrar under D <sup>r</sup> Connant, Archdeacon of Norwich, Oct <sup>r</sup> 2 <sup>d</sup> , 1680.			

Collected towards the relief of the distressed Protestants driven out of France, the sum of 15s. 0d., which was p <sup>d</sup> to M <sup>r</sup> Nicholas Browne, Register'd at Lytcham, March 8, 1681 . . . . .	-	15	6
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*Marriages, 1742.***Mem.**

I, Ambr. Pimlowe, Rector of this Parish, was this 27<sup>th</sup> day of Sept<sup>r</sup>, 1742, at the Rev<sup>d</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Christopher Sealby's at Rougham, in the afternoon, to meet with M<sup>r</sup> Edmund Clarke, Apothecary at one of the Burnhams, who wanted to speak with me, & asked me whether I married the above-named Simon Clarke & Alice Dewing. I answered yea, & too late to find the young man was his only son of about 19 years of age, and well educated at Bury School, and intended for his own business, and then for further improvement to be sent to London, and likely to enjoy an handsome Fortune; & that the woman was about 17 and a servant; tho' both to

me seem'd and look'd to be above age. But, to my great misfortune in Character and Reputation, I was too credulous in believing Charles Dewing of Flitcham, a capital tenant to the Right Honorable Lord Lovell, brother to the above named Alice Dewing, and William Goodrick of Swaffham, Glover, who, to their eternal infamy, impos'd upon my ignorance, by declaring the aforementioned Simon Clarke and Alice Dewing were both Servants and lived with M<sup>rs</sup> \*\*\*\*\* widow at Burnham, which false testimony made me the unhappy instrument of joining their hands in matrimony, to the ruin of the Bridesgroom and the high displeasure of his father; for which act in bitter sorrow I repent, and pray God and all good Christians to forgive me, and in a most special manner ask pardon of the injured father, and freely confess if I was to be suspended for this (tho' ignorant act) it would be but justice; because I was too credulous and should have been more cautious, and not have hazarded any danger to the married couple, their relations, or myself. And this account I have freely entered into the Parish Register, to stand upon record as a blot in my clerical character, and shall and ought to carry the shame of it to my grave, and wish ten thousand times I had been more cautious and better advised, and do lament the injur'd father's misfortune from the bottom of my heart; and wish all licences were disannul'd, and no marriage legal but by publishing of the Banns in the Face of the Congregation; and to this recantation (resolving to be wise hereafter) I have set my hand Sept<sup>r</sup> 28, 1742.

AMBR. PIMLOWE, Rector.

N. B.—Mr. Pimlowe died Rector of Great Dunham on the 3rd September, 1750; and a tablet to his memory is inserted in the east wall of the chancel, outside.



## FAC-SIMILE OF A LETTER

FROM

SIR HORATIO (AFTERWARDS LORD VISCOUNT) NELSON  
TO THE MAYOR OF NORWICH;

COMMUNICATED

IN A LETTER FROM CAPT. G. W. MANBY TO DAWSON TURNER, ESQ., V.P.

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MY DEAR SIR,

I beg you to do me the favor to present to the Norfolk Archæological Society the accompanying fac-simile of the hand-writing of the Naval Hero, who has done immortal honour to our county; and I trust they will regard it as an offering worthy of their acceptance and not altogether unfit for a place in their annals. I need not say I am well aware, that a man, who, like Nelson, must have been personally known to many of our members, can by no means be regarded as a legitimate subject of antiquity; but I hope I am not mistaken when I consider that the Society has another, and I might almost say a higher, object than that of investigating matters of times long past—I mean, the recording of whatever appertains to our local history; and who has here a higher claim than Nelson?

I might perhaps be allowed to say, that this letter, as written early in his career, before the loss of his right arm, may be looked upon as somewhat of a rarity; for it was only after he became the acknowledged defender of his country—after he

“Had hurled the thunderbolt of war  
“At Egypt, Hafnia, Trafalgar,”—

that his autograph was prized and sought, and the merest scrap from his pen regarded as a treasure. Its claims to





be valued stand on a very different ground, and such as cannot fail to give it in the eyes of a Norfolk man peculiar interest. As regards indeed the sword which it accompanied, it very much tells its own tale; but it does not tell that this sword was taken on the first great occasion on which the hero pre-eminently distinguished himself; that the successful issue of the battle, *that* of Cape St. Vincent, was in no small degree owing to his having disobeyed the signal of his commanding officer; that this same officer, who was indebted to it for his peerage and his title, nevertheless insisted upon Nelson's retaining the so honorable trophy, which had been delivered into his own hands; and that the latter, in determining to send it to its present destination, declared that "he knew no place where it would give him or his family more pleasure to have it preserved than in the capital city of the county in which he was born." To Norfolk he always felt, and lost no opportunity of expressing, exceeding attachment. You yourself, Sir, must recollect—for you were present on the occasion—how, on his landing at Yarmouth in the November of 1800, after having visited the wounded sailors in the hospital, and attended Divine service, where, with Sir William and Lady Hamilton, he publicly returned thanks to Almighty God for preservation from numerous perils by land and by sea, he showed himself to the townsmen on the balcony of the Wrestlers' Inn, then kept by his maternal relative, Mr. Suckling, and shouted to them, "I am myself a Norfolk man, and I glory in being so."

These anecdotes, I am aware, may be regarded as trifling; but I hope that nothing connected with such a man can be justly so; and for myself I claim peculiar indulgence in quoting them. Nelson has at all times been the pole-star by which I have endeavored to steer my course; and I believe I am the only man now living who can say that he was with him at the very first school to which he went on

leaving his father's roof. The school in question was at Downham Market, a school altogether for children, kept by a man of the name of Noakes. The very fact of Nelson's having been placed there has escaped the notice of all his biographers, and would probably never have come to light, but for the researches of the Rev. Edward Bushby, Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, who detected it, and inserted a paragraph to the effect in the number of the *United Service Journal* for April, 1841. The same gentleman very kindly wrote to me upon the subject a few months since, and revived a multitude of recollections of my childhood, or, I might almost say, of my infancy. From him I learn that Noakes was, like Nelson, a native of Burnham; so that it is probable they emigrated together thence to Downham. But when he went, or how long he remained, or indeed at what time he was removed to North Walsham, which he left at twelve years old in 1770, we have no record. Neither will my own memory help me to the facts, or serve me with any anecdotes; nor have Mr. Bushby's very industrious inquiries been able to trace anything of him during his residence at Downham, save that he wore a green coat, and frequently employed his school-fellows at the pump in the Market-place, amusing himself by launching paper boats into the stream, and delighted to watch their course down the gutter which then ran in the middle of the street. The same gentleman adds, upon the authority of Mr. Wales, a medical practitioner there, that William Patman, a cordwainer, who died about seventeen years ago, used to tell his neighbours that he made shoes for Master Horace Nelson, and that the young gentleman, one day, coming to his house, jammed a pet-lamb between the door and door-post, and cried bitterly at the pain he had occasioned the poor animal; whence, as the old man always declared, he was sure he had a good heart, which would never be spoiled by any of the horrors of warfare his profession might lead him into. An

honest and natural inference this; and no less natural the pride with which Mr. Wales has been assured that old Crafer, the tailor, would boast, after the battle of the Nile, that he had many a time thrashed the great hero.

The Society will pardon me, I trust, for such recitals, and will allow me to close this long letter by stating, that a feeling, very similar to that which led Nelson to present the city of Norwich with the sword of the Spanish Admiral, also induced me to place within the very room where you hold your meetings, models of my inventions for the preservation of the sailor's life, and pictures illustrative of the success with which it has pleased the Almighty to crown my efforts—a blessing that I do indeed feel most deeply, and for which I trust the last words of my dying lips will be the utterance of humble thanksgiving.

I am, my dear Sir,

Very truly yours,

GEO. W. MANBY, Capt., F.R.S.

Southtown,

29th August, 1846.

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## QUEEN'S MESSENGERS' BILLS,

1558 & 1562;

COMMUNICATED IN A LETTER FROM THE REV. JAMES BULWER.

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*To the Secretaries of the Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society.*

DEAR SIRS,

Since the publication of the last part of the Society's papers, Mr. Dawson Turner has very kindly sent me transcripts of the two following memorials in his collection on the same subject as the bill of John Sharpe, printed



at p. 71. These copies I enclose, hoping that they may add to the interest of my former contribution. They are signed by Lord Winchester; one in the fourth year of Mary, and the other in the fourth of Elizabeth, and are as follows.

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V<sup>to</sup> Mensis Iunii, A<sup>o</sup> Regni Regine Marie quarto.

Rychard Mynsterley, on of the messyngers of the quyn's mat<sup>is</sup> chamber, askethe allowaunce for Rydyng in hast be the comāndement of the Ryght-honorable lord hyghe tresorare of Inglande fro hys plase at London to Yermothe to S<sup>r</sup> Thom̄s Woodhus, & to hym delyverd my Lord's lr̄s: wherefore the seyd Rychard prȳthe fore to have allowaunce fore hys charges and peyns, to be ratted be my lorde tresorar at ijs. viij*d*. the day, & payd be won of the tellers of the quyn's matie's receypts at Westmes<sup>t</sup>. I was out in that journey the space of x days; xxvj*s*. viij*d*.

*I pray you mak payment of this byll.*




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V<sup>to</sup> die mens. Septembr<sup>r</sup>, anno Regni Elizabethe  
Regine quarto.

Robert Richman, one of the ordynarye Messengers of the Quene's ma<sup>ts</sup> Chamber, asketh a lowaunce for Rydinge in hast w<sup>th</sup> lr̄s from my Lorde Tresorer's place at London, by the comaundement of the Quene's ma<sup>ts</sup> most honorable privie counsell, in to Norff., To Willm Mynne, receaver of Norff. and Cambridge, and to hym delyvered a lr̄e at Norwiche;

and a lrē to Thomas Hast in the hundrethe of ffrebrigge besydes lynne in Norff.; A lrē to Christopher Daubeney at Chureton\* in Norff.; A lrē to John Baynyarde in the hundrethe of Northegrenehowe in Norff.; A lrē to Thomas Grenne in Norff.; A lrē to Thomas Knevet at Buckingham in Norff.; A lrē to the Lady Dacres of the Southe; A lrē to the Ladye, the counties of Surre, in Norff.; A lrē to John Appliarde Esquier in Norff.; A lrē to Robert Winckefielde knight in Norff.; A lrē to the Bushoppe of Norwiche; A lrē to the Deane & chapiter of Norwich; A lrē to John Millecent, customer of the porte of Yarmouthe; A lrē to Richard Lee, customer of the porte of lynne; A lrē to Jeames Bigott, collector of the subsidie in the hundreth of fforehow in Norff.; A lrē to Thomas Pepes, collector of the seconde paiement of the subsidie in the hundrethe of Gallowe; A lrē to the Shriefes of the counties of Suff. and Norff.; and delyvered there all the saide severall lrēs, and so w<sup>th</sup> like spede retorned agayne to London; wherefore the saide Robert Richman prayeth for to have a loweaunce for his charges and payenes, to be ratyd by the Right honorable counsell, and payed by one of the tellers of the Quene's maties receipt at Westm<sup>r</sup>.—I was oute in this journey xij daies at xxxij*d*.

*Wm. Fisher*

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It appears from these bills that the remuneration was estimated at two shillings and eightpence a day; but whether Her Majesty or the messenger found the horse can only be

\* Quære, Clenchwarton.

inferred, although most probably the cost of the whole equipment was borne by the messenger.

The *Northumberland Household Book* (begun in 1512) tells us that the allowance for maintenance to a messenger and horse, on an errand of this kind in the Earl's service, was eightpence a day in winter and fivepence in summer. The above sum must therefore have been ample, forty years later, to cover wages, horsemeat, and all "wear and tear."—It may be about equal to twenty shillings at the present day.\*

One thing is certain, that the difficulty of ordinary communication was much greater and more tardy than we are apt to conclude. The messenger to Yarmouth was out ten days, and the other to Lynn, Norwich, and Yarmouth took twelve; giving an average rate of travelling of little more than twenty miles a day, although they "rode in haste" and with "like speede" returned.

In the former paper signed by Lord Buckhurst, four pounds are ordered to be paid, which, at the same rate of allowance, would be payment for thirty days or a journey of six hundred miles, more than the distance travelled by the messenger to Bletzo, West Harling, and Laughton, and back to London; making it doubtful whether his "haste" reached twenty miles a day, or whether the remuneration forty years later had increased.

This slow rate of travelling seems to have continued for a very long time. Hollinshed† describes the journey of Richard the Second and Henry of Lancaster, two centuries earlier, from Conway to London. And the Itinerary, at the end of Stowe's *Chronicle*, enables us to ascertain the number

\* In 1568 *Post-horses* were established in Norwich, and it was expressly provided that no horse was to be used for more than twelve or fourteen miles together; and the hire of a *hackney* for a journey was fixed at twelpence the first day, and eightpence each day after. (See Blomefield's *Norwich*, folio edition, p. 209.)

† Vol. III., p. 501, edit. 1587.

of miles accomplished each day: "And meeting thus together they came forth of the Castell, and the King there called for wine; and after they had dronke, they mounted on horsebacke and rode that nyght to Fflint, 24 miles; and the next daie unto Chester, 10 miles; the third unto Nantwich, 14 miles; the fourth to Newcastle: from Newcastle they rode to Stafford, and the sixth daie unto Lichfield, 20 miles from Newcastle, and there rested Sundaie all daie. After this they rode forth and lodged at these places insuing; Coventrie, 20 miles, Dantrie, 14 miles, Northampton, Dunstable, 44 miles from Coventrie, St. Albons, 10 miles from Dunstable, and so came to London, 20 miles." Thus they were twelve days riding from Conway to London, actually on the road; for, as we have seen, they passed one whole day at Lichfield. It was besides the Duke's object to travel with as little delay as possible: so much so, that Hollinshed tells us "neither was the King permitted all this while to change his apparell, but rode still through all these townes simple clothed in one sute of raiment, &c." Here the greatest distance accomplished in any one day was twenty-four miles; but fourteen miles was the usual average.

I am unwilling to trespass further upon the Society's indulgence by multiplying examples unconnected with the county. It may fairly be assumed that, for three centuries, about twenty miles a day was the average rate of ordinary communication throughout England; and this rate, notwithstanding our improved roads and breed of horses, is still as much, had we no other appliances, as the same animal with the same rider could sustain for any considerable time.\*

There are, however, instances of quick travelling on record

\* At the Crown at Rougham is preserved a portrait of a mare which was driven, with few exceptions, *daily* in the mail cart to Swaffham for sixteen years. And this effort of sixteen miles a day, for so long a time, stands alone in the annals of travelling.

which would not be considered contemptible efforts in these days of steam and railway. Sir Robert Carey carried the news of Queen Elizabeth's death to King James at Edinburgh, four hundred miles, in sixty hours, transacting business as he went along; and this notwithstanding a bad fall which detained him on the road. And Stowe relates, folio 1032, edition 1631, that "On Saturday, the seaventeenth of July, 1619, Bernard Calvert of Andover, about 3 aclock in the morning, tooke horse at Saint Georges Church in Southwarke, and came to Dover about seaven of the clocke the same morning, where a barge with eight oares, formerly sent from London thither, attended his suddaine comming: he instantly tooke barge and went to Callice, and in the same barge returned backe to Dover about three of the clocke the same day, where as well there as in divers other places he had layed sundry swift horses, besides guides, he rode backe from thence to St. Georges Church in Southwarke the same evening, a little after eight of the clocke, fresh and lusty."

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I also take leave to enclose a copy of

AN ORIGINAL ORDER FOR FORTIFYING  
NORWICH CASTLE IN 1643.

The Parliament, having expressed the necessity of preserving the kingdom against the "insolences and outrages," as they were called, of the soldiers of the King's army, and having succeeded in gaining to their interests and *associating* seven of the Eastern Counties, issued, under date of Dec. 22nd, 1642, particular instructions to the Lord Lieutenants, Deputy Lieutenants, and other Officers and Magistrates in Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Cambridge, Isle of Ely, Hertford, and the County of the City of Norwich; and among other

things declared, "eleventhly, that they had power to fortify and secure any Town, Hundred, or Hamlet, where the said Town, Hundred, or Hamlet were willing to do the same at their own proper charges." Hence the occasion of this order respecting the Castle of Norwich. To the same sense of necessity that dictated this proceeding at the particular time, amongst other vigorous measures, we are most likely indebted for another ordinance, which passed the two houses of Parliament the very day before the date of the following paper, namely July 25th, for the raising *immediately* a body of horse to be placed under the command of the Earl of Manchester, where it is provided "that the number for Norfolk should be six hundred, of which the City of Norwich was to bear an equal proportion;" and copies of the act were ordered to be *forthwith* sent to the counties.

The signatures attached to this order are to be found, with others, in all the ordinances of Parliament relating to Norfolk, and were those of staunch and influential opponents of the Royal Party. Blomefield, in his *History of Norwich*, gives the names of many Norfolk gentlemen who espoused and were active in the cause of the covenanters, but is unusually brief in his notices of this stirring year.

The order is in these terms :

"Fforasmuch as it is conceived by the judgment of experienced men, that the forfeiteinge of the Castle and yard therunto adioyned in the Citty of Norw<sup>ch</sup>, belonging to the County of Norff., is of great consequence for the good and benefitt of the said Citty and p̄servacon of the magazine thereof, & so by consequence for the safety of the whole County of Norff., w<sup>h</sup> we takeinge into consideracon upon the request of the Deputy Lieutenants of the said Citty of Norw<sup>ch</sup>, doe hereby freely so farre as in us lye give consent and leave to the said Deputy Lieutenants of the said Citty and inhabitants of the same, to mak such workes and fortifi-

cacon upon, ni,\* and about the saide Castle and yard and bridge therunto belonging, as shalbe conceived most conduceinge for the strengtheninge of the same, to be kept & p̄served for the service aforesaid. This xxvi<sup>th</sup> daye of July, 1643.

THO: WODEHOWSE.

JOHN PALGRAVE.

THO: HOOGAN.

MILES HOBARTE.

J. SPELMAN.

THO: SOTHERTON.

GRE: GAWSETT."

Endorsed—"A note for the fortifieng of the Castell in Norw<sup>ch</sup>."

In the 19th of Edw. III. the Castle of Norwich was "confirmed to the Vicecomes of the County of Norfolk, to keep there the King's prisoners in safe ward;" from that time it has been the County Gaol, and both the building and its precincts have been under the control of the Magistrates. In the above note, they give leave to the citizens to fortify it.

I remain, dear Sirs,

Yours very truly,

JAMES BULWER.

Aylsham, Aug. 20th, 1846.

\* Nigh, or near.

EXTRACTS  
FROM  
EARLY NORFOLK WILLS,

COMMUNICATED  
BY HENRY HARROD, ESQ.  
ONE OF THE SECRETARIES OF THE SOCIETY.

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THE Registers of Wills of the Archdeaconry of Norwich commence about the year 1470. Those prior to the Reformation will, I think, be found interesting, not only to the antiquary, but to the general reader; containing, as they do, the testamentary dispositions of the great body of yeomen and tradesmen of a large part of the County of Norfolk and City of Norwich during that period. Few of this class are to be found in the more copious stores of the Diocesan Court, which, however, appear to have so sated the appetites of our county historians, that the registers in question do not seem to have been touched by them.

Every Will in these Registers, until about 1520, almost without exception, contains, in the first or testamentary portion, very large bequests for church purposes—to the parish church for forgotten offerings, to its repairs, to the lights in it, to the guilds connected with it, to the priests for funeral services to be there performed, and frequently further sums for its adornment. Then the various religious houses are thought of, the lepers' houses (which had each an establishment of priests pertaining to it), and the anchorites and anchoresses in greatest repute; and very often, where it can be by any means afforded, further masses are to be performed, and pilgrimages to popular shrines are required, to make more certain of the soul's repose.



After this, the wife and family of the testator come in for a portion of his goods and chattels: beds and furniture of all descriptions are in these bequests detailed with a painful minuteness, showing the great value of chattels in those times. Amongst the following extracts will be found one, giving a life-estate in a *spruce chest*, with "divers remainders over."

Next follow the devises of land, most generally accompanied with a prayer, "in the name of God" or "in the name of Jesus," beseeching that the testator's feoffees will make a lawful estate in such lands, to his executors or devisees. A very large proportion of these devises are conditional, on masses and lamps being paid for and sustained out of the rents and profits: in many cases absolute sales are directed, in order to provide funds for such purposes.

The residuary estate is, almost invariably, ordered to be distributed in masses and deeds of charity, to the "most pleasure of God and profit of my soul."

There can be no doubt that very many of these Wills were the manufacture of Ecclesiastics, and that even in those not actually written by them, they exercised considerable influence over their construction.

"The duties of their office called them to the bedside of the sick, who frequently (as is usual at all times) deferred executing this solemn act to that season, when the mind, intent upon futurity, was little anxious about the disposition of temporal riches, except as the means of purchasing that happiness, which it was thought they could procure in another state. Even if the sick man had wished to decline the interference of a Religious, he could scarcely have done it; for his physician was ordered by an ecclesiastical law, first, effectually to persuade him to call for the physicians of the soul, that when his patient had taken spiritual cure, he might with better effect proceed to bodily medicines; and laymen were often to be dissuaded from making their wills without the

presence of a parish priest, as they desired their wills to be fulfilled.”\*

The Guilds so constantly bequeathed to were Societies of persons confederated together for the common cause of trade, charity, and religion. They were exceedingly numerous: Taylor, in his *Index Monasticus*, enumerates 909 in this county, at the time of the Reformation.

To quote again from Sir John Cullum—“The little Parochial Guilds were sometimes so poor, that they could not afford to have a room of their own, but met at the members’ houses. In general, however, they were in a better condition, and possessed or hired a house near the church, which was called the Guildhall, or Church-house. This situation was convenient for them, as their business was to pray as well as eat. They consisted of an alderman, brethren, and sisters: the parson of the parish and the principal persons of the neighbourhood were generally members. They had lands, received legacies, &c.: they frequently met; but their grand assembly was on the day of their patron saint, when they went to church and offered up their prayers at his altar for all the members of the society both living and dead. From this Saint they took their distinction, as St. Thomas’s Guild, St. John’s Guild, &c. They bestowed annual salaries on the poor, received travelling strangers, and did other acts of charity as far as their revenues allowed. Their meetings were crowned by a dinner, and ended frequently in a manner not very consistent with their beginning.”

Some of the Guilds in the larger towns, Norwich, Yarmouth, Lynn, &c., were very wealthy and influential. “The bill for giving their possessions to the king, when sent to the Lower House in 1547, was much opposed by the burgesses of Lynn, who represented that their borough could no longer maintain their churches and other public works,

\* Sir J. Cullum’s *History of Hawsted*, p. 14.

if the rents belonging to the guilds were transferred to the king. The Act passed, upon a pledge being given that the Guild Lands should be afterwards restored. This was the last Act of Henry VIII. and was put in execution by his successor; but the promise, as was easy to be foreseen, was very ill performed: many of these revenues were seized under the plea of their being free chapel or chantry endowments." \*

I fear I have already occupied too much space with these remarks. I must not, however, omit to express my thanks, for the permission given, and the facilities afforded me, for making these extracts.

HENRY HARROD.

*John Dewe, Aylsham. 1478.*

Lego utriq̃ lūi [lumini] Ste Cruċ & Ste ma<sup>c</sup>, xij*d*. It. lego repaċon nove capelle Ste marie, xij*d*. It. lego gilde Sti Petri unū sampler rubij color divino cultui in ecclīa pdcta mancipatur̃.

*Etheldreda Coneys, Aylsham, Widow. 1480.*

Lūi [lumini] sti Crucifixi iċm, viij*d*. Itm, lūi bte marie, xij*d*. Itm. lego repaċon Capelle bte marie in orient, xij*d*.

[The church at Aylsham was built by John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, in 1371. Blomefield says the *south* transept was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and was "fitted up new," in 1489. Can this be the "New Chapel," and "Chapel in the East," above referred to?

The revenues left for the support of lamps and candles, must have been of considerable profit to the Church. Not only the images of saints had lights burning before them, but the graves

\* Index Monasticus, p. xvii.

of those who could afford it were beset with them, either occasionally or constantly. The dirty vapours issuing from these lights, begrimed the very objects they were designed to embellish; "*fæda nigro simulacra fumo.*"—Cullum's *Hawsted.*]

*William Balle, Elsing. 1480.*

I wull and bequeth to have ij dñise pylgrymes for me to seynt Thoñs of Caunterbery, And 1 pylgryme to seynt Thoñs of Westaker.

[These vicarious pilgrimages were at this time exceedingly common. They appear to have originated with the Crusades, the first preachers of which recommended them. At first no one could be sent but of a rank equal to the testator.—*Test. Vet.*]

*John Snellyng, Tunstall. 1480.*

[I bequeath] in dette I owe to Geffrey Fawgone, *xixd.* Also I owe to Herry Smith of Mowton, *vjd.* To John Doke of Ranhm̄, *ijs. viijd.* To Purke of Beyton, *xxd.* To Fryre of Acle, *vd.* To Syr John Pakfeld for letage, *iiijd.* To Roberd Snellyng, for v copyll of sparrys, *xd.* To the same Roberd for iij pecys of Tymbyr, *xijd.* To the same Roberd for Splontys, *viijd.* Also I woll have iij certeyns sunge in Tunstale Chirche.

*Robert Paston, Wiveton. 1482.*

Lūi sup pelvē corā crucifixo iñm, *viijd.* It. lego lūi de le torchys\* iñm, *vjd.* It. repaçon capelle b<sup>e</sup> marie in Cimifio, *vjd.* It. cāpanis in cāpanili iñm, *iiijd.* It. repaçon capelle Ste Trinit<sup>e</sup> sup pontē, *vjd.*

[He requires his feoffees "in nōie Jhu" to make a lawful estate in his lands to his devisees.

I can meet with no account of the chapel on the bridge above referred to.]

\* Henry Maykyn, of Wendling, 1482, bequeaths "on to the torchys of the comon lyght *viijd.*"

*Margaret Stannow, a/s Colet, Aylsham, Widow. 1487.*

I bequeth to the lyte of our Lady in the same Chyrch [Aylsham], xij*d*. Itm. I bequeth 1<sup>u</sup> of waxe to a candell, to be brente be forn the ymage of o<sup>r</sup> lady in the chapell in the East ther. Itm. I bequeth to the sustentacon of the lyght, brenyng be forn the patyble upon the perke, in the same chyrche, xij*d*. . . . Itm. I wyll that myn executors, after my deth, fynd & susteyn 1 lampe, brenyng be forn the sacrament both nyght and day, in the same chyrch of Aylesham, w<sup>t</sup> myne godys, as hath been be for tyme, be the space of an hole yer. . . . Itm. I bequeth to ich hous of the Fryers in Norwich, iij*s*. iiij*d*. Itm. I bequeth to yche hous of lepers, at the synguler gats of Norwich, xij*d*. Itm. I bequeth to the ancesse at Seynt Julyans in Norwich, xij*d*. Itm. I bequeth to the Nunes of Carow by Nor<sup>e</sup>, v*s*. viij*d*., equally among them to be devyded. Itm. to the Systers of Normans in Nor<sup>e</sup>, I bequeth xv*d*., equali to be devyded among them. . . . Itm. I bequeth to Margaret Orwell 1 peyer of bedys gawded w<sup>t</sup> gold. Itm. to Alys Howerd 1 peyer bedys of Awmbr.

[The "*Patyble upon the Perke*" was the rood upon the perch or loft.

The *Friars of Norwich*: there were four orders, Black, Gray, White, and Austin Friars. They assisted the sick (says Sir Wm. Dugdale) in making their testaments, which accounts for their appearing so often in them.

The "*Leper Houses at the Syngular Gates*" were five in number: namely, at St. Bennet's, St. Stephen's, St. Austin's, Magdalen, and St. Giles' Gates.

The *Anchoress of St. Julian's* was a frequent legatee in Wills of this period: her cell was at the north-east corner of the churchyard of St. Julian, Norwich.

The *Nuns of Carrow* were of the Benedictine Order, and their employment was, for centuries, the instruction of the daughters of the neighbouring nobility and gentry. In 1273, Gregory X.

restrained the nobility from crowding this nunnery with more sisters than its income could support.—*Index Monasticus*.

*Sisters of Normans* were located in Norman's Spital, St. Paul's, Norwich: so called from Norman, a monk, the first master and a good benefactor. After 1429, the Hospital consisted of a Procurator, Master, Wardeness, and fourteen poor Women.—*Ibid.*]

*John Robyns, Wiveton. 1487.*

I bequeth to the house of our lady gild in Wyveton, vis. vij*l*. . . . I bequeth to the repaçon of our ladyes Chapell in Weveton Chyrche yerd, i*s*. . . . Item, to the repaçon of the south ele in the same chyrch, iij*s*. iij*l*. Itm. to the lyght of Sent Loy in the same chyrch, xx*l*.

*Robert Marsham, Stratton next Hevingham. 1488.*

Itm. lego sustentaçon luī [luminis] alti crucifixi bte marie & Sti John, x*ss*. Itm. luī Ste Trinitat, xij*l*. Itm. luī bte marie, xij*l*. Itm. luī Ste Margar, v*l*. Itm. luī Ste Anne, v*l*. Itm. luī Sti Nich. Epi., v*l*. Itm. luī Sti John Bapte, v*l*. Itm. luī Sti Thome mātyr, v*l*. Itm. luī Sti Xpofori, v*l*. Itm. luī Sti Erasmi, v*l*. Itm. luī Sti Jacobi, v*l*. Itm. luī Ste Kafine, v*l*. Itm. luī Ste Pefnille, v*l*. Itm. luī Ste Sythe, v*l*. Itm. luī Sti M<sup>s</sup> Arch<sup>s</sup>, v*l*. Itm. lego unā candelam sup candelabrū in magna cancella in honor omñ Scor<sup>i</sup> p<sup>ce</sup>, xij*l*., ardent usq<sup>i</sup> fine in dca cancella añ sacrū altā<sup>r</sup>.

[It will be seen by the above extract that in the small church of Stratton Strawless, were altars with lamps constantly burning in honour of no less than fifteen saints; and that, in addition to all these lamps, there was a large candelabrum in the chancel. This Will was proved in 1490, by Margery his wife and the other executors named in it: it contains bequests to two sons, Thomas and James.

There occurs in the same Register a Will of another of this family, namely, of William, one of the sons of John Marsham, senior, and brother of John Marsham, Sheriff and afterwards

Mayor of Norwich, who are named executors in the Will. It is dated 1497, and contains bequests to his brothers John, Thomas, Robert, and James, and to Agnes his sister. He died the same year.—See Blomefield's *Norfolk*, Vol. VI. p. 333.]

*Katherine Gilberd, North Burlingham. 1489.*

My body to be beryed in the Stepyll of Seynt Andrew of Byrlyngghm foreseyd, besyde myn husband. . . . Itm. I bequeth to the churche of Seynt Andrew forseyd a boke most necessary to Godds ſvice, of the p̄ce [price] of x mr̄c [ten marks], to be had wyth in the space of ij yers of my discese, if it may be had. . . . Item, to the making of the Stepyll of Strumpeshaugh 1 combe malte.

[*A book of the price of ten marks*, or about £100, according to the present price of money.]

*John Deconson, Elsing. 1489.*

I bequeth . . . for my mortuarie my best beste. . . . Item, I bequeth to the peynting of the tabnacle of seynt John Bapte, ij cumbe of malte. I beqweth to Katīne Deynes . . . a  $\text{ʒ}$  of bedys of geet [beads of jet] of x in y<sup>e</sup> num°. . . . Item, I beqweth to S Stephyn Hewett a  $\text{ʒ}$  of bedys of corall, x in y<sup>e</sup> num°, gaudyde w<sup>t</sup> sylv<sup>r</sup>. Itm. I beqweth to Willm Hewett, a Normndy Bylle [a Normandy bill.]

[*A Mortuary* was a gift left by a man at his death to his parish church, for the recompense of his personal tithes and offerings not duly paid in his lifetime. So early as Henry III.'s time, it was rivetted into an established custom; insomuch that the bequest of a mortuary was held to be a necessary ingredient in every testament of chattels.

*Pair of Beads.* A set of strung beads, used as a mechanical help to ascertain the number of their prayers. Sometimes they were called Paternosters. A pair, or set, consisted of various numbers of pieces, from thirty to seventy, and perhaps more; besides that every tenth was succeeded by one larger and more

embellished than the rest : these larger ones were called *gaudes*. The *gaudes* were for Paternosters, the common beads for Ave Marias.—Sir J. Cullum's *Hawsted*.]

*William Herward, Cawston. 1490.*

I beqweth . . . to the Plowlyght of Sygate, xij*d*. Itm. to ich other plowlyght in Cawston and dawnce of the same town, v*d*. Itm. to the Dawnce of Sygate, xij*d*. . . . Itm. I wyll that Rich. Pekok have forgeffnes of xl. vjs. viij*d*.

[On the front of a wooden gallery at the west end of Cawston church is an Inscription, running in a single line, of which Mr. Dawson Turner has kindly furnished me with a copy:—“**God spede the Plow and send us ale corn enow our purpose for to make at crow of cok of ye Plowlete of Sygate: | Be mery and glade war good ale pis work mad.**”]

*William Clerk, Merton. 1491.*

I bequeth to the help and p̄fyte of the townshp of Marton aforeseyd, iiii m̄rc. And yf yt so be that my dute [debt] may be gotyn and had of Robt. Carman, I wyll that than the sayd townshp shall have v m̄rc. Item, I bequeth to Cysly Symond a Cowe, or ells [else] vjs. ther for.

*Roger Short, Wells next the Sea. 1495.*

Lego luī vocat de le plowthlyth [plough light] eiusd̄m eccl̄ie, vjs. viij*d*. Itm. lego luī vocat Sowlemslyth [soul mass light] eiusd̄m eccl̄ie, v*d*. Itm. volo q<sup>d</sup> execūt mei sustineaūt lūi sup̄ ptm̄ coram crucifixo ac om̄nbs̄ Stis & bte marie virginis Scōr petr̄ & leonardi & bto henr sexto p̄ spaēm uñ Anñ duraūt post mē deceſs cū quar̄tiis candelis. . . . Itm. lego hospitali, vocat chapell of the Feld, in Norwič, xxx.

[Henry VI. *died* in the Tower 21st May, 1471. His image at St. Leonard's Priory on Mousehold was of great note, and visited by pilgrims from far and near, “some of whom,” says Blomefield, “affirmed they were, and many others hoped to be, cured of



their diseases." There was a light burning before his image in Horstead church, Taverham Hundred; and his portrait is one of the four sainted kings on the Screen in Barton church.]

*John Colyn, Wendling. 1497.*

Itm. I bequeth to my lord the abbott of Wendling, to pray for me & to be in all good thyngs good helper to myn executors, vjs. viij*d*. Itm. I bequeth to S<sup>r</sup> Roger my gostely fader, x*d*. . . . Itm. I bequeth to the repaçon of Seynt Kateryn Chapell [Fransham] ijs. to be payed in repaçon be my executors. . . . Itm. I bequeth to Fryer Spark of Norwich, for a trentall to be songe for my sowle, xs.

[It was the custom of the period to appoint some influential person supervisor of the will; in this case the testator retains the services of the Abbot of Wendling.

*A Trentall*, or Tritennale, was a thirty days' mass for the dead: that of Gregory the Great was in most common use.—*Fosbrooke.*]

*Thomas Beell, Ellingham Parva. 1497.*

To the making of the South wyndowe, vjs. viij*d*. Also to the making of a new Caher, vjs. viij*d*. Also to the peynting of the Tabernakyll of Seynt Petyr, xx*d*. Also I bequeth an half acr of londe lying at nether Styte, by the londe of Tho<sup>m</sup>s Beele on the Est pte; And a Rode of londe by the seyde londe of Tho<sup>m</sup>s Beele, of the west pte; to have a lampe kepte brenyng in the Chaunsell by fore the sacrament, in due tyme ppetuall; w<sup>t</sup> this condiçon, that Willyam my son shall kepe it terme of his lyf; And aft the decease of the seyde Wylliam, I wull the town shalhave the seyde londe, to kepe ther w<sup>t</sup> the seyde lampe.

*Juliana Drake, Carrow. 14 Henry VII.*

Lego Dame Mgery Woodhows, my goddowter, vjs. viij*d*. Item, to x ladies, eche of them xx*d*. . . . Item, for Henry

Wellys and Julyan his Wiff, to the iiij orders in Norwiċ, evy howse *xld.* Item, to the repaċon of the chirche of Stratton, *xld.* Item, to the chirche of Redhġm, for the sowle of Henry Wellis, *xld.* . . . Item, to the chirche of Botisdale, for Petir Dasche and Alice his wiff, *vjs. viijd.* . . . Item, at my Twelmonyth mende, for my dyryge and masse, to y<sup>e</sup> pōresse [prioress of Carrow], *viijd.* And to ev<sup>r</sup> Lady *iiijd.*, And to ev<sup>r</sup> preste *iiijd.*, in the same place. . . . Also I wull that my executors shall receyve all such money as William Drake owyth me, And iiij m<sup>rc</sup> that my lady Frense oweth me. . . . Also I bequeth to a preste to syng a masse at Scala celi at Rome, for my Sowle and all cremen Sowles, *iiij.*s.

In Noīe Dei Amen. I, William Dager, w<sup>t</sup> gode mynd *and wyth my hand* make my testament and last will. I bequeth my sowle to the fadyr, the son, and the holy goost, and all my worldly godys to my wif Alys, the wich of this my seyde testament and last will I mak myn executrix. My body to the herth. My detts to be payed be my seyde wif; and my detts and goods meveabyll and onmeveabyll to the use of my wif, and a trentall the day of my beryeng. And to ley on me a grave stone in tokenyng my karkas. And whan my body and my sowle depts, than to have the sowle bell to ryng for me, in tokenyng callyng to god for help. And now thys bereth wytnesse of my last will. Amen.

[Proved at Walsingham, 29th July, 1600.]

*Robert Wooderove, Citizen of Norwich, Cook. 1501.*

Item, I bequeth to Will Woderove . . . a brass pot called Munford's. Itm. I bequeth to the same Will a maser w<sup>t</sup> a brode bonde, and a prynt of Jhus in the botom, and vj sylver spones w<sup>t</sup> square knoppes gilt, and other ij sylver spones w<sup>t</sup> Akorns gilt.

[*Maser*, a bowl; so denominated because originally made of

maple wood, having the rim tipped with silver. Subsequently it was made of plate, retaining the generical name, and was used to contain mulsum, hydromel, or metheglin.]

*Margaret Alleyn, St. Bennet's, Norwich, Widow. 1502.*

I bequeth to William Alleyn my son, vis. viij*d*. Item, I will that the said William shall have my spruse cheste duryng his lyve. And aft<sup>r</sup> his deceasse, I will that Margerye Alleyn my goddowghter shall have it, unto hyr own ppyr use. And if the said Margerye dye, or that hyr Father decessith, thanne aft<sup>r</sup> the dethe of hir fader, I will that the eldeste of his children lyvyng shall have it.

*Margaret Alleyn, Elsing. 1503.*

Itm. I bequeth unto that mistree unto me, the Sacrament of the Church, iiij*d*. Itm. I bequeth unto our Lady of Pety 1<sup>li</sup> of waxe, to be made of v small tapers, to brenne by for hyr. Itm. I bequeth unto Seynte Sprytte 1<sup>li</sup> waxe, to be made of v small tapers, to brenne be for hym. Item, I wull the Cowe that is in kepyng of John Sesly of Lyng be my mortuary, if that it may be had oute of his hands.

*Joan Thurlock, Cley next the Sea. 1505.*

Item, I bequeth a slevid surplesse for the p̄son or the p̄ish prest to were in the švice of god. Itm. I bequeth an Awter Cloth to the Hey Awter. . . . Itm. I will that myn executors do make a Crosse of Tree be twix thys and the church, if so be they may gete the ground of s̄m gode man to set the crosse on, and ther to have a restyng stole for folkys to syt on.

[*A Cross of Tree*, a wooden cross.]

*John Colyns, Hunworth. 1506.*

I bequeth to the repaçon of the p̄close ov<sup>r</sup> the rodeloft unto the roof of the seyð church [of St. Lawrence at Hunworth]

xls. . . . Itm. I bequeth to evy church in Holt Hundred, *xld.* Itm. to the sepulcre lyght of Hunworth, *vjd.* . . . Itm. I woll that myn executors p<sup>r</sup>vey a table of Alabastr of the story of our lady and sent Anne her moder. Itm. to shete new the lede on that Chapell of our lady and sent Anne, in the seyde churche of Honeworth. . . . Itm. I desir and make maist<sup>r</sup> John Heydon squier, su<sup>p</sup>visor of this my testament and my last Will, and I bequeth hym xls. for hese labor and su<sup>p</sup>vision herof.

[The John Heydon here named was the eldest son of Sir Henry Heydon, and was afterwards, at the coronation of Henry VIII., created a Knight of the Bath.]

*Peter Payne, Norwich, Pewterer. 1509.*

To the repa<sup>c</sup>ion of y<sup>e</sup> chirche of all seynts of Fybryggate in Norwiche, *ijs.*, or *ijs. iiijd.* if it may be borne. Itm. to the emendement of the chirche of seynt Clement in Norwiche, *xxd.* Itm. I bequeth to the chirche of seynt mary unbrent, in Norwiche, *xijd.* . . . Itm. I will that Edmund Payne my son have my tenement in Norwiche, in the parysche of seynt Margarete, And also my *Grange* in the same parisshe. . . . Itm. I woll that my tenement in Norwiche, in the parisshe of all seynts, *late brent*, be solde by myn executours.

[On the 4th June, 1508, there occurred a lamentable fire, which burnt two days and a night, and almost "utterly defaced the city." All Saints parish is noted in Blomefield as one that suffered most severely.]

*Reynold Crosse, Norwich, Labourer. 1515.*

I bequeth to the makynge of a newe Canope to the same Chirche, *xxs.* (St Austen.) Item, I bequeth to the repa<sup>c</sup>ion of the tapres, *vjd.*

[*Canope*, supposed to be the Umbraculum, under which the Host was carried in the procession on Palm Sunday.]

*Margaret Norman, Norwich, Widow. 1516.*

My body to buryed in the churche of seynt John att the gate in Berstrete, by my husband Edward Norman, on whos sowle Jhu have m̄cy. . . . Item, I will that myn executors shall by, or cause to be bought, a cope to the same chirche, to the valo<sup>r</sup> of iiij<sup>li</sup>, and ther, in the same chirche, for to continue and reste, as long as it may endure, as an ornament. Item, I will have a seculer preste, for to synge for my sowle, and my frends sowles, the space of oñ hoole yer. And this is my mynde, that S<sup>r</sup> Skypp, Bacheler, beynge in Cambrige, shall have this yeres švice, toward his exhibiçon. And if that I departt befor that he shalbe prested, he shall synge for me and my frends, his firste masse, in seynt Johis Chirche forseid; and so for a yer aft his fyrste masse syngynge, for to contynue att Cambrigge, for his inccessyng, and lernynge, and preynge for me and my frends; and if the seyd S<sup>r</sup> Skypp be prested before my deceasse, that he shall have the seid yeres švice to his exhibiçon, at the sigment of myn executors, he wantyng exhibiçon; And if it fortune that he may have exhibiçon sufficient, by the charyte of any other good man or woman, than I will have a seculer preste of good name and fame for to synge in Seynt Johis Chirche, for me and my frends, the space of the said yer. Item, I will have a trentall of xxx<sup>ti</sup> masses at my buryall day, orelis as shortely as it may be aft<sup>r</sup>. I will have as shortely as it may be doon aft my deceasse, for to have iij masses songe att Westmynster ther, called scala celi. Itm. I bequeth to the blyssed trinite of crysts chirche, that is, my moder chirche in Norwiche, a crucyfyx of sylver and gylte, wych is upon my best bedys [beads]. Item, I bequeth to the hows of the wyght freres in Norwiche, xij*d*. Item, I bequeth to the pres [prioress] of Carrowe, iij*d*., and to eiche nunne, beynge in the same place, ij*d*. Itm. I bequeth to my lady Ancres of seynt Edwards, xij*d*. . . . I will that the surgēn shalbe payed y<sup>e</sup> xs. that

is owynge to hym, kepynge his p̄myse [promise] that he shall make Peter Syer hool of his disease. . . . Item, I geve my sepultur candell to the cōm̄n light, condiçionally that it shalbe made for the xiiij candell. . . . Item, I make and ordeyn wellbeloved to me S<sup>r</sup> Richard Skypp, sup̄visor of this my seyð testament and last will, that he shall geve good counsell and cōforth [comfort] to my executors befor named.

[Sir Richard Skippe was parish priest of St. John's, Ber street.]

In dei noīe Amen. The xxixth day of the monyth of marche, in the yer of our lord God m<sup>le</sup> cccccxvi, as on that day and tyme, William Tredway, of the pariche of Seynt Edward in Connesford Warde, in the City of Norwiche, he beyng of hool mynde and p̄fyk remembraunce, before the hower of deth, made his last will and testament by moyth, be fore credebill p̄sonys to wittnes heryng under namyd, he, lyftyng up his hartt, and cōmēdyng his sowle to almighty god his maker, and to all the holy compeny of hevyn; And he bequethed his body to be buried in the holy Cimitory and chercheyerd of Seynt Edward aforseid. And he yaff and bequethed to the hey autyer y<sup>r</sup>, for his tithes and offeryngs forgoton, vjd. Item, to the repaçion of the same chirche, xijd. Where as the seid William seid his tyme was butt shorte, he, seyng theis words upon his owne mynde and fre will, gaff and bequethed to margaret his wiff all his goods movable, w<sup>t</sup> all his detts wīche was owynge and growynge to hym in Norwiche, and other place, w<sup>t</sup> all his utensiles and stuff of howseld. . . . The wiche Will, as afore rehersed and declared, is nuncupatyve, and made in the psens of theis psones folowyng, to wittnes, Syr Thomas Tanner, his gostely father, curatt of the seid chirche of Seynt Edward, Sir William Devey, William Wasteney, Edmund Clerke, and other,

both men and women, beyng ther p̄sent, y<sup>e</sup> day and tyme aforeseid.

[This mode of making a will, then very common, and which had existed for centuries, was annihilated by the late Wills Act, except in the case of soldiers and sailors. The following notices respecting Nuncupative Wills may therefore be interesting. Generally, personalty only passed by such Wills, but, in some places customs existed, relics of the old Saxon Institutions, enabling lands to pass under them, until the Statute of Frauds, 29 Car. II. c. 3.

That statute laid down very strict regulations as to the form and manner of making these Wills, which were enforced by the Courts to the very letter.

Sir Henry Ellis extracts, from the *Doomsday Book*, the following remarkable instance of a Nuncupative Will, made under the authority of the old Saxon Laws, and confirmed by the usual jurisdiction, the Shire or County Court. "This manor (Escelic in Worcestershire) the same Walwin, in the time of King Edward, bought of the Bishop of Chester for the lives of three men. He, when infirm and drawing nigh his life's end, and his son the Bishop of Li. being called, and his wife and several friends, said, this land of which I bought from the church, I will that my wife shall hold while she lives, and after her death, let the church of which I had it, take it again; and may he who detracts from this be excommunicated. That this was so done, the superior men of the whole county bear witness."

The Will of William the Conqueror was nuncupative, and is handed down to us in the following old rhymes.

"He gaf his eldest son Normandy,  
And to the secund Engelond truly,  
To the thirddē his goods mevable;  
This was hold firme and stable."

He was, however, more charitable than he is here given credit for, as he gave a considerable portion of his money in hand to churches and the poor. The Will was confirmed by the assembly called by Rufus after the old Saxon manner. The Statute of Frauds before alluded to laid the axe to the root: these Wills

had for many years prior to that time been decreasing in number, and after it, although numerous attempts were made to set up oral deathbed declarations as Wills, the instances have been exceedingly rare where a Nuncupative Will has been established.

One of the principal cases which gave rise to the Statute of Frauds (*Cole v. Mordaunt*) was a very remarkable one, and is thus stated in a note in the 4th Volume of *Vesey's Reports*, p. 195.

"Mr. Cole at a very advanced age married a young woman, who during his life did not conduct herself with propriety. After his death she set up a Nuncupative Will, said to be made *in extremis*, by which the whole estate was given to her, in opposition to a written will, made three years before the testator's death, giving £3000 to charitable uses. The nuncupation was proved by *nine* witnesses. Upon the appeal to the delegates from the sentence of the Prerogative Court in favour of the written will, Mrs. Cole offered to go to a trial at law in a feigned action, submitting to be bound by the result. Upon the trial at the bar of the Court of King's Bench, it appeared that most of the witnesses for the nuncupation were perjured, and that Mrs. Cole was guilty of subornation. After that she applied for a Commission of Review; and upon that occasion Lord Nottingham said, 'I hope to see one day a law, that no written will should be revoked but by writing.' "

But perhaps the most interesting case connected with this subject on record, is that of the alleged Nuncupative Will of Milton, made the year in which he died, 1674. His widow (being his third wife, Elizabeth Minshull) endeavoured to set it up; and his younger brother Christopher and his two servant maids, Elizabeth and Mary Fisher, were the witnesses. It was contested by his three daughters by his first wife, who were described by it as undutiful, and were cut off with a very small portion of his property. The cause came to a regular sentence, which was given against the will on three grounds: 1st. There was no solemn bidding of those present, to notice that the words he was going to deliver were to be his will. 2ndly. The three witnesses spoke to different declarations. And 3rdly. They were



not made in his last sickness. No doubt seems to have been cast on the testimony of the witnesses. Administration of his effects was decreed to the widow, which let the daughters in to a share in the property.—*Jurist*, 1839.]



## LETTER OF PRIVY SEAL,

DATED THE 14TH JANUARY, 1611,

WHEREBY KING JAMES I. REQUIRES OF ROBERT WARD, OF WALCOTE, ESQ.  
THE LOAN OF TWENTY POUNDS;

COMMUNICATED

BY RICHARD WARD, OF SALHOUSE, ESQ.,

HIS HEIR AT LAW, THE EIGHTH FROM HIM IN LINEAL DESCENT.



THE following brief extract from the *Constitutional History of England* and the few accompanying remarks, it is hoped may not be considered misplaced on the present occasion, as calculated to throw light upon the annexed document.—“ By the abrupt dissolution of Parliament in 1610, James was left nearly in the same necessity as before; their subsidy being by no means sufficient to defray his expenses, far less to discharge his debts. He had frequently betaken himself to the usual resource of applying to private subjects, especially rich merchants, for loans of money. These loans, which bore no interest and for the repayment of which there was no security, disturbed the prudent citizens, especially as the council used to solicit them with a degree of importunity at least bordering on compulsion. The House of Commons had in the last session requested that no one should be bound to lend money to the King against his will. The King had answered that he allowed not of any precedents from the

time of usurping or decaying princes, or people too bold and wanton; that he desired not to govern in that commonwealth where the people should be assured of everything and hope for nothing, nor would he leave to posterity such a mark of weakness on his reign; yet, in the matter of loans, he would refuse no reasonable excuse. Forced loans of benevolence were directly prohibited by an act of Richard III., whose laws, however the court might sometimes throw a slur upon his usurpation, had always been in the Statute Book. After the dissolution above mentioned, James attempted, as usual, to obtain loans; but the merchants, grown bolder with the spirit of the times, refused him the accommodation."

Disappointed therefore among the more wealthy inhabitants of the metropolis, the sovereign was compelled to have recourse to the comparatively poor ones of the country; and, making all possible allowance for the depreciation of money since the beginning of the seventeenth century, it cannot but appear extraordinary to those of the present day, that an English monarch should have been reduced so extremely low, as to have been obliged to solicit of a subject the loan of the paltry sum of £20. It were to bring forward a curious fact and to throw valuable light upon the local history of Norfolk, were it possible to ascertain how much money it was proposed thus to levy upon the county; to whom the Letters of Privy Seal were directed; and what were the sums required from the several individuals. But these are points that there seem to be now no means of tracing: they have long lain, and they must be allowed to continue to lie, in the countless heap of "*res altâ nocte et caligine mersas*."

In this plan of raising money by voluntary, or, what might more properly be termed, compulsory loans, James had only followed in the footsteps of his predecessors. Elizabeth, whom he immediately succeeded, had often exacted such from her people; and, to go far higher, there is likewise every reason to believe that the same was also done in the time of Edward I. By the Statutes of 25 and 34 of that monarch,

it is enacted that the King shall not take any aids or tasks but by the common assent of the realm, and that no talliage or aid shall be taken without the assent of the Archbishops, Bishops, Earls, Barons, Knights, Burgesses, and other free-men of the land; for which enactments, and a similar one of Edward III., there could have been no necessity had not some such practices existed. That they did exist in the time of Richard II., decisive proof is afforded by the law which expressly provides that, "in loans which the King shall require of his subjects upon Letters of Privy Seal, such as have reasonable excuse of not lending, may there be received without further summons, travel, or grief." Thus this very law, which sets out with the colourable pretext of relieving the subject, ratifies in fact the King's prerogative of extorting loans; inasmuch as what ought to be deemed a *reasonable excuse* is left in his own breast to determine. The final close of every measure of the kind cannot be better told than in the following words of Blackstone: "The fundamental law of the country having been shamefully evaded under many succeeding princes, by compulsive loans and benevolences, extorted without a real and voluntary consent, it was made an article in the Petition of Right, 3 Car. I., that no man shall be compelled to yield any gift, loan, or benevolence, tax, or such like charge, without common consent by Act of Parliament. And lastly, by the Statute, 1 William and Mary, st. 2, c. 2, it is declared, that levying money for or to the use of the crown, by pretence of prerogative, without grant of Parliament, or for longer time or in other manner than the same is or shall be granted, is illegal."

In addition to the above general remarks upon the subject of Privy Seals, it is satisfactory to be able to subjoin, on the high authority of Sir Francis Palgrave, in reference to the present, that "it may be regarded as a curious exemplification of the mode thus adopted for raising money without the consent of Parliament." "The instruments," he goes on to say, "of which this is one, were printed, and, the blanks

being filled up, were presented to the parties who were expected to contribute. It appears that, if these parties insisted, they were repaid; and amongst the Exchequer Records are many books and documents relating to the repayments, in which case the Privy Seals were delivered up and cancelled. This document, however, being outstanding, shows that the money has not been repaid, but is at this moment due to the personal representatives of the late Robert Ward of Walcote—if they can get it.” Sir Francis is not aware that any example of this sort of Privy Seal has been published, and therefore regards it well worthy the attention of the Norfolk Archæological Society.

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#### BY THE KING.

Trustie and welbeloued, Wee greete you well. Hauing obserued, in the presidents and custome of former times, that all the Kings and Queenes of this Realme upon extraordinary occasions, haue used either to resort to those contributions which arise from the generalitie of Subiects, or to the priuatt helpes of some well affected in particular, by way of loane: In which later course, Wee, being at this time enforced to proceed, for supply of some portions of Treasure for diuers publique seruices, and particularly for continuing and increasing our Magazins in some large proportion, in our Realme of Ireland, in our Navie and in our Fortes, (in all which, greater Summes haue bene expended of late both in building, and repairing, and in making sundry prouisions, then haue bene in twentie yeeres before :) Wee haue now in Our Eye and especiall care, that such discretion may be obserued in the choise of the lenders, and such an indifferent distribution, as the summes that Wee shall receiue may be raised with an equall consideration of men's abilities: and therefore, seeing men haue had so good experience of Our repayment of all those Summes which Wee haue euer re-

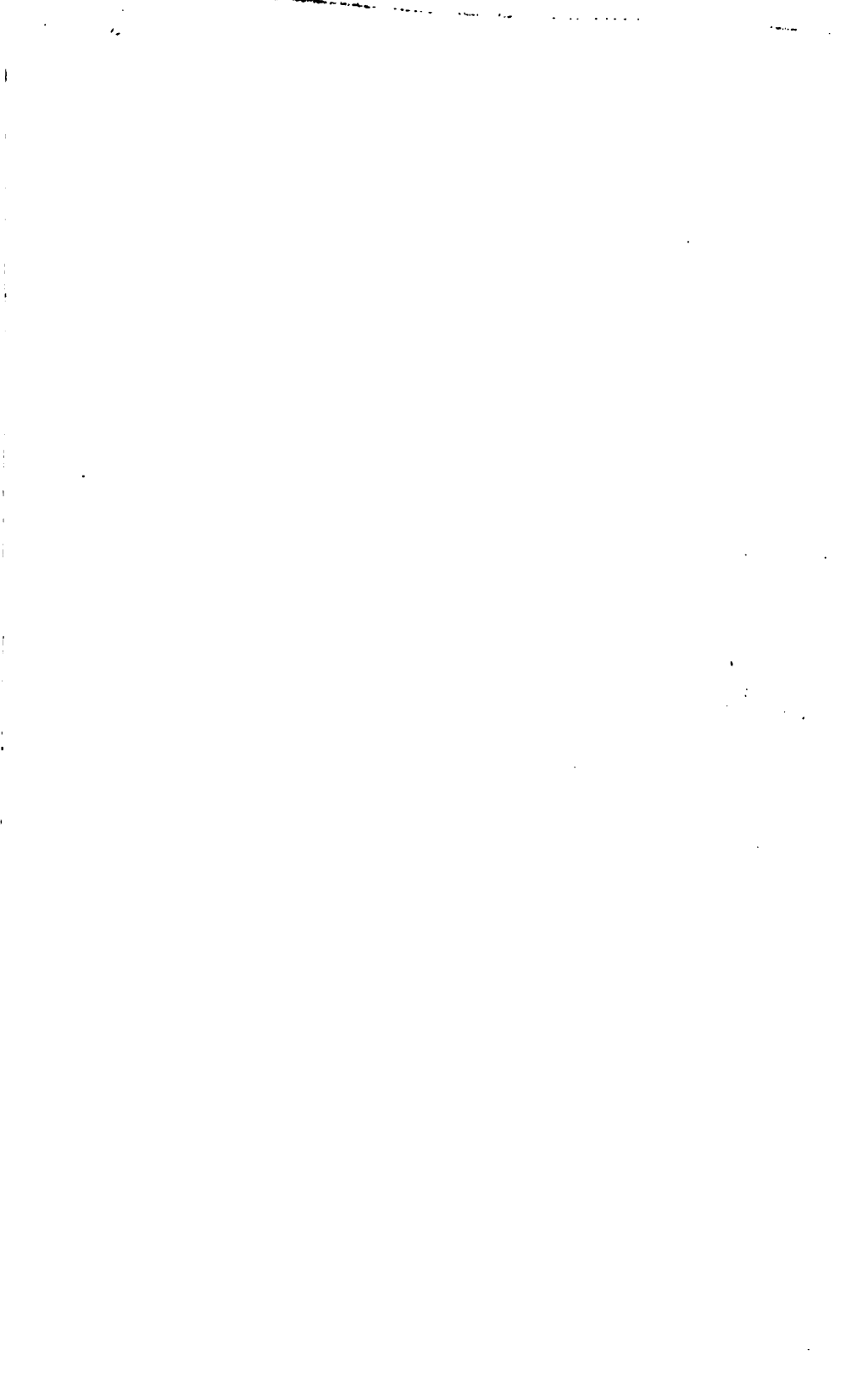
quired in this kinde, Wee doubt not but Wee shall now receiue the like argument of good affection from you amongst other of our Subiects ; and that with such alacrity and readinesse as may make the same so much the more acceptable ; especially seeing Wee require but that of some which few men would deny a friend ; and haue a minde resolved, to expose all our Earthly fortune, for preseruatiō of the generall. The summe that Wee require of you by vertue of these presents is TWENTY POWNDS, Which Wee doe promise, in the name of Us, our Heires, and Successors, to repay to you, or your Assignes within eighteene monthes after the payment thereof unto the collector. The person that Wee haue appointed to collect it, is *Sir Charles Cornwallis, Knight*, To whose handes Wee do require you to send it within twelue dayes after you haue received this Privy Seale, which. together with the Collector's acquittance, shall be sufficient warrant unto the Officers of our Receipt, for the repayment thereof at the time limitted. Given under Our Privy Seale at our Pallace of Westminster the xiiiith day of January in the ninth yere of our Raigne of Great Britaine, Ffrance and Ireland.

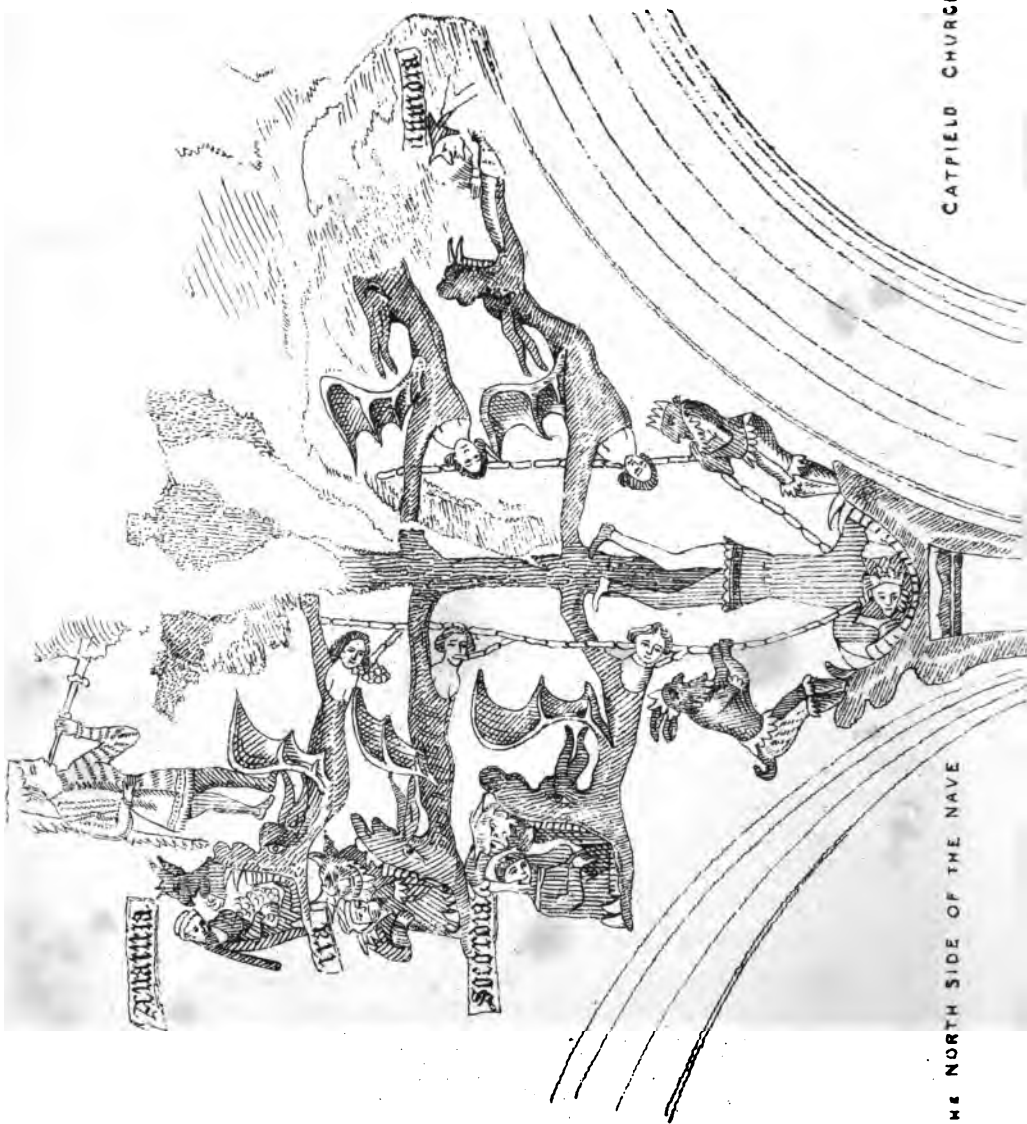
*Fra. Mylles-*

*Rec. the 28<sup>th</sup> of Jan : 1611. by vertue  
off this Privy Seale, of Robt. Ward of  
Walcotte the some of xx<sup>l</sup>.*

*Charles Cornwallis*

*Addressed*—To our trusty and welbeloved  
Robert Ward of Walcotte.  
Norff. 20.





MURAL PAINTING ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE NAVE

## MURAL PAINTING IN CATFIELD CHURCH,

COMMUNICATED

BY DAWSON TURNER, ESQ., V. P.

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HAVING availed myself of a former opportunity\* to state my persuasion that a large proportion, and possibly the whole, of our Norfolk parochial churches had their interior walls originally ornamented with paintings, and that these were the work of different hands from the Saints, &c., on our rood-loft screens, and were also very inferior in point of execution, I must be excused from here in anywise entering upon the art of mural painting generally. To do so in a manner that might prove satisfactory to the Society, would not only lead me into a wide field, and require an article of a length disproportioned to our object, but would demand a degree of preparation and knowledge with which I am far from furnished. The subject, I observe with pleasure, is already exciting attention: the task I hope to see undertaken by younger and abler hands. To such I can confidently promise that a more interesting one will not easily be proposed them, and that the gratification they will find in the pursuit and the light they will have the satisfaction of throwing upon the History of Early English Art, will richly repay the toil and time expended in the inquiry. Confining myself therefore to the single picture before me, I will proceed in regular wise, and, "beginning from the beginning," will inform my readers, that,

Catfield Church is a modest rural building of flint and rubble, composed of a nave with two aisles, a chancel, and

\* Preface to *Catalogue of Engravings, &c.*, inserted in a copy of *Blomefield's History of Norfolk*, p. x.



a wide low square tower at the western extremity; and that it stands most quietly embosomed in trees, hard by the rectory, immortalized as having once been the residence of the Poet Cowper. Still further, that, immediately upon entering by the south porch, the painting here figured presents itself to the eye. It occupies the space between the first and second arch on the north side, as also that immediately over them extending to the roof. A considerable portion of it is now unfortunately effaced and gone past recovery. What remains is of a most curious character. Perhaps it would hardly be going too far to pronounce it unique. It has, at all events, been so regarded by every person to whom I have had the opportunity of showing it; and, very certainly, I myself never saw or heard of anything similar either in painting or engraving. The general idea of the artist seems to have been to represent a tree, bearing for its fruit the seven deadly sins, and at the same time exhibiting their fatal consequences in a language that the most ignorant could not fail to comprehend with ease, the most learned to contemplate with advantage. Justly might he say,

*"Indocti discant, et ament meminisse periti."*

For this purpose he has painted a straight perpendicular stem, issuing out of a pair of huge gaping jaws, and furnished with six opposite horizontal branches. Each branch is formed of a Demon; his body long and cylindrical, with a large, fin-like, unfolded wing rising from its centre; his head with glaring eye and fearful horns; his wide mouth distended to the utmost, and armed with terrific rows of teeth. Upon the uppermost of these infernal monsters, midway between the wing and mouth, stands what I suppose to be intended for the angel blowing the last trumpet, but what, it will be seen below, my far more learned friend regards in a very different point of view. Within the jaws of each is seated an unhappy sinner, and by his side a devil of almost human form, evidently intent upon engulfing him in the

yawning abyss, whence he is seen emerging by an aperture at the opposite extremity. A chain meanwhile has been fastened round his neck ; and, at this, a demon standing on the jaw below is tugging with all his might, to bring the wretch into the bottomless pit, into which a king similarly chained is at the moment descending headlong. I have said that the painting is sadly injured ; and such is particularly the case with the eastern side. There the angel, if one there was, as I suppose there must have been to correspond with him to the west, is quite effaced ; as is also the highest of the branch-like demons, together with the mouth and jaws of the central one, and the satanic imp in the lowest that should be placed in charge of his captive. But to this last the scroll with the legend, *Invidia*, is left ; as on the opposite side are *Avaritia*, *Ira*, and *Socordia*. Of *Superbia*, *Luxuria*, and *Gula* there are no traces ; neither is it easy to imagine where the seventh of the deadly sins, whatever it might be, could have been placed, unless it were on the top of the stem, no unapt situation for Pride. It is even possible that the monarch who is being hurled into the abyss, may have been intended as the personification of this. The two devils below, who have hold of the chain on either side, are likewise crowned. In them, and indeed in the whole picture, there is surprising spirit and character ; far beyond what I have seen in any of the neighbouring churches ; and also far, I should imagine, beyond what might be expected from the date, which is shown by the dresses of the Angel, the Sluggard, and the Sovereign, all *party per pale*, to be of the latter part of the fourteenth century. The windows and arches of the church, of the style when the Decorated was losing itself in the Perpendicular, assign the same period to the building.

To dwell yet a few moments longer upon the description of the picture—the Miser is intent upon counting his gold, while his attendant spirit, seen in profile, has his hands drawn back, clearly in act to spring upon him ; and out he comes,

"the loudest laugh of hell," with his darling treasure suspended from his neck. The Passionate man is gnawing his fists from fury: on the other hand, his Demon, sure of his prey, displays in his broad flat face the utmost calmness and complacency. See, too, the Sluggard: "a little more sleep and a little more slumber" seem all he cares for: his sinking head reclines most placidly on his arm; and the Devil, raised slightly above him, eyes him with a peculiarly evil smile: to aid his slumbers, he has quietly insinuated his right hand round his neck, at the same time that with the left he gently tickles his cheek. All the sinners are well dressed preparatory to their fate, but come out entirely naked. In the painting there is little other variety of color than is afforded by different shades of brown and purple, except as regards the king, whose dress is red.

This picture was first brought to light in the year 1840, after having lain concealed for an unknown series of years. The present rector, the Rev. John Prowett, was then engaged in the praiseworthy task of repairing, cleansing, and beautifying his church; and numerous coats of whitewash, the pious labors of as many successive churchwardens, were removed from the walls, with a view to their receiving a fresh and more decorous covering. But no sooner did the scraper produce its effect, than, to the astonishment of the masons, first colors peeped through, then figures; and

"Each after each arose to sight,

"As stars arise upon the night."

Greater care was now employed; and it was found that the whole surface of the walls within the nave, on either side, a length of sixty-two feet, was, or rather had been, decorated with representations of divers subjects; some scriptural, others legendary, and one, the westernmost, simply moral. Mr. Prowett, pleased with the discovery, not only interested himself warmly, for which this Society owes him many thanks, in the preservation of these curious relics, but communicated

the information to his friend and neighbour, Mr. Gunn, whose zeal and intelligence in such matters are too well known, and have been too justly praised by our President in his opening speech, to need any eulogium here. By him my daughters were taken to the spot, and made the series of drawings which I have already had the honor of exhibiting in this room. Should the Society at some future time consider the rest, or any portion of them, also worthy of being engraved, they will always be at their service for the purpose. Meanwhile I feel I cannot better conclude this paper, than by subjoining the brief but lucid description of the whole, most kindly furnished by a gentleman whose profession and deep learning in these subjects give peculiar weight to his opinions, the Very Rev. F. C. Husenbeth, the Roman Catholic Vicar General of the Eastern division of England. The following is his letter to me respecting them.

#### NORTH WALL,

#### BEGINNING FROM THE WESTERN EXTREMITY.

No. 1. The Wheel of Fortune. There still remain the letters *NA ROTA* of the inscription, "*Fortuna Rota*;" meaning that Fortune is a wheel. The king, falling, says "*Regnavi*," I have reigned; and the one lying below, "*n regno*" (non regno), I reign not.

2. The Tree of the seven deadly sins, of which there remain only *Avaritia*, *Ira*, *Invidia*, and *Socordia*. The figure at the top seems to have been a flatterer trumpeting, for *Pride*.

3. These appear to have been a series representing the contrary virtues; but there remains only *Diligence*, the opposite to *Sloth*, expressed by three figures admiring the flowers cultivated by their own diligence and industry.

4. *Baptism*, and a fragment of *Confirmation*.

5. *Penance*, or *Confession*, and *Matrimony*.

6. *Extreme Unction*, and a fragment of the *Crucifixion*; intimating that the Sacraments are efficacious through the blood of Christ.

7. Above the second arch from the east. This was the Samaritan woman and our blessed Saviour resting at the well of Jacob: part of the border of the well is left near the woman's pitcher. The other compartment appears to have represented St. Luke; as the figure of the calf is seen below.

8. Last compartment from the west. The remains of a king and another figure, *perhaps* Nathan and David.

#### SOUTH WALL.

1 and 2 from the east. The first is the Adoration of the Shepherds, indicated by lambs at their feet: there seem some faint traces of the manger on the left.

The second is the History of the Wise Men. On the left they appear before Herod; and on the right they are come to Bethlehem, where our blessed Lady receives them at the entrance of the stable.

3. The Martyrdom of St. Lawrence. The Roman Prefect, under a canopy on the right, is ordering the Saint to be laid on the gridiron: two men are stirring up the coals.

4th and 5th compartments. They both represent the Martyrdom of St. Catherine. According to her Acts, she was condemned by the tyrant, Maximinus, to be bound on a terrible engine of torture, composed of four wheels. As soon as the engine was set in motion, an angel descended, and cut the cords which bound the holy virgin: the engine fell to pieces by the wheels separating; and she was afterwards beheaded. Now, in the fourth compartment, we have St. Catherine standing in the midst of the four wheels broken asunder; the angel having cut the cords which are seen on the ground on the left side. The sword is brought by the

angel, either to show the cutting of the cords, or as the instrument of her final martyrdom. The fifth represents St. Catherine, kneeling to receive the stroke of the executioner, one of whose hands is seen holding up her hair away from her neck.

6. Our Lord's Resurrection. In the recess intended for the sepulchre, is seen our Saviour, rising out of the body of a whale, in allusion to the prophet Jonas, whom Christ himself gave the Jews as a sign of his resurrection. This was the common mode of representing the resurrection of Christ employed by the primitive Christians. It is continually met with in the paintings found in the catacombs. Mary Magdalen is seen standing at the door of the sepulchre on the right; and, on the left, kneeling before our Saviour, taking him for the gardener. But, as she recognized him afterwards in his true shape, he is drawn standing behind her, as if just risen from the tomb.

7. Represents St. John the Evangelist before the Latin Gate, thrown, by the order of Domitian, into a cauldron or tub of boiling oil, *ferventis olei dolium*. Our Saviour appears in the gateway, ready to preserve his favourite Apostle, who was miraculously saved unhurt.

8. This appears to represent the History of St. John the Baptist. He is standing before King Herod; the lambs near him, to show that St. John is meant; and Herod orders him to be beheaded, as appears by the sword of the executioner.



# CHRONOLOGICAL MEMORANDA

TOUCHING THE

*City of Norwich.*

COMMUNICATED

BY GODDARD JOHNSON, ESQ.

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THE following Notes have been extracted from a folio Manuscript Volume on vellum, preserved in the Guildhall at Norwich among the city Archives. Of this book the greater part is filled with the oaths appointed to be taken by individuals entering upon different municipal offices. But its earliest pages are appropriated to a list of the Mayors and Bailiffs; and it is opposite to the names of sundry of these, according to their dates, that the memoranda here submitted to the Society are inserted. The writing is by several hands, and apparently contemporary with the events referred to. In the transcripts, the only liberty that has been taken has been the reducing of them to modern orthography. Every article has been copied without exception; although some few have no other connection with Norwich than inasmuch as it is a part of the kingdom in general. They must be considered as little more than scattered notices, calculated to excite, but by no means to satisfy curiosity. It is nevertheless hoped that they will not therefore be looked upon as devoid of value; for their very brevity, while it keeps them from imparting the full information that might be desired, causes them to be the more serviceable for reference. Those who wish to make themselves acquainted with details, must turn to Blomefield, who begins considerably earlier, carries on his series regularly, and is copious in his narrative; for this

portion of his *History*, as completed by himself, is excellent. Even he, however, has omitted some of the circumstances here recorded. After his time, or, more properly speaking, from the beginning of the eighteenth century, the vacuum will be found supplied by Matchett's *Norfolk and Norwich Remembrancer*.

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A. D.

1351. In this year the number which died in Norwich, that then died of the pestilence, was 57,474.\*
1413. The burning of the Black Friars, May the 4th.
1414. This year was the Battle of Agincourt, April 2nd.
1424. In this year the tripartite Indenture at the giving of Aldermen's oaths was made. †
1429. This year was the new Mill made, as appears in the Old Book of the Chamberlain's account, begun in the first year of Henry the 4th, with the charge thereof that amounted to \* \* \*
1430. This year King Henry the Sixth was crowned in France.
1432. This year was an Eclipse of the Sun, generally (a total eclipse.)
1438. This year the City was in the King's hands, this and 3 years following. ‡
1442. This year the City was restored again to its Liberties.

\* According to Blomefield (II., p. 68,) the time of this Plague was from Jan. 1348 to Jan. 1349; and it destroyed 57,304 persons, besides Religious and Beggars. His account of it is very interesting.

† This indenture was made by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, and contained *Constitutions for the better Government of the City*. It was afterwards confirmed by the King under the Broad Seal in 1492.

‡ Great and long-continued disturbances on the subject of the Election of the Mayor appear to have been the primary cause of this strong measure.



1450. This year, the 10 May, at Dover, upon the Sea, was taken William de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, and beheaded.
1455. This year was St. Alban's Field, the 22nd May.
1456. This year was an Earthquake, the 20th day of December.
1457. This year the Mayor's Riding the Perambulation was left off (which of old time they used) during five years.
1461. This year was the Battle near York betwixt Edward IV. and Henry VI., on the 29<sup>th</sup> day of March.
1463. This year, on the first of March, Christ Church (the Cathedral) was burnt.
1465. This year Elizabeth, Queen of Edward IV., was crowned Queen of England.
1469. This year King Edward IV. came to this City of Norwich.
1471. This year, the Battle of Barnett.
1472. Edmond Stanley, dwelling in Trowse Street, executed the office of Sheriff.\*
1477. This year was the Duke of Clarence slain.
1479. This year was a great Plague within the City of Norwich. †
1480. This year was a great Earthquake on St. Thomas à Beckett's night. ‡
1482. This year was King Richard III. slain.
1486. This year King Henry the VII. was at Norwich.

\* Blomefield calls him Edm. Sealye, not Edmond Stanley, and he observes, upon what appears to have been the unusual circumstance,—that “he lived and kept his Sherifalty at *Trowse Milgate*, which is in the County of the City of Norwich.”—See A. D. 1525.

† The plague was now general throughout England. Nevill says that “an incredible number died of it in Norwich.”

‡ So severely felt in Norwich that many buildings were shaken down, and much damage done.

1492. This year the Lord Fitzwalter was found unjust to the King.
1496. This year Lord Fitzwalter was beheaded at Calais. John Pethod's son, being his henchman, was slain, bound to his saddle upon horseback, while riding the Perambulation.\*
1497. This year was the King, Henry VII., and the Queen, with the King's mother, at Norwich.
1499. This year Edmund de la Pole fled.
1501. This year was Henry, Prince of Wales, married to Lady Katherine, daughter to the King of Spain.
1506. This year was Robert Odams, heretic, burnt.
- 1507 or 1506. This year was the great Fire in Norwich, on St. Mark's day (April 25th.)
1511. This year was Sir Thomas Eyer, priest, degraded, the Saturday after St. Edmond (Nov. 16th), and burnt on St. Catherine's even (Nov. 25th.)
1512. This year was burnt the Vestry of Christ Church in Norwich, with all the Ornaments, the 20th day of December at midnight.
1517. This year came the Cardinal first to Norwich.
1519. This year upon St. Leonard's day (Nov. 6th) there was a very great Flood.
1520. This year came the English Queen, Katherine, to Norwich, the first week of Lent; and in the aforesaid year came the Cardinal to Norwich.
1524. This year William Crane was drowned at Fybrig stathe the 2nd of October; and in this year Norwich City and the Abbey set through for the Common and other differences.

\* Blomefield's account of this occurrence is more clear. His words are—  
 "In 1496 the son of Sheriff Pythood, who was young, and for that reason locked into his saddle, as was usual at that time, was killed by a fall off his horse as he rode the Bounds of the City."

1525. This year the circuit of Trowse and Millgate within the suburbs of the City was left, touching the riding of the Sheriffs and others.
1527. This year was so great a scarceness of Corn about Christmas, that the Commons of the City were ready to rise upon the rich men.
1530. This year was Thomas Bilney burnt for speaking against the Pope's supremacy, the Saturday after the Assumption of our Lady, which is Aug. 15th.
1531. This year was made the Statute, entitled an Act to hinder Lands and Tenements being settled in Trustees to the use of Churches, Chapels, Crypts, &c. wherein is mention made of the lands of the gift of Mr. Jannis and Mr. Terry, to the use of the discharge of Tolls and Customs.
- This year was burnt a monk of Eye.
1533. This year, on the sixth of September, the Lady Elizabeth was born.
- The Coronation of Queen Anne upon Pentecost Sunday.
1534. This year was burnt a Hollander. This year was made and finished the New Council-House by the benevolence of the Aldermen, with the help of the Commons.
1536. This year, about Lammas, were hanged and drawn three men and one woman, and the men quartered. This year was Ralph Rogers and George Gisborow the support of \* \* \*, with others to the number of fifteen, condemned of Treason, whereof there suffered five of them.
1537. This year King Edward the vij was born on St. Edward's day.
1538. This year were suppressed the four Orders of Friars.
1540. Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, beheaded at London.
1542. This year was the King of Scotland, James Stuart, slain on St. Catherine's day, Nov. 25th.

1546. This year, on the 29th of January, being Friday, in the Palace of Wesminster, died the noble victorious King, Henry VIII.; and, the Monday next following, Prince Edward, his son, was proclaimed King Edward the Sixth.
1549. This year the King sent down the noble Earl, John of Warwick, his Lieutenant, to suppress the great Rebellion in Norfolk and Norwich; and Robert Kett of Wymondham, Captain of the same, was hanged upon the top of the Castle in chains, and his brother, William Kett, upon the Steeple of Wymondham; and upon St. James's day was the Lord Sheffield slain by the rebels in the parish of St. Margaret's at the Palace gates.
1553. This year, the 6th of July, King Edward the VI. departed this world to God's mercy; and upon Wednesday next after, being the 12th of July, the Lady Mary was proclaimed Queen within the City of Norwich.
1554. This year the Queen's Highness was married to King Philip upon St. James's day.
1555. M<sup>d</sup>. that this year, the day before Michaelmas day, Mr. Puttock, the Mayor, died; and upon Michaelmas day was Mr. Codde chosen Mayor and sworn (the second time of his Mayoralty). [*N.B. Several notes and memorandums are here so worn and chafed that nothing is legible for five or six years.*]
1561. This year, upon Sunday the 23rd of November, there was sent from the Queen a Proclamation to be published, that pistoles and other foreign coins of gold and silver, only French crowns excepted, should not pass from man to man as current money, but as bullion be brought into the Tower, there to have as much as they are worth.

1563. This year, upon Sunday, being the 9th day of January, about 7 o'clock in the evening, the Right Honourable and Virtuous Lady, Margaret, Duchess of Norfolk, departed this transitory world in the City of Norwich.
1564. This year after Michaelmas fell very much rain, and so continued very wet until St. Edmund the King, insomuch that much winter corn could not be sown by reason of the wet; and after about eight days before Christmas began a very great frost, which did freeze the Thames at London, that men shot at the 12 score mark, and camped at the football thereon, which frost continued by the space of nine whole weeks; so that men could not plough two days in all the time, and it was so sharp that the laurel or bayleaves, the green holly, and furze growing in pastures and grounds, were "skalt"\* and dried up; and such loss of cattle, and especially of sheep, was through the sharpness thereof, as hath not been in the mind of man to recollect.
1565. This year, Mr. Sotherton's (Mayoralty), by a license from the Queen's Majesty, it was allowed that 300 strangers of the Low Country in Flanders should dwell within this city, and exercise such sciences and occupations as are not used or exercised in the same city.
1567. This year, upon Thursday, being the 4th of September in the evening, the Right Honourable and Virtuous Lady, the Duchess of Norfolk, departed this transitory world at Kenninghall.

\* The verb, to scald, does not occur in this sense in Forby's *Icenian Glossary*; but a classical authority for its being so used may be found in Virgil's "Penetrabile frigus adurit," and in several Greek authors.

1568. This year the Queen of Scots, who before was married to the Lord Darnley, who very shamefully was murdered by the Scots, upon distress came into England for refuge, very hastily accompanied, and loth to be known what she was, and stayed in England.

1569. In this time of Mr. Wood (Mayor), the Duke of Norfolk's grace, by the Queen's commandment, was committed to the Tower; and, at Hallowmas after, the Earl of Northumberland and the Earl of Westmoreland rise against the Queen: the Earl of Westmoreland fled into the Low Countries in Flanders to Duke Alva, the King of Spain's Lieutenant; and the Earl of Northumberland was taken, and, after that, beheaded at York.

1570. In this year John Throgmorton, George Redman, and Thomas Brook, Gent., for conspiracy to "expulse" (by levying of power) such strangers as the Queen's Majesty had licensed to dwell in this city, were, with others, indicted and convicted of high Treason, and were executed upon the 25th day of August.

M<sup>d</sup>. In this year of Mr. Aldrich, ten days before Christmas, there began a snow; and in the Christmas holydays it increased, and was of such a thickness as the like was not of many years before. And this snow, by reason of a great frost, continued till Candlemas after; and, upon the breaking up the frost with the snow, there did rise great floods and waters in sundry places, and the rage of the water began on the 5th of February, being Saturday, and increased till the Wednesday morning then next following; so that the water did flow so sore, that it did not only overturn divers and sundry fair stone walls, but removed the stools in all the Churches on

the other side of the water, except St. Augustine ; and the water at this Flood was a handful higher than St. Leonard's Flood.\*

1571. In this year, on the . . . day of January, the Duke of Norfolk, being attainted of High Treason, was executed at the Tower Hill on the Monday after Trinity Sunday, 1572.

In this year of Mr. Robert Suckling's Mayoralty, Mr. John Rede, an Alderman, died suddenly, sitting in his place in the Council Chamber.

1572. This year, in the Low Countries of King Philip, by reason of the Inquisition and new taxations, which caused Civil Wars in France, besides the Inquisition and tormenting the professors of the Gospel, the King, by the instigation of the Queen Mother, sister to the Cardinal of \* \* , transversely caused the Lord Chatillon, with divers other gentlemen and children, neither regarding the calling or sex, to be traitorously murdered in the night season ; and then, being imbrued in blood, proceeded to the murder of so many as were known professors of the Gospel, as well men as women and children, throughout Paris, B——, and other places in France, without proceeding or sentence of Law.

This year also there was a great persecution in Spain.

This year also in Scotland was civil discord, in which time the Castle of Edinburgh was surprised and yielded to Sir William ——, Lieutenant to the Queen's Majesty.

\* The flood of 1519. Blomefield says that the waters in 1570 rose so exceedingly, that the Mayor and Aldermen, on Monday the 7th of February, were forced to provide " Relyfe of Bread, Drynke, and Herryng, to be given to the pore on the further side of the Water, who are now kept to their houses by a great rays of water." This was called Candlemas Flood.

1578. This year Queen Elizabeth came on a progress to this City with a very great train, viij of the Privy Council, divers noble personages, both Lords and Ladies, and iij French Ambassadors, and lay at the Bishop's Palace from Saturday the xvj of August until the Friday next ensuyng, viz. vj days.

Mathew Hamonde, for denying Christ Jesus to be the Son of God, and asserting that by his death none can be saved, and also denying the New Testament to be the Scripture of God, was convicted of Heresy, and burned the xx<sup>th</sup> of May, 1579.

1579. This year, upon Wednesday in Easter week, being the vj of April, 1580, somewhat before vj of the clock at night, there was an earthquake, which did so shake the Guildhall, that Mr. Mayor, the Sword-bearer, and Town Clerk, being in the Council Chamber, were afraid to tarry there, because the roof of the chamber, being very strongly built with timber, trembled and cracked so sore that they feared the fall of it.

This year there deceased within this City of all diseases 4,841 persons. \*

1581. This year a Sect called Jesuits came into this Realm, dispersing themselves secretly into divers places of this Realm, alluring the people from their dutiful allegiance to her Majesty, and striving to drive them to the Pope; wherefore divers of them were apprehended, and, on the xx and xxj of November,

\* Blomefield attributes this unusual mortality to the Queen's visit. He says, "After so much mirth succeeded as much sorrow;" and he adds, quoting from an old roll, "the Traines of her Majesty's Carriage being many of them infected, left the Plague behind them, which afterwards so increased and continued, as it raged a whole year and three quarters after, in which time 2335 English and 2482 Alyan Strangers died, from Aug. 20, 1578, to Feb. 19, 1579; among which were ten Aldermen."



1581, xiiij seminary priests and j gent: were convented, arraigned, and condemned in the "King's" Bench for Treason; and one Campian and ij others of his accomplices were drawn, hanged, and quartered at Tyburn. Also, the same time, for obstinacy in refusing to take the oath before the Lords of the Councell in the Star Chamber, being in some sort accused of the former \* \* \*, were fined, the L. Vaughan at m<sup>lb</sup>; S<sup>r</sup> Thomas Tresham, Knight, at a m marks; S<sup>r</sup> William Catesbye at a m marks; Mr. Pullvere, Mr. Gryffyn, and Mrs. Gryffyn at v<sup>c</sup> marks apiece; and so remanded to the Fleet. The same year, in June, 1582, the dial was first set upon St. Peter's Steeple, on the north side thereof: toward the making of the same, the City gave them out of the Treasury the sum of seven pounds, three shillings, and fourpence.

1583. This year, the xvij day of September, before these new Sheriffs (Henry Pye and Edward Johnson) were sworn, one Abdyall Lewis, an heretic, for denying the divinity of Christ, was burnt in the Castle Ditch, where Doct<sup>r</sup>. Gardener, Deane of Xt. Church, preached; and the said Lewis died most obstinately without repentance or any speech.
1586. This year, upon \* \* \* Sunday, being the xvij of Decemb<sup>r</sup>., 1586, and in the xxix year of the Q. Mat<sup>vs</sup>. reign, Mr. Mayor received a Proclamation under the Broad Seal of England, thereby to proclaim in proper places within the said city, Mary, late Queen of Scots, a traitor to Q. Elizabeth, our gracious Queen of this Realm; and on the Tuesday, the xxth of the same month, the Mayor and Aldermen, all in scarlet, and Sheriffs in violet, all on horseback, with sword borne before them, the Chamberlain with the gilt mace, and the Town Clerk

with the Broad Seal and Proclamation openly borne at his breast, went from the New Hall up to the Cross in the Market; and there the Proclamation was openly read and published; and from thence to Tombland, and there proclaimed, and from thence to St. Gregory's, and there likewise read and published, all which was done between viij and xj of the clock the same day; and on the 13th of February following, the said Q. of Scots was beheaded at Fotheringay.\*

1587. This year Peter Cole for heresy \* \* \* \* (*so obliterated as not to be legible*).

1588. This year, upon Tuesday, being the xiiij day of January, Francis Knight, alias Ket, Master of Arts, was burnt in the Castle Ditch, for most horrible heresy, denying that Christ was God before his Ascension, and denying also the divinity of the Holy Ghost, and for many other erroneous opinions.

This year (but in the other Sheriffs' time) the King of Spain, the Pope, and certain Dukes sent into these seas, to the intent to invade this realm, such a navy of ships, of such hugeness, number, provision, and men, as the like was here never seen or read of, intituling it "the Invincible Navy," who were only by God his mighty power, drowned and spoiled, and some of their chief men and captains taken: so as very few of them returned home.

1591. This year, upon Tuesday the iiij of April, 1592, there was executed out of the prison in the Guildhall, John Abbes, for treason, viz. for clipping of gold; James Haber, for wilful murder, viz. for killing

\* This circumstance is most briefly mentioned by Blomefield in a note; but he says, upon the authority of a MS. in his possession, what must surely be an error, that in 1585, the Queen of Scots had come to the Duke's Palace in Norwich, to see the Scotch Lords.

Edward Gray, gent.; and Nicholas Whitton, for felony; which were all contrite at the sessions holden in the Guildhall on the Wednesday before.

1592. In this year, viz. on the day of Philip and James (May 1), Mr. Clement Hyrne, Alderman, being at his house in Heverland, and dwelling there by the space of half a year and more, was elected and chosen to succeed and serve in the Office of Mayoralty after Mr. Gleane's time should be expired, notwithstanding his long dwelling out of the city, who very worshipfully took upon him and supplied the office for a year, as other Mayors before had done.

1593. Mr. Robt. Blackeborne, dwelling out of the city for the space of two years and more, was nevertheless chosen to the Office of Sherifalty on the day of the Nativity of our Lady, who very worshipfully took upon him as one of the Sheriffs to bear out his part for all that year; and afterward went again to his house in Wymondham, from whence he came.

1594. In this year Sr John Popham, Knight, Lord Chief Justice of England, and William Fines, Esquire, one of the Judges of the Common Pleas, being Judges of Assize, removed both Assizes from the Town of Thetford and kept them at Norwich.

This year the Queen's Ma<sup>ty</sup> granted the license of morte main to this City for purchasing cc<sup>lb</sup> a year without every time paying, which was sued out by Mr. John Pettus, not taking anything of the City for the charge and expenses.

This year the City had a judgment against Mr. Richard Southwell, for the wood due to the Hospital out of St. Faith's Wood.

1595. On the feast day of Philip and Jacob, 1596, Mr. Richard Sadler, being at his house in Witchingham, in Norfolk, where he had dwelt and continued

more than five years, was, notwithstanding, elected Mayor, to succeed Mr. Layer, and having notice thereof did suppose he had been wronged; but, upon conference with his brethren, the Aldermen, did accept of the place, and willingly and very worshipfully did begin, continue, and finish that office after Mr. Layer.

1596. This year, the beginning of May, Lord Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, General for the land service, and Charles, Earl of Nottingham, Admiral, General of the sea, accompanied with Lords, Knights, and Gent, made a most \* \* \* voyage into Spain, where they achieved a noble and \* \* \* \*: they did take and sack a rich towne called Cales, and did other very memorable acts, and returned into England in the end of August, laden with great store of gold and silver, with great \* \* \* of great ordnance, and munition for the wars.
1597. Corn sold this year at a great rate, viz. Wheat, vijs. the bushel; Rye, at vjs. iiij $\frac{1}{2}$ . and upwards; Barley, at ijs. ix $\frac{1}{2}$ . and iijs. the bushel: but, by the carefulness of the Magistrates, Rye being bought and brought from foreign parts to the quantity of 4,600 quarters to this City, they caused the same to be sold to the poor for iiij $\frac{1}{2}$ s. the bushel for Rye.
1598. This year died S<sup>r</sup> William Cecil, Knight, Lord Burleigh, and a most prudent Councillor.
1601. This year, the 29th April, being Wednesday, about v of the clock in the afternoon, part of Christ Church Steeple with thunder and lightning was beaten and burnt down; and great holes were broken out of the main wall of the steeple, and a great part of the midst of the same steeple and the roof of the Chancell by the fall of the stones broken down: there was seen in the manner of

a ball of fire to fly in at the upper part of the great west window and all along the church to the steeple, which left a very foul stench of brimstone and other ill savours, so as with the dint thereof one that walked in the body of the Church fell dead to the ground; but by the help of one walking with him he was recovered. Part of which fire lay in a buttress in the Cloister until iiij the next morning, and then brake forth. And, had not great help been ready, it had done much hurt; for it was apparently seen to have burnt 20 or 30 foot in length from the said buttress.

1602. This year, on the xxiv March, 1602, good Queen Elizabeth died; and on the xxvij of the same, our dread Sovereign, King James of Scotland, was with great solemnity proclaimed King of England, France, and Ireland within the City of Norwich, by the Mayor and Aldermen in scarlet, accompanied with divers Knights, Squires, and Gentlemen, and many good citizens.
1603. This year, from the xxv of June until the xxij of June in the next year, died in this city of all diseases, 3538; whereof of the plague died 3076.
- And the plague continued until the xv of September then next; but there died not afterwards above the number of xij in one week. The Assizes were both kept at Thetford this year.
1604. This year, on the feast-day of Philip and Jacob, Mr. Thos. Hyrne, who had long dwelt at his manor of Heverland, in the County of Norfolk, with his whole family, was, notwithstanding, elected Mayor, who, having notice thereof, made some little refusal; but, being sent for by the Mayor and his brethren the Aldermen, they having conference with him, was persuaded to take the office of government upon

him, and very worthily, and to his great credit, did perform and finish the same. The Assizes were both held at Norwich this year.

1614. This year there was a great Flood in this city.
1618. This year the King's Letters were sent to this city, commanding that the senior Alderman, the ancientest in rank, should yearly be chosen to the place of Mayoralty.
1621. This year, in the month of March, the high and mighty Prince Charles, the only son of our most gracious Sovereign Lord, King James, went over into the Kingdom of Spain, and came back into this Kingdom in October in the year 1623, to the great joy and comfort of all his Majesty's good subjects.
1622. This year Mr. Mayor did freely and liberally give to this city the yearly sum of \* \* , formerly paid to his predecessors.
1623. This year Mr. Mayor did freely and willingly consent to the acceptance of c<sup>lb</sup> only, and did abate v<sup>lb</sup> according as the said Mr. Smallpiece, his predecessor \* \* of the city, a covenant to the same effect.
1624. This year, the xxvii of March, our most gracious King James died; and upon the last day of the same month his Majesty's only son, King Charles, was in this city solemnly proclaimed King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c.: there were present at the same proclamation Mr. Mayor, Mr. Steward, the Justices, Sheriffs, and Aldermen, the Lord Bishop, S<sup>r</sup> Thomas Richardson, being Serjeant-at-Law to the said deceased King, S<sup>r</sup> John Corbett, Baronet, and divers other gentlemen.
1626. Mr. Mayor did this year freely consent to the like \* \* as Mr. Smallpiece, Mr. Craske, and Mr. Debney had formerly done, and the like covenant.

1627. This year, in the beginning of March, five companies of Irish soldiers were sent to this County of Norfolk to be billeted: four of those companies lodged in this city one night; and the next day one of them was sent to Lynn, and another to Yarmouth; but two of those companies remained here, to the terror and charge of the citizens and city, by the space of xxix days; and then, at the charge of the city, by the travail, industry, and means of Mr. Sheriff Lane, all the said five companies were removed from this city to Canterbury, where they continued till August following.
1638. In this year, about the month of March, our most gracious Sovereign Lord, King Charles, went in person with many Nobles, Dukes, Knights, and Gent., with many horsemen and land soldiers, to war against the Scots; but, thanks be to God, there was peace concluded before any war began.
1640. This year Mr. Dethicke lived in London, when he was chosen Sheriff, who came from thence and took upon him that office.
1641. This year, upon the 23<sup>rd</sup> of October, the Rebellion in Ireland brake out; and, about Jan<sup>y</sup> after, the King \* \* the Parliament, and went first westward, and then to York, and came to Nottingham.
1642. This year one Captain Treswell came to this city with a commission from the Earl of Lindsay, the King's General, for taking up of soldiers, who, contrary to the allowance of the Mayor and Aldermen, did beat up his drums to that purpose, for which he was apprehended and committed to prison, and sent up to Parliament by Sheriff Lynsey.
1646. This year there was a great Flood, when the city gave out xj<sup>lb</sup>. to buy the poor provision; and there was gathered of the citizens by benevolence

£48 13s. 11d. which was afterwards distributed amongst the poor.

1647. This year, upon the 24<sup>th</sup> of April, the rude people of the city, to the number of five or six hundred, did rise and did break into several houses, upon pretence to take away their arms; and at last went to the County Committee-house, seized upon the magazine, where were arms for 3000 men, and 95 barrels of powder. A Regiment of Horse being sent for, presently after they came in, the rude people fired the magazine, when there were killed many of them, (as is supposed, 100); which powder blew down the house and many other houses there, and did much hurt to very many.
1648. This year the Assizes were holden in October (probably a Special Commission.)
1650. This year, by reason of an Insurrection in the County of Norfolk, there was a High Court of Justice by authority of Parliament here kept at the New Hall; and amongst several others, in several places of the county, Major Francis Roberts and Lieutenant John Barber were publicly executed in the Market-place of this city, on a gallows there erected, for their loyalty to his Majesty, Charles the First. And this addition to the former entry is made by order of the Court of Mayoralty; that it may appear to posterity they were not executed legally, nor for any notorious crimes. (Vide the order of Court, the 4th of December, 1675.)
1652. Clement Parnell, Gent., who resided at Cley, and Roger Whisler, who lived at Catton, were chosen Sheriffs, and at Michaelmas came and took upon them that office.
1659. The first of May, 1660, our Most Gracious Sovereign



Lord, Charles the Second, was, at Westminster, by order of Parliament, proclaimed King, &c.

The 29th May, 1660, our Most Gracious Sovereign Lord, Charles the Second, was solemnly proclaimed King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. in this city.

1660. The 19th of August, 1660, the Mayor with his brethren, according to the former custom, went again to Christ Church (the Cathedral.)

This year was presented to his Majesty from this City £1000 by the Mayor, who was then knighted by his Majesty.

1670. This year the Right Hon<sup>ble</sup> the Lord Henry Howard, Baron of Castle Rising, and the H<sup>ble</sup> his sons, Henry Howard and Thomas Howard, Esq<sup>res</sup>. were sworn free men.

1671. His Majesty, with the Queen and his Royal Highness the Duke of York, with a numerous train of the Nobility, came to this city the 28th of September.

1677. Whereas the present Mayor (John Richer) of the City of Norwich was by his Majesty's order in Council, bearing date the fifth instant, summoned to attend the Board, and his Majesty having been given to understand that it is absolutely necessary the said Mayor should be at Norwich on Wednesday next, being the first of May, at the Election of several Officers for that Corporation, his Majesty is pleased and doth accordingly discharge the said Mayor from his present attendance here upon the Board, until further order. Whitehall, April 27th, 1678.

1682. The following is a copy of a letter sent from the R<sup>t</sup> Hon<sup>ble</sup> Henry, Earl of Arundel, Lord Lieutenant of Norfolk and Norwich, to John Lowe, Esq., Mayor. "Windsor, 17th May, 1683. Sir, I de-

sire that you (and the rest of your Corporation) will do me the justice to believe that you cannot in anything oblige me more than in putting it in my power to do you or the City of Norwich any service, and that I should myself mistrust my coming from those ancestors which you mention in your letter, did I not inherit from them that kindness and desire of obliging your City which is natural to all our family, and which is so much increased in me by the continual marks I have received of your friendship; and I do assure you I will in all respects (to my power) espouse your interest as my own. I have acquainted the King with the contents of your letter as to the choice you have made (and desired his Majesty's approbation of), and am extremely pleased to hear how kindly he expressed himself towards you all; and he has commanded me to let you know that he approves of Mr. William Helwys to be Mayor for the year ensuing, and likewise of Richard Hase, John Ransome, William Lamb, George Bennett, Thomas Firman, John Freeman, John Lowe, Arthur Haslewood, Robert Warren, Thomas Mason, Christopher Stallon, to be of your Common Council, in the room of those eleven who were not qualified; which is all at present. Your most affectionate friend and Servant, ARUNDEL.

"I have advised with Mr. Attorney General, who tells me that you need not be put to the charge of obtaining the King's hand (or the Secretary's), and that 'tis sufficient that I signify his Majesty's pleasure to you."

1688. November 5. The Prince of Orange landed with a great army in the west of England. Saturday, the 10<sup>th</sup> of November, Mr. John \* \* \* \* ,

Town Clerk of this city, brought down from London the Charter granted to this city by his late Majesty King Charles the Second of ever blessed memory, upon his accession to the Crown ; as also the surrender made of the said Charter by this city, dated 29<sup>th</sup> September, 1682. The surrender being not enrolled, was cancelled by S<sup>r</sup> Thos. Powis, his Majesty's Attorney General, by his Majesty's command. Thursday, the 11<sup>th</sup> of April, 1689, their Majesties, King William and Queen Mary, were crowned King and Queen of England, France, and Ireland.

1691. This year there was got by fines of those that bought off the office of Sheriff, £640.
1694. This year £200 was paid as a fine by the lessees of the Water Works, and a yearly rent of £25 reserved, payable four years hence.
1704. Memorandum. This year the Honourable Company of St. George, as a demonstration of the great honour and respect they have for the Mayor (Will. Blyth) of this City, and as an acknowledgment for the great and good services he hath done in his Mayoralty for this City, and for the preserving and augmenting the grandeur of this City and of this Company, did this year, on St. George's Day, being the 23<sup>rd</sup> of April last past, voluntarily present and give to Mr. Mayor, to be used by him and his successors, Mayors of this City, so long as the same will continue, a new Sword of State, with a scabbard of crimson velvet and gilt locketts, and a new mourning scabbard of black velvet with gilt locketts ; and also two new Staffs to be borne or carried by the two Marshalmen before Mr. Mayor, with two silver heads on the same, being the Arms of this City (the Castle and Lion upon pedestals of silver each) ; and also

two new Silver Badges representing the Arms of this City, a Castle and Lion, to be worn by the said two Marshalmen at their breasts on blue ribbons before Mr. Mayor upon all their waitings; and also six new Gowns of blue cloth, to be worn by the Sheriff's Serjeants at their waitings on Mr. Mayor on all public days, and to Church, and to Court, and other where, as Mr. Mayor may command. All which particulars above expressed the said Company do present and give to Mr. Mayor as aforesaid; to the intent the same may be used and worn upon all public days, waitings, and attendances on Mr. Mayor and his successors, Mayors of this City, so long as the same things will last and continue. And the said Company, as well for a demonstration of their duty and loyalty to her present Majesty as also for a further instance of their honour and respect for Mr. Mayor and for the Court of Aldermen of this city, have also presented and given to Mr. Mayor and Court of Aldermen of this city the Picture of her sacred Majesty, Queen Anne, now Queen of England, &c., and also the Picture of her Royal Consort, Prince George of Denmark, both drawn cap-à-pie in full length and proportion, with large gilt carved frames, to be both fixed and placed in the most upper places in the Council or Court-Chamber of the Mayor and Aldermen of this city, at the Guildhall of this city, and there to remain. The said Company have also this year bought a new Staff with a silver head at the top, being St. George and the Dragon (the Arms of the said Company) on a pedestal of silver; which Staff is, by order of the Company, to be borne or carried by the Beadle of the Company at all times before the said Com-

pany in procession ; and by like order the said Staffe is to be kept at the Alderman's of the said Company for the time being, for the use of the Company.

This entry is made by order of the Court of Mayoralty, dated the 13<sup>th</sup> day of June, 1705. And the several names of the said Company, called St. George's Company, are as followeth :

Mr. Benjamin Austen	Mr. Anthony Ransome
Mr. Valentine Pell	Mr. Thomas Starling
Mr. John Riseborowe	Mr. Richard Starling
Mr. John Parker	Mr. Thomas Mansey
Mr. Thomas Mason	Mr. James Margery
Mr. Timothy Jeffries	Mr. John Perkenon.

1739. On the 30th October, 1739, his Majesty's Declaration of War against the King of Spain was proclaimed in the usual places—viz., in the middle of the Market Place, on Hoghill, on Tombland, at Stump Cross, on St. Mary's Plain, over against the Unicorn, and at Charing Cross. The Sheriffs for the first time appeared this day in their gold chains, the gift of Thomas Emerson, Esq.

1740. On Monday, the 7th of July, 1740, about 1500 Rioters met in a tumultuous manner in this city, threatening to destroy all before them, under a pretence of preventing the Exportation of Corn: they extorted promises from the bakers to sell bread after the rate of sixteen shillings per coomb for corn, though set 28s. a coomb. The Rioters broke into several granaries, and carried away great quantities of corn. The Magistrates met at Guildhall and ordered advertisements to be printed and dispersed to quiet the minds of the common people, and prevent them from bringing upon themselves the severe penalties of the law; but all to no purpose. The

Proclamation against Riots was read; and, some hours after, six of the rioters were committed to prison. About 9 of the clock in the evening, they appeared with greater fury, broke down the Gaol doors and windows, and broke the greatest part of the glass there, and continued so outrageous, that the Magistrates (though with the greatest reluctance) were obliged to give directions to Cornet Bilston, with a party of Dragoons then in the city, to repel force by force. Five of the rioters were killed, and 9 wounded: the rest then dispersed. (For further particulars see a Manuscript Book in the Guildhall, where copies of Advertisements, and Letters to the Secretary of State and Secretary of War, &c. are inserted.)

1766. On Saturday the 27<sup>th</sup> of September, a considerable mob assembled in the Market-place, insisting to have provisions sold at their own prices: from this illegal demand they proceeded to further outrages, throwing the butter and other articles about the market; and, having driven away the country people, they went in a large body to the New Mills, which they pillaged, and threw a considerable quantity of flour into the river. The Magistrates, who had endeavoured without effect to appease the first emotions of this tumult, followed them with a posse of peace officers and several citizens, but were defeated in their attempts to suppress the riot at that place. During the evening the mob damaged the windows and shops of several bakers, and demolished an alehouse in the Haymarket. On the 28<sup>th</sup>, they again assembled by sound of horn, and went to Trowse Newton, where they totally destroyed the furniture of Mr. Money, a farmer. In their return they set fire to a malt-house at Carrow

Abbey, plundered the house of a baker in Conisford, and broke into another on Tombland. At this time, about seven in the evening, they were attacked by the Sheriffs' posse, armed with quarter-staves, and headed by Mr. Alderman Poole and Sheriff Barrett, and in half an hour were totally routed. Several were taken into custody, and a special Commission issued to try the rioters, which was directed to Sir Henry Gould, one of the Justices of the Common Pleas, together with the Mayor, Recorder, Steward, and all the Aldermen above the Chair. On Saturday the 6<sup>th</sup> of December, this Commission was opened; and the next day the Judge went to the Cathedral, attended by the Mayor and Corporation; the Mayor and all the Aldermen above the Chair being in scarlet, with their cloaks of justice. Eight of the rioters were capitally convicted, but only two left for execution.

1781. Note. Mr. Simon Wilkin, who had been elected Sheriff by the freemen, inhabitants of this city and county, refused to be sworn on Michaelmas day into the said office, he being a Protestant Dissenter; and thereupon application was made to the Court of King's Bench for a Mandamus for another election, which was granted, and Mr. Colman was elected on the fourth day of December, and sworn the seventh of the same month, together with Mr. Elias Norgate.

1787. On the Guild-day this year were exhibited in St. Andrew's Hall two capital Paintings, executed by Mr. William Martin, an eminent artist in London, and a native of this city; by whom they were presented to the Corporation, together with the elegant and expensive frames in which they were fixed. The subject of one is Edward and Leonora, taken from

a beautiful and affecting scene in the tragedy of that name, written by Thomson. The other is a representation of the Death of Lady Jane Grey, as it is pathetically delineated by the dramatic poet, Nich<sup>s</sup> Rowe, Esq.

1797. James Crowe, Esq. Mayor. In this Mayoralty, Rear Admiral Nelson, a native of Norfolk, honoured the City by presenting to it the Sword surrendered to him by the Spanish Rear Admiral Don Xavier Francisco Winthuysen, who died of the wounds he received in an engagement with the British Fleet under the command of Admiral Earl St. Vincent, on the fourteenth of February, 1797, which ended in the most brilliant victory ever obtained by this country over the enemy at sea.
1823. In this Mayoralty, a Court of Gaol Delivery was proclaimed to be held at Yarmouth, for the trial of two persons charged with robbing a ship upon the high seas within the Jurisdiction of that Borough, an occurrence very unusual. On such occasions, the Mayor, Recorder, and Steward of this city are by the Charters of Yarmouth associated with the Borough Magistrates as the Judges; and, the Registrar of the Admiralty Court having acquainted our Mayor that the Court would be held on Wednesday, the tenth of September, he, attended by the Town Clerk, went to Yarmouth the day before, and by invitation breakfasted with the Mayor of Yarmouth on the Court day; after which a procession was made to the church in the following order:—Isaac Preston, Esq., Mayor of Yarmouth, in a rich scarlet damask gown and gold chain, preceded by the Maces, Sword, and Gold Oar (the last being the insignia of the Maritime Jurisdiction); Robert Alderson, Esq., Recorder of Yarmouth,



and also Steward of this city, in full legal dress ; the Mayor of this city in his scarlet gown, cloak of justice, and gold chain ; the other Justices of Yarmouth in rich black silk gowns ; a Mace-officer of the Mayor of this city in his gown, following. After divine service and a sermon, the Court proceeded to the Toll-house Hall adjoining the Gaol, and the Judges took their seats ; the two Mayors in the centre, the Recorder on the right hand of the Mayor of Yarmouth, and the other Justices of Yarmouth on the bench on each side.

The prisoners were tried and found guilty of Grand Larceny ; but, a motion being made in arrest of judgment, the Court adjourned to the next day. And about twelve on the second day, the Admiralty business being completed, by the judgment being affirmed and the sentence passed on the convicts, the Mayor of this city returned home.

1832. On the 23rd day of June, 1832, an Act of Parliament was passed, allowing to this city the benefit of two Gaol Deliveries in each year, and directing that the Lent Assizes for Norfolk should in future be held at Norwich instead of Thetford. This act was prepared and solicited by William Simpson, Esq., Town Clerk of this city ; was introduced into the House of Parliament by the Right Honourable Robert Grant, one of the Representatives of this city in Parliament ; was carried through the House of Lords by the Right Hon<sup>ble</sup> Lord Suffield ; and this day received the Royal Assent. And thus was this most desirable measure effected, after having been in vain petitioned for during many centuries.

## EXTRACTS

FROM A

## TOWN BOOK OF THE PARISH OF STOCKTON,

IN NORFOLK;

CONTAINING THE CHURCHWARDENS' (AND, INCIDENTALLY, OTHER) ACCOUNTS,  
FROM 1625 TO 1712 INCLUSIVE.

COMMUNICATED

BY GEORGE ALFRED CARTHEW, ESQ.

THE book commences with the Accounts of Samuel Mason and Everard Baas, separately churchwardens, from 8th May, 1625, until the 7th May, 1626, being the first year of the reign of King Charles the First.

Amongst the Receipts are the rents of the town estate, being then £15 for the year. This estate is mentioned in the Report of the Charity Commissioners to consist of a farm-house and about forty-eight acres of land in Burgh St. Peter.

In Samuel Mason's Account of Payments, *inter alia*, occur the following:—

	£.	s.	d.
Item, laid out to the Boweman . . .	0	0	2

[Every lay subject had been required by law to exercise himself in archery, and we still find expenditure for the *butts* as late as 1637, post.]

Item, laid out to the Muster maister . . .	0	3	6
Item, for the souldiers' Dinners . . .	0	14	0
Item, for the souldiers' wages twoe daies . . .	(illegible)		
Item, to Mr. White for Traininge the Souldiers	0	0	11

	£.	s.	d.
Item, to John Pratt for three daies servinge in his armor . . . . .	0	3	0
Item, to Richard Palmer for serveinge in the Towne Armor . . . . .	0	3	0

[Previous to his calling his first Parliament, Charles had issued warrants for levying troops, exacting that the charges of training, &c. should be borne by the people. Every county was obliged to maintain a Muster Master appointed by the Crown. A general muster took place once a year, but the men appear to have gone out for training and exercise three or four times in the year, which lasted two and sometimes three days each time, when they met generally at Thurlton or Bedingham. Charges of the above nature are of frequent occurrence in every account during this reign.]

Item, laid out for the King's Diet . . . . .	0	5	0
Item, for the King's Oats . . . . .	0	11	3

[The charges for purveyances and provisions of the Royal household, which are of constant occurrence in these accounts, were originally rendered in kind. The Privy Council was authorized to compound with the counties for the same, and the Justices of the Peace directed the quota to be supplied by individual parishes in their districts. These, having been productive of many abuses, were abolished by 12 Car. 2, c. 24.]

Item, to twoe poore folke that we made a passe . . . . .	0	0	4
Item, for whipping of them . . . . .	0	0	2

[All persons found travelling without passes were treated as "rogues and vagabonds," and whipped accordingly.]

Item, for a bell-rope that did weigh 7 <sup>li</sup> & dd. [Q. dimid., $\frac{1}{2}$ ?] . . . . .	0	2	6
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	£.	s.	d.
Item, to twoe Men that com from Ireland, that S <sup>r</sup> Thomas Frances had taken awaie their liveinge	0	1	0
[I am unable to find any account of Sir Thomas Francis.]			
Item, for makeinge bullworks and sconses at Yarmouth	0	11	9
[I cannot ascertain to what this refers.]			

1625-6. Amongst the Accounts of Payments of Everard Baas, the other churchwarden for that year, are the following:—

	£.	s.	d.
Item, paid to Mr. Stone, the 23 <sup>rd</sup> of October, for the subsidie assessed upon the Towne Land	0	12	0
[Two subsidies were granted to the King by his first Parliament.]			
Item, paid, the 26 <sup>th</sup> of December, to twoe poore men belonging to Hull, who susteyned losse by the Dunkirks	0	1	6
[Dunkirk in Flanders, then under the Spanish dominion, which was at war with England.]			
It. paid, the 31 <sup>st</sup> of January, for half a barrell of beere for the Ringers	0	4	6
[This was probably provided against the King's coronation, which took place on the 2nd February.]			
Item, paid, the 10 <sup>th</sup> of March, for a gratuity to Mr. White, appointed by the King's Ma <sup>tie</sup> for exersiseing of the Trained Souldiers	0	2	0
[The payments for the clerk's wages were 1s. quar- terly.]			

1626-7. Among the payments made in that year:—

	£.	s.	d.
It. for bread and beere when the butts were made	0	5	2

	£.	s.	d.
It. for fetchinge the board to make the pewes	0	2	6
„ for 7 yards of whole worke for the twee stooles erected in the church, at ijs. the yarde .	1	1	0
It. for two yards of half worke for the same, at ijs. vjd the yard . . . . .	0	5	0
It. for halfe an hundred of inch board for the floringe . . . . .	0	5	0
It. for six joyce for the same . . . . .	0	1	0
„ for nailes . . . . .	0	0	3
„ for haspes & gimmers for the dores . . . . .	0	2	4
„ for finishinge thereof . . . . .	0	3	0
It. for an Inhibition granted unto me from Mr. Chancellor against the opposit <sup>n</sup> for the newe stooles . . . . .	0	5	4
It. paid the 18 <sup>th</sup> of June to the sumoner for the serveinge of the same . . . . .	0	1	0
It. for my charges in rideinge foure times to Norwich by reason of the opposition . . . . .	0	4	4
[The above items point out the date of the pewing of Stockton Church.]			
It. given the 9 <sup>th</sup> of July to a poore ministers widdowe, whose husband was murdered in Ireland	0	1	0
It. laid out at Blowefield the 11 <sup>th</sup> of August, when I went about the benevolence, for my dinner	0	1	0
It. at the Ferrie . . . . .	0	0	1
[The King about this time issued warrants for forced loans, with promises of repayment from the Exchequer, after the example of his predecessors.]			
It. paid at Norwich, the vj <sup>th</sup> of April, for a Bible of the Newe Translation for the Towne .	1	13	4
It. for my supper that night . . . . .	0	0	10
It. for my breakefast the next daie . . . . .	0	0	4
It. for my horsemeat . . . . .	0	8	0

	£.	s.	d.
It. to Henry Farror for bringinge the Bible home . . . . .	0	1	0
It. paid to Mr. Stone for Mr. Rosington for twoe loads of reed for the church.* . . . .	1	6	8
It. for bringing it to the stath by water . . . . .	0	2	4
It. for stathage . . . . .	0	0	4
It. to the Boweman for his Fees . . . . .	0	1	0
1627-8.			
It. for Reedinge the Church . . . . .	0	15	0
„ for the King's Armes, and putting them in a frame . . . . .	0	6	0
It. for the Degrees of Matrimonye then . . . . .	0	0	6
[Prescribed by the 99th Canon.]			
„ paid to Edward Bowne, w <sup>ch</sup> was for the setting forth of the souldiers to serve the Kinge of Denmark . . . . .	0	9	0
[Christian IV., King of Denmark, and uncle to King Charles, was at this period warring for the Protestant cause in Germany.]			
It. paid the Cheife Constable for Composition for the King's Diet . . . . .	0	19	0
It. paid to the Constable for repaireinge the bridwell howse at Acle . . . . .	0	0	8
It. for a month's paie for the billetinge of the souldiers in Norff. . . . .	0	9	0
[This billeting of soldiers, for which many payments appear in these accounts, was one of the matters complained of by the Commons against the King.]			
1631-2.			
Item, paid to goodman Boone, that he laid out for the pore at Windham, & for discharging the towne of carring of coules . . . . .	0	13	0
[The town of Wymondham at this time was griev-			

\* Stockton Church was then thatched.

ously visited with the plague, and a contribution raised for the poor inhabitants.]

Item, for straw for the Church Porch & the Almes houses . . . . .				-	-	-
Item, for a booke of Articles . . . . .				-	-	vij
Item, for the Stulpes at Stockton stone . . . . .				0	7	0
[ <i>Stulp</i> , a low boundary post.]						

Item, for the gates which stand before the butts . . . . .				0	8	0
,, for posts for the butts . . . . .				0	1	0
Item, at Thurlton at the showe . . . . .				-	-	vij

[In the account of another churchwarden this is entered as "for shewing the armes at Thurlton," doubtless to the viewer or inspector appointed for that purpose.]

It. for Lime to white the church . . . . .				0	1	0
It. for coullering for the fonte . . . . .				0	1	0
It. for the Cover of the funte . . . . .				0	13	iiij
It. for the painting of the funte . . . . .				0	4	0
It. for the line of the S <sup>ts</sup> bell . . . . .				-	-	ij

## 1633-4.

It. for mending the church book, & putting in of leaves and claspe . . . . .				0	2	0
It. to the sumner for the booke of tolleration . . . . .				0	0	4

[This probably was the book concerning "lawful sports to be used on Sundays," ordered by the King in this year to be promulgated in every parish.]

It. to the purvaioir, the 27 of February, for 7 bushels & two pecks of oats . . . . .				0	12	6
It. for a prayer for the queene's Maiesty . . . . .				0	0	3
,, for a default for the seruice booke . . . . .				0	0	8
,, for cakes & beer when we were with the bushelman at Loddon . . . . .				-	-	x

[I do not know to whom this term could be applied, unless to the purveyor, or person who was appointed to receive the King's oats.]

1634-5.

£. s. d.

It. layd out, the 14<sup>th</sup> day of July, for the demission fees at the Court at Loddon, for a cushion for the Pulpit, & had liberty till Christmas for providing one . . . . . - - viij

It. layd out the 23<sup>rd</sup> day of August to John Long & Thomas Long, being taken by the Turks, & all their goods taken, & their father lying there for ransome . . . . . - - vj

[The Algerines captured and carried into captivity many British subjects during this reign.]

It. layd out for an houre glasse for the church . . . . . - - ix

„ for a frame for the same glasse . . . . . - ij ij

„ for coulouring of the same frame . . . . . - - iij

It. layd out the 28<sup>th</sup> day of November for a pulpit cushion . . . . . - xix ij

It. layd the first day of December, at the Court at Loddon, for certifying to them of the Cushion, for my dinner there . . . . . - - xij

It. layd out the ninth day of December to a Gretian Preist, w<sup>ch</sup> comming into England, was taken by the Dunkirks and robbed of all he had, and he was to passe to the Bishop of Exeter . . . . . - - xij

It. reed for the church the 1<sup>st</sup> day of June, 3 fathoms . . . . . - - xx

It. layd out to the thatcher for rushes and bindings and broaches, w<sup>ch</sup> he used to roove the church w<sup>th</sup> all, & for his wages . . . . . - xv -

It. layd out at Loddon in the moneth of November, for mine & Goodm<sup>a</sup> Boones dinner, when y<sup>e</sup> Justices did sit about y<sup>e</sup> booke set forth for the tillage of land . . . . . - - xv

It. layd out at Norwich for the townesmens horses, who rode to the Archbishop's visitation y<sup>e</sup> 7<sup>th</sup> of Aprill . . . . . - - xiiij

[Archbishop Laud.]



To the salt petter [salt petre] men y<sup>e</sup> 2 of July  
for a carte to carrye ashes from Harlstone to  
Trowse . . . . . 0 4 6

[Supposed for gunpowder.]

Payd to the purvior the 12 of June for 7 bushells  
& 2 pecks of oats . . . . . 0 13 9

[In this year occur the first entries relating to  
*Ship Money*.]

Receyvved of Thomas Leveredge for y<sup>e</sup> settinge  
forthe of his Ma<sup>tis</sup> ship, 8s.

It. paid to Mr. highe Shreife for the settinge  
forthe of his Ma<sup>tis</sup> ship of ware . . . . . (torn)

1635-6.

It. payd, the sixt of June, to Thomas Allen,  
for nine dayes worke at ~~xx~~d. a day, for writing  
of sentences of scripture upon the church walls,  
and for his colours . . . . . - xv -

It. to a boy for helping him 8 dayes, at 6d. a  
day . . . . . - iiij -

[According to the 82nd Canon.]

It. payd to Mr. Stone, the 19<sup>th</sup> of November,  
for the composition for the King's house . j v -

It. payd more to Mr. Stone, the 10<sup>th</sup> of De-  
cember, towards the charge for the King's shipp  
of warre . . . . . iiij - -

[In the account of the other churchwarden is a  
like payment of £4. 7s.]

It. for two bookes of prayer, & ye booke of  
homelies . . . . . - v -

[Ordered by the 80th Canon.]

It. to Jeffery Curston for the prayer for y<sup>e</sup>  
Queen's safe deliverance . . . . . - - iiij

[In the receipts of this year is "*gathered towards  
the rate of the shipping, vijs.*"—a very small pro-

portion of the sum paid. Instructions accompanied the writ to the Sheriff, by which he was directed to levy certain money on the county instead of providing a ship.]

The following were the expenses incurred at a pauper funeral:—

	£.	s.	d.
It. layd out, the 3 <sup>d</sup> day of September, for one pottle of sacke & one dozine of cakes, at y <sup>e</sup> buriall of Margaret Dunne . . . . .	—	iiij	—
It. layd out for bread & beere at y <sup>e</sup> buriall of Margaret Dunne . . . . .	—	iiij	—
It. layd out to John Bird for ringing the bell & making the grave . . . . .	—	—	xij
It. to foure bearers w <sup>ch</sup> carried her to church . . . . .	—	ij	—
It. to a woman of Beckles for winding her . . . . .	—	—	vj

1636-7.

It. for a thousand bricke for the church . . . . .	—	xiiij	iiij
It. for fetching of a load of bricke . . . . .	—	v	—
It. to the Masons for their worke about y <sup>e</sup> church . . . . .	—	xj	ij
It. for a booke of Articles . . . . .	—	—	vj
It. towards the setting forth of our King's ships . . . . .	ij	—	—
It. layd out to the Artillery man, the first of June . . . . .	—	—	xiiij
It. for writing of the bill that was given in to him . . . . .	—	—	ij
It. payd to y <sup>e</sup> Cheife Constable, the xxi <sup>death</sup> day of June, for seaven bushels & two pecks of oats to the purviour for his Ma <sup>ties</sup> stables, at the price of viijs. vjd. the comb . . . . .	—	xv	xj
It. payd to the Cheife Constable, the 28 <sup>th</sup> day of June, for the Muster M <sup>rs</sup> fee . . . . .	—	iiij	vj

	£.	s.	d.
It. payd to the Cheife Constable, ye fourth of July, ye statute charge . . . . .	-	iiij	x
It. payd to him for his dinner at the training at Beddingha <sup>r</sup> , the xxvij <sup>th</sup> of June . . . . .	-	-	xij
It. payd to him for that he layd out when the Artillery man sate at Loddon . . . . .	-	-	xij
It. layd out for my training three dayes in ye towne armour . . . . .	-	ij	-
It. layd out for mending of the towne armor . . . . .	-	-	iiij
It. for my training one day at Beddingham Holmes * . . . . .	-	-	vij
It. for ye King's Ma <sup>ties</sup> Purveieur for carying of coles . . . . .	-	iiij	ix
It. layd out towards the rate for his Ma <sup>ties</sup> ships . . . . .	vj	-	-
It. layd out to James Prat for making & setting up the railes before y <sup>e</sup> communion table . . . . .	-	xlvi	-
It. for fetchinge the said railes frō Bungay . . . . .	-	j	iiij
It. for bread & beere when y <sup>e</sup> butts were made . . . . .	-	vij	-
It. for two dosses for Mr. Stannard to kneell on . . . . .	-	-	xij
It. for five dayes of my worke at the church, in joyners worke . . . . .	-	v	-
It. for James Prat, joyner, for two dayes worke & an half in removing the pulpit, making a new desk, & other worke in y <sup>e</sup> church . . . . .	-	iiij	ij
It. for vj planks which were used in flooring some of the stooles . . . . .	-	iiij	-
[The Rev. Wm. Stannard was Rector of Stockton in 1634.]			
It. for two books for the fasting dayes . . . . .	-	ij	-
It. for a days worke to Joseph Goody in helping to raise y <sup>e</sup> floore in the chancell, where y <sup>e</sup> communion table standeth . . . . .	-	j	-

\* This was a large common at Bedingham.

1637-8.

£. s. d.

It. laid out to Mr Stone y<sup>e</sup> 18<sup>th</sup> of June, to-  
wards y<sup>e</sup> carriage of a chalder of coales to Hoxen,  
w<sup>ch</sup> we stood charged with by his Ma<sup>ties</sup> salt peter  
men . . . . . - vj vj

It. paid to Mr Stone for seaven bushels & two  
pecks of oates for his Ma<sup>ties</sup> horses, at the price  
of viijs. viijd. y<sup>e</sup> combe . . . . . - xvj iij

It. paid to Mr Stone y<sup>e</sup> 12<sup>th</sup> day of November,  
for his Ma<sup>ties</sup> compositiō money . . . . . - xxv v

It. paid to him the same day towards the  
hundred store of military p̄vision . . . . . ij xj -

[On the 14th June, this year, the oats were at  
10s. the coomb.

There are charges for training at Thurlton Linke,  
at Hales Green, and at Bedingham.]

This year also contains the following payment for ship  
money :—

£. s. d.

It. layd out to Mr Stone of Towne money,  
towards the rate for the setting forth of his Ma<sup>ties</sup>  
ship of warre, in August, 1638 . . . . . vij x -

It. layd out for a flagon for ye Communion &  
ye ould changing . . . . . - iij x

1638. The account of Willm Stone, what he have re-  
ceyved towards the setting forthe his Ma<sup>ties</sup> shipp of warr,  
and other charges as followeth, for the yeare Anno Dñi, 1638.

## THE RECEYETS.

£. s. d.

First, from Edward Boone . . . . . - ix vij

Allso from Edward Micklboroughe vij x -

Allso from Thomas Leverege . . . . . - x -

Allso from the farmers of Melden

Marshe . . . . . - xv -

£. s. d.

Allso from Richard Brooke, pt of  
 Michallmas rent, ye 24 of October . v xix -  
 Receyved modo from Richd. Brooke,  
 ye xij of November . . . . . ij - -

The sum of my Recyuts xvij<sup>li</sup>. iijs. vijd.  
 [This rent was for the town farm.]

£. s. d.

Imp̄mis, layd out to Mr Langdone y<sup>e</sup> iij<sup>rd</sup> of  
 May, for y<sup>t</sup> none of y<sup>e</sup> towne dyd apeere . - - xij  
 It. layd out to y<sup>e</sup> Justicis y<sup>e</sup> xvj<sup>th</sup> of August,  
 for caringe of tymber for & towards the re-  
 paringe his Ma<sup>tie</sup> shipp Ryall . . . . . - ix iiij  
 It. for my dynor at y<sup>e</sup> generall trayninge at  
 Bedingham . . . . . - - xij  
 It. layd out to y<sup>e</sup> Shrife, for y<sup>e</sup> settinge forthe  
 his Ma<sup>tie</sup> shipp of warre . . . . . ix x -  
 It. layd out to Nicholas Elye, y<sup>e</sup> xxiv<sup>th</sup> of  
 Septembr, for y<sup>e</sup> coslet for y<sup>e</sup> towne . . . . . j iiij -  
 It. layd out to y<sup>e</sup> treasurs at Micholl Sessions,  
 the statut charge . . . . . - iiij x<sup>ob</sup>  
 It. payd to Mr Shreif for y<sup>e</sup> towne, for . . . .  
 y<sup>e</sup> shipp . . . . . - 38 [?]  
 It. payd to the treasurs y<sup>e</sup> statut charge at  
 xij<sup>th</sup> Sessions . . . . . - iiij x<sup>ob</sup>  
 It. payd to Mr Justice Sucklinge, y<sup>e</sup> con-  
 pownder for his Ma<sup>tie</sup> p̄vicion . . . . . j vij j

A note of my Receyuts & what I have layd out, since the  
 first daye of April, 1639, untill the xvj<sup>th</sup> daye of June, 1639.  
 [Containing, inter alia,]

It. first payd to Mr Meeke, for conductinge ye  
 prest souldiers to Lyne, ye ij of Aprill . . . . . - - -

It. payd, ye xij<sup>th</sup> daye of Aprill, to ye leifte-  
 nant for Coat and export of ye trayned Souldiers - - -

	£.	s.	d.
It. for ye settinge forth of the lyght horse .	-	8	6

["Coat and conduct money" was one of the then obsolete charges revived by Charles.]

1639-40. Amongst the "layings out" of John Prat, one of the churchwardens for that year:—

	£.	s.	d.
Imprimis, layd out for his Maties ship of warre (or rather for the setting forth of the trained bands in the Northern expedition) .	ijj	ijj	-

It. layd out to Mr. Stone, the x <sup>th</sup> of Aprill, w <sup>ch</sup> he paid for coats and export mony for the trained souldiers charged for his Ma <sup>ties</sup> service in the Northerne expedition . . . . .	-	xviij	-
--	---	-------	---

It. laid out for my charges & expences to Linn, aiding the prest souldiers thither . . . . .	-	xviij	-
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[This was no doubt for the unfortunate expedition of his Majesty against the Scotch Covenanters.]

It. for the doores between the church & chancel . . . . .	-	vj	viij
---	---	----	------

It. for the hingels of those doores . . . . .	-	ijj	-
---	---	-----	---

It. layd out at Lodden Court for a default in the steeple window . . . . .	-	-	viij
--	---	---	------

It. for another default, y <sup>e</sup> is, a defect in the decreet of Matrimony that was in the church . . . . .	-	-	viij
---	---	---	------

It. layd out for my discharge frō an excommunication that was given out against me for not certifying the court of the amending of a default in the church presented . . . . .	-	-	viij
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[John Pratt appears to have been more occupied this year in serving in the town armour and attending the trainings, than his duties as churchwarden.]

## The account of John Baldry, Constable, for the year, 1640.

## HIS DISBURSEMENTS.

	£.	s.	d.
Imprimis, laid out to the Artillery man .	0	1	0
It. to three sergeants . . . . .	0	0	6
It. layd out at Hales Green about a souldier I pressed . . . . .	0	0	6
It. at Beddingham Holmes for charges about my souldiers . . . . .	0	1	4
It. at Brooke, the 9th of May, for the charge of my souldiers . . . . .	0	2	6
It. the 16th of May, for the same charge . . . . .	0	2	0
It. paid to Tho. Banes for being content to be souldier for the Towne, the 23rd of May . . . . .	0	10	0
It. more for a payre of shooes for him . . . . .	0	1	0
It. for 5 yards of cloth to make a sute for the said souldier . . . . .	0	12	6
It. for a yard of canvas & three skins for ye said sute . . . . .	0	3	0
It. for two yards & a half of white Hambrough for the said souldier . . . . .	0	1	8
It. for buttons, threed, claspes, & eyes for his sute . . . . .	0	0	6
It. to Tho. Strowger for making the sute . . . . .	0	3	8
It. more for a paire of shooes for him . . . . .	0	2	6
It. for my charges . . . . .	0	0	8
It. for a shirt for the said souldier . . . . .	0	3	4
It. for my charges the 17th of June, when I delivered the said souldier . . . . .	0	0	8
It. given to him the same day . . . . .	0	1	0
It. layd out the 24th of Julie, for the Muster Mr <sup>e</sup> fee . . . . .	0	3	6
It. for a knapsacke . . . . .	0	1	0
It. for carrying the armer . . . . .	0	0	6
It. for our charges at Beddingham Holmes, at a training there the 24th of July before said . . . . .	0	3	0

[The gathering of the train-bands for the king was soon after suppressed by the Parliament, and payments of the above description cease in 1642. The future levies were for the Parliament, and the parish does not appear to have derived much benefit from the change of masters.]

1640-1.

£. s. d.

It. layd out to the said Mr. Stannard, our Minister, for his armour, that is to say, his musket fully furnished that was lost in the King's service in the Notherne expedition . . . - xxx -

This Account was afterwards refused, and another delivered in, because Mr. Stannard was denied the 30s. for his Armes.

[It will be seen that an allowance was afterwards made.]

It. for the losse of my Armor in the Northern Expedition . . . . . 1 10 0  
 It. for a sword & belt for the Towne Armes . . . 0 6 2

1641-42.

It. layd out, the 15th day of July, to Simon Digby, once a Cheife Constable in Ireland, whose house was burnt by ye Rebels . . . . . 0 1 0

It. the same day [19th July] to Elizabeth Howard, widow, whose husband was slaine by the Rebels in Ireland, & his house burned . . . . . - - vj

It. the same day these went to Mr. Stone, & he gave them viij*d*., w<sup>ch</sup> I paid him againe . . . . . - - -

It. layd out for my dinner and horsemeat at Norwich, the 5th day of August, when we delivered our certificate for the poll mony . . . . . - - xvj

It. layd out, the 15th day of October, for my dinner & horsemeat at Norwich, when we were called about the review of ye poll mony . . . . . - - xiiij



£. s. d.

It. payd for making our certificate the second time, upon the ordinance of Parliament, for review of the poll mony . . . . . 0 0 3

[The account of the other churchwarden contains items of the same nature, and expenses "When I carried the Poll Money in."

A Poll-tax had been passed by the Parliament for defraying the expenses of their armies in 1641.]

It. given, the viij<sup>th</sup> day of Aprill, to John Steward and Thomas Steward, Irishmen, whose father & mother were murdered by the Rebels, & their goods carried away . . . . . - - xij

[The great massacre of the Protestants in Ireland took place in October, 1641.]

It. layd for our dinners and horsemeat when we tooke our protestation, & other charges at Lodden 0 3 0

It. paid for our horse & ourselves at Norwich, the 6th day of May, when we went about the great Taxation for the Parliament . . . . . 0 4 2

[In January, 1642, the Parliament ordered the kingdom to be put in a state of defence; and shortly after passed a bill for raising men by *impress*, as many as they should require. In the following July they issued an ordinance for raising an army, which was readily obeyed in Norfolk, where the Parliamentary cause was popular.]

1642. In the Churchwarden's account:—

It. for my dinner & horsemeat in my jorney to Norwich about the Great Rate . . . . . 0 1 4

It. for drawing of a bill for the said Rate . . . . . 0 0 6

It. for my expences in my jorney to Norw<sup>ch</sup> about ye subsidy . . . . . 0 1 2

It. againe for expences in my jorney to Norwich about ye subsidy . . . . . 0 2 0

	£.	s.	d.
It. for expenses in carrying John Rivett a prest souldier to Porland Heath . . . . .	0	4	0
It. for a horse to carry John Bird to Norwich & for my owne expences there . . . . .	0	5	0
It. for expences when we carried John Bird & John Rivet, two prest souldiers to Windham . . . . .	0	5	0

[In the account of Edward Mickleborough, as constable and overseer for the poor, for this year, are contained expenses "when I was called before the Captaine of the Trained band at Hales Green;" and several items "when I was called before the Commissioners," viz. the Commissioners for the monthly assessments levied by the Parliament.]

1643-4.

In the account of Arthur Shelton, one of the Churchwardens who was also Constable for this year:—

It. for six weekes pay for the Towne Armes charged by the Earl of Manchester & paid to Captaine Howes . . . . .	1	8	0
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It. for two souldiers presse mony that were pressed out of Stockton . . . . .	0	2	0
---	---	---	---

It. for keeping the said souldiers & finding one to looke to them three dayes . . . . .	0	6	0
---	---	---	---

It. paid to James Freeman for looking to the said souldiers and conducting them to Norwich . . . . .	0	2	0
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It. for my journey to Norwich & my two horses to carry the said souldiers, being there two dayes . . . . .	0	6	0
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It. for the releife of maimed souldiers w <sup>ch</sup> this Towne among others was charged for according to an Ordinance of Parliam <sup>t</sup> . . . . .	(torn)		
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It. to Mr. Allet, a Lincolnshire Minister, impoverished by the warres there . . . . .	0	0	6
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[Cromwell had defeated the Royalists in an engagement near Grantham early in 1644; but the

£. s. d.

impoverishment referred to may have been occasioned by the clergy having been turned out of their livings, which was done in 1642 and 1643.]

It. to a Minister's widow y <sup>t</sup> had her estate taken away by the rebels in Ireland . . . . .	0	0	6
It. to John Bird for his presse mony . . . . .	0	1	0
It. for cloth & finishing stuffe for a sute for John Bird . . . . .	0	17	0
It. for a paire of shooes for him . . . . .	0	2	10
It. for a paire of stockings for him . . . . .	0	2	3
It. for a new shirt for him . . . . .	0	3	4
It. given to John Bird at the Christening of his childe . . . . .	0	1	2
It. for making of ye said sute, & turning an old doublet . . . . .	0	5	0
It. for keeping of the said Bird after he was prest, foure dayes, & and for two men to looke to him all y <sup>t</sup> while . . . . .	0	11	0
It. to Tho: Goslen, John Bellard, & Rich: Rivet also, for looking to the said Bird to keep him in awe . . . . .	0	2	6

The account of William Woodroffe, the other churchwarden for 1643, contains the following payments relating to this John Bird, who, it appears, was parish clerk:—

£. s. d.

It. laid out to John Bird when he was impressed, w <sup>ch</sup> was given him by the consent of the Towne . . . . .	0	15	0
It. to the said John Bird for his pay, while he was going from Brooke to Thetford . . . . .	0	2	0
It. to the conductors y <sup>t</sup> carried the souldiers to Thetford . . . . .	0	2	6
It. when wee carried the said John Bird to Brooke . . . . .	0	4	0

	£.	s.	d.
It. for my paines thither, & for my horse	0	1	6
It. for my journey to Norwich when wee went to free the Towne of a warrant Richard Rivet had obtained against them	0	1	4
It. for my journey to Norwich to discharge the Towne of John Bird	0	1	4

[There are no dates to these payments, but the clerk's wages are entered as paid to John Bird at our Lady, 1644; to Tho. Goslin at Michaelmas; and to John Bird again at our Lady, 1645. He was probably discharged on account of sickness, as in August, 1644, the overseer's account contains payments to him and his wife for relief.

Shelton's account contains entries for two soldiers more imprest, who were delivered at Porland, and paid, "w<sup>ch</sup> we were enjoyned by warrant to give them, 15s. a peece."

To this is subjoined his account when he was churchwarden in 1638, containing, inter alia, payment "to Jeffery Curson, for ye proclamation against Scotland, 6d."]

Woodroffe's account contains a payment in 1643—

For carrying all the Armes of Captain Howes his band to Norwich	0	13	4
And to a poore minister whose petition was published in the Church by the consent of the Towne	0	1	6
To a minister's wife	0	1	0

[Ministers who had been ejected by the Puritans in 1642-3. In the latter year the *Church Service* was discontinued, but we still find in the Churchwarden's accounts, charges for "Bread and Wine."]

1645-6. The account of John Pratt, Churchwarden,  
Overseer, & Constable :—

	£.	s.	d.
Imprimis, laid out for a weekes board for John Rivet a souldier, at Bungay, beinge with the syurgeon & my paines . . . . .	0	4	6
Paid to Robert Seaman the Towne souldier for a weekes pay when he went to New Buckenham in August . . . . .	0	8	0
For beere for the souldier then & bread . . . . .	0	0	6
Laid out for his horse to ride on thither . . . . .	0	2	6
For meat for his & my horse & my charges at New Buckm̄ . . . . .	0	6	10
Itm. laid out when we went w <sup>th</sup> a souldier, Willm Bettes, and our expense & charges, the 14 of 7 <sup>br</sup> , to Wymondham . . . . .	0	8	4
The same time for our horses & our time & labours . . . . .	0	5	0
Laid out when I did goe to Norw <sup>ch</sup> to get the towne discharged of souldiers . . . . .	0	2	10
Laid out when I went to Lyngard [Lingwood?] . . . . .	0	2	0
Laid out when I went to Hales Green, 13 of 8 <sup>ber</sup> . . . . .	0	1	0
Paid to Mr. London, Constable, 13 Octob. for settinge forth of Foote souldiers . . . . .	1	15	0
Oct. 27. Paid towards the carryinge the Ammunition to Thetford . . . . .	0	11	3
Paid to Arthure Shelton to pay the Rate for the reducing Neworke, the 22 of Octob. . . . .	1	10	0
18 of Febb.			
For settinge forth of John Bird a souldier, and for our charges carryinge him to Thetford, in all . . . . .	2	3	0
For boardinge, washinge, & lodginge John Rivet seaventeen weekes & for lookinge to him in sicknes . . . . .	3	0	0

	£.	s.	d.
Given to John Bird souldier when he returned home maimed from Nasby fight . . . . .	0	2	0
[Naseby fight was on the 14th June, 1644.]			
To the same John Birde 4 li of chease & halfe	0	0	9
For my jorney to Norw <sup>ch</sup> about John Rivett, another maimed souldier, and expenses . . . . .	0	2	6
Laid out to Richard Rivet for a fortnights board for the said John Rivett, who returned to Stockton the 11 day of August . . . . .	0	7	0

26 of Aug.

Laid out to Mr. Jenny a Chyrurgian for coming to Stockton frō Bungay to minister to the said John . . . . .	0	4	0
P <sup>d</sup> for the Reliefe of Deerham two times . . . . .	0	16	10
[The Plague was raging in Dereham in 1646.]			

The account of Arthur Shelton the other Churchwarden, 1645-6, contains two payments for the rate towards the reducing of Newarke, 27th Oct. 1645, & 31 March, 1646, to the Chief Constable.

[Newark surrendered to Parliament, 6 May, 1646.]

1646.

In this year was paid "to Mr. Stannard for his armes, w<sup>ch</sup> were lost in the Northern expedition". 1 0 0

[The other payments for this year, as well as in 1647 and 1648, are only for relief of the poor and usual expenses relating to the churchwarden's office; and the book contains no entry from 1648 to 1654.]

In the account of Edward Mickelborough, churchwarden and overseer for the latter year, he charges,—

	£.	s.	d.
Layd out to my souldyers att Yarmouth . . . . .	1	9	0
Due to me upon my Nor. Accounts for the years of 1647 and 1648 . . . . .	0	18	8

1658. £. s. d.

Paid unto Southwold towards their loss by fire .	
Itm. for my Journey to Norwich when I was called before the Shriffe to give a certyficatt con- cerning the psonage . . . . .	} Not legible.
Itm. for my Journey to Loddon when I was called before the Justices to give a certyficatte concerning the Indes and Alehouses . . . . .	

[In 1660 the rent of the town land is increased to  
£20 a year.]

#### AFTER THE RESTORATION.

1660.

For the Booke of Common Prayer for ye Towne	0	12	6
Given to a Breife for a burninge at S' Bartholo- mew in London . . . . .	0	2	6

Paid for the poll assesmt' for the Towne land, accordinge to an Act that all Towne lands paid .	0	6	0
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Given to three Gentlewomen for the Redemp- tion of their husbands, taken by the Turke cominge from Ireland, by order of his Mat <sup>e</sup> and Counsell .	0	2	0
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[Payments for mending the bells, for serving in  
and mending the town armour, occur again this  
year.] Also,

Paid, the 13th of Aprill, for the King's Armes .	0	7	6
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1662.

For carrying a Hugh & Cry to Gillingham .	0	0	4
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[By the 13th Edw. I., commonly called the Statute  
of Winchester, it is ordered that, on the commission  
of any felony or robbery, proclamation or cry be so-  
lemnly made in markets, fairs, and places of resort,  
and suspected persons were to be followed with *hue  
and cry* from town to town, until arrested and de-  
livered to the Sheriff. The charge of the above item  
was for conveying the person, after his capture and  
delivery to the constable of Stockton from the Dog-  
berry of the adjoining parish, to the official of Gil-  
lingham, the boundary on the other side.]

	£.	s.	d.
1663-4.			
Laid out for a clorth for the Communion Table & for the pulpit & desk, the 12 day of July .	0	9	6
Laid out for the Book of Cannons & the table of decrees . . . . .	0	1	4
[The Book of Canons of 1603 was desired to be read once every year in the Parish Churches.]			
Laid out for the Tenne Commandē <sup>s</sup> drawing	0	1	0
Laid to Ralph Douty, gent. for too subse <sup>d</sup> is for the towne land, the 4 day of April, 1664 .	0	8	0
1671-2.			
It. laid out for a book appointed for a fast .	0	0	6
1676. Nov. 17. P <sup>d</sup> at ye Court at Loddon for ye p <sup>r</sup> sentm <sup>t</sup> s writing & giving in . . . . .	0	2	0
The hood & boocke of homelyes p <sup>r</sup> sented there againe . . . . .	0	1	0
For setting up of the alter . . . . .	0	1	0
For hinges for the alter & setting on . . . . .	0	1	0
For a newe matt to lay before ye alter . . . . .	0	1	0
[The Communion Table had perhaps been moved to the middle of the church and the steps levelled, which was a great object of the fanatical Puritans, and these items relate to their restoration.]			
1677-8.			
Lade out at Easter gen'all at Loddon, for my p'sentm <sup>t</sup> writing and giving in & ye hood & ye boocke of homilyes p <sup>r</sup> sented . . . . .	0	3	4
For the Militia Rate making . . . . .	-	-	-
1679-80.			
Laid out for ye Booke of Hominies [Homilies]	0	10	0
1681-2.			
P <sup>d</sup> to Mr. Teneson for ye King's declaration . . . . .	0	0	6
[I do not know what declaration is here referred to. The Mr. Teneson was probably the Rev. Wm. Tenison, Registrar of the Diocese.]			
It. for a new bass for ye minister to kneel on . . . . .	0	0	6



1683-4. P <sup>d</sup> Will. Crome, mason, for mending ye steeple and whiting ye church . . .	7	0	0
For fetching ye new lead from Beccles . . .	0	3	0
It. for 12 hundred of tyle for ye ch: porch . . .	0	19	3

[It had been thatched before.]

It. for fetching a chalder of lime & for lime for the porch & to white the ch: with . . .	0	9	6
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It. for a hundred brick for the gabel of ye porch . . .	0	2	4
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It. p <sup>d</sup> Tho. Hanser, mason, for mending up of the gabel of ye ch. & mending ye butteris about ye ch. & tyling of ye ch. porch . . .	1	5	9
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It. p <sup>d</sup> Rob <sup>t</sup> Rook for mending ye bells and frames . . .	9	0	0
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It. laid out for beer for Rook and his men w <sup>a</sup> they mended ye bells . . .	0	3	4
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It. p <sup>d</sup> to Isaack Smith, plumber, for running of the old lead and for ye new and for laing of y <sup>m</sup> down . . .	7	5	9
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It. p <sup>d</sup> Edm. Coer, carpenter, for a new ruff for ye steeple & for laying ye ruff and ye planching . . .	4	1	11
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1685-6. It. laid out to ye Ringers upon Coro- nation day . . .	0	2	0
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It. paid Jo: Warren, ye Appa <sup>r</sup> tor for ye prevy Counsells petition, to collect ye Breifs y <sup>t</sup> where in hand at ye death of King Charles . . .	-	-	-
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[James the Second was crowned 23rd April, 1685.]

It. paid Wix for serveing in ye towne Armes one day at Hadescoe, powder & bullet . . .	0	1	0
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It. paid Wix for 12 dayes pay when ye Soul- diers whent to Yarmouth, and for powder & bullet . . .	0	12	0
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Paid Robt. Rooke for too years Sallery for Look- ing after ye Bells, and for Boreing of ye Littell Bell through, and putting a Boul <sup>t</sup> through, instead of an eare to hang her by . . .	1	0	0
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Itm. laid out for ye Booke after ye Conquest of ye Rebells, for a thanksgiving day . . .	0	0	6
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[Monmouth's Rebellion.]

1686-7. Laid out to Jo: Warren, ye Aḡ'itor,  
for too Boocks, one for ye thirty of January, and  
the other for ye sixth of February . . . 0 1 0

[The martyrdom of King Charles and accession of  
James.]

Itm. laid out to Hennery Mickleburgh for shoot-  
ing of 4 dozen & a halfe of Cadowes off ye Church 0 6 0

Itm laid out to Mr. Collins of Beckcles, for a  
Lease makeing for the Towne Land, & for expence  
at the sealeing . . . . . 0 6 0

[The rent was this year still £20.]

Itm. paid Mr. Harvy for 155 fadum of Reed for  
ye Church . . . . . 4 15 6

Itm. for ferying of ye Reed from Saint Aloes  
[St. Olave's] . . . . . 1 0 0

1688-9. More for a booke for a thanksgiving  
day for ye Queen's being w<sup>th</sup> Chylde . . . . 0 0 4

More laid out for a Boock for ye Quen's safe  
delivery . . . . . 0 0 6

More laid out for ye prayers for ye prince of  
Wales . . . . . 0 0 6

More laid out for ye prayers to p<sup>r</sup>vent the Inva-  
tion of ye Dutch . . . . . 0 0 6

[Viz. the Prince of Orange, William the Third.]

[The rent of the town estate reduced to £17.]

1689-90.

It. for my Jorny to Hadescoe about ye subsidy 0 1 0

It. for my Jorny to Loddon to ye Comisshioner  
about takeing ye oathes as Assessor for ye subsidy  
at 3*d*. in ye pound . . . . . 0 1 0

Itm. for my Jorny to Loddon to ye Comishinor  
to receive orders for a reveue of ye Poll . . . 0 1 0

Itm. for my Jorny to Loddon to ye Comisshinour  
to give in a Ceteficate w<sup>th</sup> a duplicate for a Revewe  
of ye Poll, & for making them . . . . . 0 1 6

1690-91.

£. s. d.

It. paid ye Apparitor for ye booke for a thanksgiving day for ye happy Returne of our gracious king from Ireland . . . . 0 0 6

1691-2.

It. laid out to ye ringers upon ye 5<sup>th</sup> of Novemb. for ringing for ye victory of Ireland . . . 0 2 6  
[The battle of the Boyne.]

1695-6.

Itm. for my jorny to Loddon to wait upon ye Comisinors aboute the tax upon widowes & bachelors . . . . . 0 1 0

Itm. for ye certificates makeing upon widowes & bachelors . . . . . 0 1 0

[A duty on bachelors and widows, and on mariages, births, and burials, was imposed in 1695.]

Itm. for 3 bushells of maulte for ye laborers in ye highe waies . . . . . 0 6 0

Itm. p<sup>d</sup> for ye boock for ye taken of Namur . . . 0 0 6  
[Namur taken, August 1695]

1696-7.

Itm. for makeing a certificate for mariages, births, & burials . . . . . 0 1 0

Itm. laid out to John Warren, ye apparitor, for a booke of prayers for the king's safetie . . . 0 0 6  
[From assassination in February, 1696.]

Itm. for makeing ye assessm̄ts for ye windowe tax . . . . . 0 1 0

[A duty on houses and windows first imposed in 1696.]

Itm. for a booke for a generall fast for ye preservation of his Majestie & Army . . . . 0 0 6





DN M AV · · GR PP AV ·

JEWELLED COIN OF THE EMPEROR MAURICIUS.

FOUND AT BACTON, NORFOLK.

1846-

*Drawn & engraved by F.W. Fairholt. F.S.A.*

SOME ACCOUNT  
OF  
AN ENCHASED GOLD COIN,

FOUND AT BACTON, NEAR CROMER.

COMMUNICATED BY

S. W. STEVENSON, ESQ., F.S.A.

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*To the Secretaries of the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society.*

DEAR SIRS,

Having been given to understand that some notice of the looped and jewelled coin, found at Bacton in this county, is desired as a contribution to the papers of the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society, I beg to hand you the annexed as the result of my own diligent inquiries into the circumstances under which that remarkable and interesting relic of antiquity was found, and of my best attention to the peculiar claims which it possesses to high archæological consideration, as well on account of its decorative features as of its numismatic character.

Since the observations which I herewith take occasion to transmit were written, I have had the satisfaction of learning that the Bacton medallion, now deposited with other antiques of the same class in the cabinet of the British Museum, has already been made the subject of a communication to the Society of Antiquaries, from the pen of SIR HENRY ELLIS, and that it will shortly appear in the *Archæologia*.

Under circumstances then, altogether so disadvantageous to myself, let it be allowed me to add, that nothing short of the desire which I entertain to evince my respect for the

Society, could have prevailed with me to undertake the task ; especially as it does not come exactly within the scope of those researches, which our local institution has been formed to encourage and prosecute, namely, "into the early arts and monuments of *this county*." It is sufficient for me, however, that in making the attempt I am complying with the intimated wish of the Committee. And, although conscious of its very slender pretensions to a favourable reception, on the score of intrinsic merit, I shall not regret having tendered this memoir to the Society's acceptance, if it only serve to *assist* in directing the attention of others amongst us (more competent than myself) to a branch of Archæology, which has not hitherto met with its due share of illustration.

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ON one of the last days of December 1845, or beginning of January of the present year, a woman was walking along the beach from Bacton to Mundesley, when, on approaching the boundaries of the latter-named parish, she saw something, that glittered, lying on the shore, near high-water mark. Having taken up and disengaged it from the branch of seaweed, in which this bright substance was embedded, she carried it home, unappreciating its worth beyond that of a small roundlet of brass, and of course totally unaware of its claim to peculiar regard. The object, however, thus accidentally brought to light, and rescued from its impending fate of being re-engulphed by the waves of the next returning tide, exhibited appearances which, on further examination, led even the unskilled finder herself to think that it must be "a curiosity."

Happily therefore, without being subjected to any of those ruinous experiments, which the hand of ignorance too frequently, under such circumstances, is apt to practice on the

remains of antiquity, the newly-discovered circlet of yellow metal was, almost immediately, conveyed to the adjacent village of Northrepps; and THE LADY at "the Cottage" there, forthwith became its possessor. Consigned to the minute and intelligent inspection of Miss GURNEY, the treasure-trove proved to be one of those monuments of ancient art, which are called jewelled medals. It consists of a gold coin, surrounded by a double border of open-work, of the same metal, and in most of the small cavities of which are still remaining bits of ruby-coloured glass, or, more probably, of stone, that doubtless originally filled them all. On the top of this circular frame is a ring, or loop (*une bélière*, as the French term it) also formed of gold, and by which, it is evident, this piece of numismatic *bijouterie* was meant to be suspended.

The  *aureus* (for it is clearly a gold coin of the ordinary module and not a true medallion) thus transformed by an ornamental enchasement into a species of locket, has for the legend of its obverse

DN MAV. .GR PPAVG

The type of the obverse is a diademed head, with the *paludamentum* over the breast, after the usual manner of such portraitures as appear on coins, both of the western and of the eastern empire, from the age of Constantine the Great and his family, down to the fourth and fifth centuries of the Christian æra. On the reverse we read

VICTO[RIA] AVCCV

The type of the reverse consists of a globe, surmounted by a cross, within a laurel crown. On one side of the cross is the letter M, on the other A. In the exergue, CONOB.

On the reverse, charged with the hackneyed inscription *Victoria Augustorum*, the only thing remarkable is the V after CC (of course meaning GG). But the legend of the obverse presents difficulties of rather a complicated nature



—difficulties which the present writer is far from pretending to have succeeded in his attempts to overcome. These, however, of themselves form a distinct subject for numismatic research and criticism, the discussion of which has not yet led to any conclusive result, and may, with the greater degree of propriety, therefore, be omitted here.

For, whatever difference of opinion exists, respecting the way in which the legend of the head should be read and interpreted, there is, and can be, no question whatever as to the *name* of the personage, to whom "the image and superscription" on the Bacton medallion are to be ascribed—that is to say, MAURICIUS TIBERIUS, Emperor of the East, son-in-law and immediate successor of Tiberius (II.) Constantinus, proclaimed Augustus, A.D. 582,\* and murdered by the usurper Phocas at Constantinople, A.D. 602. The style and titles of this prince on his coins are, D N MAV. or MAVRICI PP AUG. (*Dominus Noster Mauricius, &c.*) or more frequently D N MAV TIBER PP AVG. (*Dominus Noster Mauricius Tiberius Perpetuus Augustus.*)

The coin is in a very fair (indeed, all probable circumstances considered, it may be said to be in an extraordinarily good) state of preservation; nor does its fabric, on the whole, betray greater deterioration in monetary art, than is observable in the mints of some of the earliest of the Byzantine *Augusti*. On the obverse, both legend and type are perfect, and the inscriptive letters, though ill-fashioned and differing from each other in size, are yet distinctly legible. On the reverse, small portions of the legend, as well as of the type, are worn, and others entirely effaced.

The setting, like the coin itself, is circular, and admeasures

\* The double G in *Victoria Augg* (Victory of the Emperors) on the reverse has reference to Theodosius, the son of Mauricius and Constantina, declared Augustus by his father, and associated with him in the empire, A.D. 590.

(exclusive of the loop) nearly an inch and a half in diameter. This golden border is, on the portrait side, composed of about thirty-eight cells, of irregular shapes and dimensions; twenty of these are still filled with red stone or glass, the remainder are empty. The loop, or ring, constitutes the more elaborate part of the jeweller's work. It is ornamented with a chain, or braid-like, pattern, extended equally over its front and its reverse side. In this last-mentioned particular, it forms a striking contrast to the otherwise entire plainness of the back, the round central perforation through which leaves the reverse of the medal open to view. On the front side, the inner rim is raised a little above the coin which it surrounds. On the same side, the outer rim is enriched with an interlaced pattern, similar to that on the loop, and the effect of the two combined is tasteful and appropriate.

As a work of art, it is not easy to pronounce an opinion on the decorative part of this rare and curious relic of antiquity. If compared either with the chasings of *cinque-cento* date, or with the jewellery of modern days, it may have to be classed in the category of rude productions. But, making all due allowances for the injurious effects, which time and rough usage must inevitably have wrought on such frail materials, the details of its workmanship, when in their pristine freshness, were probably by no means devoid of technical merit; and still, as an adornment of the person, it is a pleasing and even an elegant object.

In reply to some inquiries of mine relative to the subject under discussion, Miss Gurney was so kind as to favour me with a letter (under date of the 24th of February) from which, with that lady's permission, I gladly make the following extract:—

“I have a representation of a necklace with Byzantine coins, set in exactly the same sort of honey-comb, or filigree-work, as the Bacton medallion; but the cells are filled with

stones, as ours are with glass. The original was found in Denmark, and an engraving of it is given, amongst those of other antiquities in the Royal Museum at Copenhagen, in a Danish book of Archæological Transactions. The Byzantine imperial coins seem to have been the favourite patterns, as I find bad imitations of them in the same plates. The medals contained in the ornament alluded to are of still earlier reigns than that of Mauricius—viz. those of Valentinianus III. [*Placidius* A. D. 425—455]; Julius Majorianus [A. D. 456—461,] and others. *Bracteates* \* have also been found in Denmark—imitations of Byzantine coins, with inscriptions in Runic characters, also set for wearing as ornaments.

“Otto Sperling, a renowned Danish antiquary of the last century (in a letter to Rhode, another antiquary who published a German volume of lectures on Cimbric-Holstein antiquities, 1720) speaks of a medal which, by the description, appears to resemble the Bacton one; furnished with a loop like that, and with three exterior rims marked with ‘radii and triangles.’ And referring to others described by Scheffer, he observes that he does not believe these were manufactured by the Goths in the north, but by those in Spain, or in Italy. But then he says, that these Gothic imitations are not of pure gold—not ‘*obryzum*.’ We know that Northmen of all nations composed the Varægian, or Varangian, guard of the Byzantine emperors, and at all events the connection between Constantinople and the north of Europe, in the ages before the Crusades, is so well known, that I should not be surprised at finding any such spoils, either of the sea-kings, or of warriors returning from foreign service, who may have perished on our dangerous coast;

\* Coins of coarse fabric, struck on thin, and in some instances very broad, leaves of gold and other metal, during the middle ages,

for our medal seems to have been washed up from the depths of the sea, as it was found near high-water mark in a branch of sea-weed."

Besides the shrewd conjecture offered by Miss Gurney, that this Maurician *aureus* had been possessed by one of those northern chieftains, who, in their predatory voyages, may have suffered fatal shipwreck on the Norfolk coast—there is another supposition which also claims consideration. I allude to the possibility of its having been buried in the ground *above* cliff, and of its having fallen, with one of those innumerable portions of soil, which the undermining force of the tidal waters, or the scarcely less destructive filtrations of the land springs, or the combined workings of both those powerful agents, have from time to time, through successive ages, caused to be detached from the top, and more or less gradually brought down upon the beach, within the full range and sweep of the sea. Of these two modes of attempting to account for the extraordinary fact, that such a gem of antiquity should have been discovered, as it was, on the shore at Bacton, the latter appears to me to have the greater probability to recommend it. For, even though we may assume, as on the former hypothesis, that its enclosure amidst the decaying timbers of some foundered vessel had afforded it a certain degree of protection against attrition of sands and waves, yet such protection could hardly have been very lasting. And, without saying a word about the effects of such abrading upon the coin itself, I own that it does not accord with my ideas of likelihood to imagine, that so fragile a piece of work as its surrounding ornament should have been found in a state of such good preservation, after being submerged for many centuries in a restless and destructive element.

And now a few further remarks on the decorations of this monetal relic. The custom of enchasing gold coins and medallions in a circular or octagonal border of the same



precious metal—a custom which became common during the lower empire, especially amongst the Constantinopolitan emperors, and which was imitated long after the western division of the Roman world had fallen a prey to the Goths and other northern invaders—may be traced to as early a period as the reigns of Hadrian and the Antonines. Some of these medals are set in elegant filigree-work; the rims of others are perforated simply with round holes; others again, like the one found at Bacton, have their tracery filled with ruby, or sapphire-coloured glass, or with precious stones such as garnet; set in triangular or oval compartments. It is moreover to be noticed that, whilst the front side of these imperial portraits is thus adorned, the back part of them, with the sole exception of the reverse of the coin itself, presents only a smooth plain surface, with scarcely the slightest ornament, apparently as if that side was not expected to be looked at; a sign probably that such jewelled money served, amongst other purposes, occasionally for military donations and rewards, wherewith to gratify and stimulate both the legionaries themselves, and their barbaric auxiliaries.

I am aware that some English antiquaries, of established character for learning and science, are much disposed to doubt the wearing of ornamental coins by *Roman* soldiers. But in order to show that on this point I have not expressed myself unadvisedly, or without at least *foreign* authority of eminence to support my opinion, I shall here take occasion to cite what the late Professor Steinbüchel has said, respecting certain Roman gold medallions which were found in Hungary in the years 1797 and 1805, and which are now in the Imperial and Royal Museum at Vienna.\*

\* "Notice sur les Médaillons Romains en Or, du musée Imperial et Royal, trouvés en Hongrie dans les années MDCXCIV. et MDCCV.; par Ant. Steinbüchel, Directeur du Musée, I.R., Membre des Académies de Vienne, de Rome, de Naples, &c.—Vienne, De l'Imprimerie D'Antoine Strauss,

Amongst other observations, the following are those with which that celebrated numismatist (the successor to Eckhel in the directorship of the vast and splendid collection above-named) has prefaced his graphically illustrated descriptions of the different pieces, comprised in these extraordinary "finds"—many of them being of excellent workmanship, in fine preservation, of transcendant rarity, and of a size till then unknown :

" In examining these medallions (says M. Steinbüchel) we perceive, that a portion of them are only gold coins of the ordinary size, and it is solely by means of the enchasings, with which they are ornamented, that they are made to exceed the common dimensions. [The Bacton medal answers exactly to this description.] It is also observable that even the other medallions, of a decidedly larger die, have, almost all of them, a similar framework. It is evident that all these medallions were meant to be suspended. The rings, which are stronger in proportion as the medallions are heavier, show that everything was calculated, even the effect of continual friction. These gold pieces represent the heads of the emperors, Hadrian, Antoninus Pius, M. Aurelius, Caracalla, Carus and Carinus, Maximianus Hercules, Constantine the Great, Constantius the Younger, Valens, Valentinian the Younger, and Gratian. Adding to these the pieces which are preserved in other museums and published by different authors, we shall have an almost unbroken series of gold medallions of the Roman emperors, even to nearly the end of the empire ; with this particularity, that the more the Roman empire decayed the more the size of these medallions increased, so that it appeared as though their merit was measured by their weight."

1826." There is a plate in the *Catalogue D'Ennery*, which also represents some of the earlier specimens of Roman medallic jewellery now in the *Cabinet du Roi* at Paris.

Steinbüchel goes on to say, that these larger-sized pieces were assuredly not money, but *véritables médaillons*—pieces struck, out of the usual course, to make presents with. And he then adds—“Quand les forces de l'empire diminuèrent, les empereurs pour garantir leurs provinces des incursions des barbares, suppléèrent à la valeur des hommes par celle de l'or.” After this momentary indulgence in the luxury of a French *jeu de mots*, the learned *Directeur*, resuming his German gravity, thus proceeds:

“It was these large medallions that the kings of those dreaded nations shewed themselves the most eager to possess, as we find it related in Gibbon, when alluding to the King of Austrasia.\* But this last and sad fate was very different from their original destination. Medallions of the kind in question were minted at first for the purpose of serving as so many signs of public rejoicing. They were struck on the occasion of victories. (See the famous gold medallion of Augustus in reference to the defeat of Sextus Pompey.) They were also struck when solemn vows were made for the health of emperors; and for the honour of the consulate which from time to time the emperors caused to be conferred upon themselves; and lastly, they were issued in memory of great warlike expeditions. These pieces served to recal to mind events too auspicious not to have been chosen, in preference to others, for the presents (*les cadeaux*) which the emperors, in conformity to an ancient custom, were in the habit of sending to their friends on different occasions, such as the Saturnalian festivals (Suetonius Aug. 75; Vesp

\* The passage alluded to is as follows: “Childebert, the great grandson of Clovis, was persuaded [during the reign of the Emperor Maurice] to invade Italy, by the payment of fifty thousand pieces; but as he viewed with delight some Byzantine coin of the weight of one pound in gold, the king of Austrasia might stipulate, that the gift should be rendered more worthy of his acceptance by a proper mixture of these respectable medals.” —*Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, c. XLV. p. 161, Milman's edition.

19), the new year, the consulship, &c.; so much the more as it is distinctly recorded of Augustus, that he was fond of appropriating rare medals to this purpose. We have not mentioned the *Congiaria* [gratuitous distributions] made to the people; and, what much more concerns the point before us, the military gratuities, for which, we believe, that, in an especial manner, the greater part of these [meaning these ornamented] medallions were employed."

M. Steinbüchel has supported these opinions of his, by referring, among other authorities, to some Roman military figures, on certain antique bas-reliefs, respecting which he makes the following remarks: "We do not pretend that the ornaments which we find represented on the body armour of different centurions were medallions like ours; but we believe that they afford us a glimpse into a system of military decoration, according to which gold medallions (similar to those in the Imperial Cabinet and other collections) may have served as marks of honour for military men who had eminently distinguished themselves—a system which warrants us in classing these particular pieces among those military rewards (*dona militaria*), for the distribution of which the emperors would, by preference, fix on various occasions of public celebration, announced by the types and inscriptions of these medals."\*

With proofs like these before us, that, from an early age of

\* In concluding his observations on this branch of his subject, our author has quoted an inscription in honour of one L. Sicinius Dentatus, which the old writers have handed down, and in which is found an almost complete enumeration of the rewards given to officers, or private soldiers, who had acquitted themselves valiantly in the field of battle. These honours, according to the inscription, consisted of spears (*hastæ*), trappings for horses (*phalera*), collars (*torques*), bracelets (*armillæ*), and crowns (*coronæ*.) It appears that in discovering the medallions in Hungary, and also in digging up some medallions in Holland (1715), there were found united with them, in each instance, chains and bracelets of gold—a fact to which Steinbüchel adverts as to a strong additional testimony in support of his assertions.



the empire down to a very low æra of Roman domination, the custom was more or less prevalent of converting gold medals of the reigning prince into articles of personal adornment, to be worn as imperial gifts, or as badges of loyalty, may we not look upon this gold coin of Mauricius as owing its garniture to hands contemporary with his reign, and subject to his sway, or that of some other Christian emperor after him? To me, I confess, it seems unnecessary to go down to so low a period as that of the Danes, Normans, or Anglo-Saxons, for specimens of such application of the goldsmith's and the jeweller's crafts to the ornamenting of Roman coins. And allowing all due weight to arguments founded on the fact, that the Northmen, like other semi-civilized tribes, were prone to *imitate* the productions of art emanating from the skill of more polished nations, I am still of opinion, that the *enchassure* of the Bacton medal, looking to the characteristics of its design, and to the style of its fabric, was wrought within the confines and by subjects of the eastern empire; in other words, that the locket, as well as the coin, is *Byzantine Imperial*.

Since the foregoing observations were written, Miss Gurney has presented the medallion found at Bacton to the British Museum, the numismatic authorities of which national institution have pronounced it to be an *Anglo-Saxon* ornament; and the coin in its centre they consider to be an ancient *cast* made from a gold coin of the Emperor Maurice.

It appears then that those, under whose official care this valuable relic is now placed, have come to a decision respecting it, unfavourable, in two material respects, to the view which I have taken. With the deference, however, to which their knowledge and judgment on such subjects of investigation are peculiarly entitled, yet at the same time in the spirit of that free interchange of sentiment which has tended on so many occasions to elicit truth, and which ought to be a primary object of encouragement in archæological, as well as

in all other liberal, pursuits, I own that my already expressed opinion remains unchanged, with regard both to the coin and to its enchasement.

In the first place, as to the coin itself: having had no suspicion of its being a *cast*, I did not so narrowly examine it as now to feel competent to speak positively on that point. It is true that a *roundness* of angle is perceptible in some parts; but this, as numismatists well know, is no unusual thing to note. Such appearances are not unfrequently to be observed on ancient coins, respecting the authenticity of which, as hammered money, no doubt is entertained; whilst, on the other hand, I recal to mind that in the Bacton medal there are several parts which could hardly have been so forcibly brought out by any other process than that of striking. Certainly, I saw no reason to think that it was not a genuine coin. And it will, therefore, be a matter of real interest with an amateur like myself to become acquainted with the grounds on which the decision above alluded to is based. Bearing, as the coin in question does, that *crux criticorum numaria*, the exergual inscription CONOB, it would, under the present circumstances of the case, be extremely desirable to learn, whether the *fineness* of its gold be considered such as to bear out the interpretation, which some learned writers have assigned to those much controverted abbreviations, viz. *conflatum obryzum*. It would be no less acceptable to know, whether the *custodes*, whose practised eyes and erudite experiences so eminently qualify them to be our guides and arbitrators in difficulties of this kind—whether they look upon the *casting* as well as the enframing of the coin to be the work of Anglo-Saxons, or of Anglo-Danes; and if so, what is the evidence, in form of examples, or at least of analogies, from which such a conclusion has been drawn. Because discoveries made in different parts of England, and also in France, have reduced it almost to a certainty that *moulds* were used, during the period of the lower empire, (to quote

the words of an excellent antiquary,) "in common by forgers and by the *Triumviri Monetales*. By the *former*, at Lingwell Gate [in Yorkshire], for the purpose of procuring a private supply of counterfeit money; and by the *latter* at Bibé [not far from Rheims], for the purpose of filling the exhausted coffers of the state with a debased coinage of the ancient Cæsars."\* It was under Constans and Constantius II. (A. D. 337 to 361) that, in the imperial mint of the Gallic provinces, large quantities of money were cast in moulds with the types of emperors who had reigned, from Caracalla to Postumus (i. e. from A. D. 211 to 258.)

If then such practices, with the obvious sanction and for the immediate use of the Roman government, are shewn to have prevailed in the fourth century, are we not warranted in supposing, that at still lower periods of an increasingly corrupt and wretchedly degenerate empire—periods when the *pura divinaque Moneta* no longer existed in the "eternal city," and when the imperial power of the Cæsars had ceased to have either name or local habitation in the west—similar expedients were probably resorted to, under that long succession (with few exceptions—Mauricius himself being one) of weak or wicked princes, who, holding their court at Constantinople, swayed the sceptre of imbecility or of oppression, over a disordered and exhausted State?

In suggesting these points for consideration, I am neither forgetful of, nor indifferent to, a remark of that able numismatist, Mr. Akerman, who thinks that "there is not any evidence to shew that the Romans ever cast their *gold* coins." But, with the pages of the historian before us, proving to what miserable pecuniary straits the unscrupulous administrators of public affairs in the eastern empire were continu-

\* See the Rev. J. B. READE's "Observations on Roman Coin Moulds," in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, Vol. i. p. 147, et seq. See also, in AKERMAN's *Descriptive Catalogue*, his Remarks on Roman Forgeries, p. 5.

ally reduced, it can scarcely be called visionary, to imagine that *casts* in gold, *below* the standard purity, might, in financial emergencies, have been made from the genuine *aurei* of a Byzantine prince, by the monetal officers of some amongst his more or less distant successors.

Next, with regard to the looped border of gold and inlaid work within which the medal is enclosed. On this point, however open to criticism may be the opinion to which I still adhere, it is impossible for me to be otherwise than strongly influenced by the fact, that the setting exhibits the *reverse* as well as the portrait side of the Bacton relic, exactly after the manner of the small gold coins, enlarged by their *bordures* into medallions, as shewn in the engravings appended to Steinbüchel's Notice of the Hungarian *Trouvailles*, and which are undeniably Roman. Far am I from being disposed to characterize Byzantine workmanship as a model of excellence; nor would I, on the other hand, throw the least disparagement on the talent for imitating Byzantine fashion, displayed in the specimens of what is termed Saxon and Danish jewellery, although it must be confessed that *imitations* of the Roman mint, ascribed to Anglo-Saxon and Danish ingenuity, are *barbarous* in the extreme. But I am unable to discover any just cause or impediment why the merit, such as it is, of the goldsmith's work, as well as the coinage of the medal which it enshrines, should not, in the present instance, be awarded to the liege *subjects* of Mauricius, or of some later occupant of the imperial throne, in preference to either coin or decoration being assigned to the Northmen, whose chieftains seem, even during *his* reign, to have been more ready to receive such splendid baubles as honorary gifts, at the hands of a Greek emperor, than capable themselves of furnishing, from any class of their own people, the actual fabricators of these much-coveted ornaments.

In conclusion, apologizing for the length at which I have, almost unavoidably, taken advantage of the invitation of the

Committee, it only remains for me, as a mode, very superior, indeed, to my own, of *illustrating* the medallion found at Bacton, to place at their disposal a graphic representation of the same, the exact size of the original in every respect, drawn and etched by that intelligent archæologist and most ingenious artist, F. W. Fairholt, Esq., F.S.A.

I remain,

Dear Sirs,

Very faithfully yours,

SETH WM. STEVENSON.

Surrey Street, Norwich,

October 1st, 1846.



**THE CONFESSIONS**  
OF  
**RICHARD BISHOP AND ROBERT SEYMAN,**  
BEFORE THE PRIVY COUNCIL,  
TOUCHING CERTAIN PROPHECIES CONNECTED WITH POPULAR COMMOTIONS  
IN NORFOLK; AND THAT OF  
**SIR EDWARD NEVILLE,**  
TOUCHING NECROMANCY AND TREASURE-TROVE;  
COMMUNICATED  
**BY SIR FRANCIS PALGRAVE, K.H.**  
DEPUTY KEEPER OF HER MAJESTY'S RECORDS.

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OF PROPHECIES.

THE mutual accusations of Richard Bishop and Robert Seyman, or rather their mutual reports of their joint conversation, afford a very lively illustration of the feelings prevailing in England during the dreary reign of Henry VIII. They also elucidate a main incident in one of the most important passages in the local annals of Norfolk and the Eastern Counties—Kett's Rebellion.

It is a remarkable fact, that, very long after the Conquest, there was a strong under-current of popular opinion adverse to the sovereign: not so much in opposition to royal authority or even its abuse, as against the occupant of the throne, merely on account of his station. It was supposed, that, gained by blood, the curse of bloodshed attached to the crown; and people dwelt with secret eagerness upon tokens, omens, and prophecies of change, trouble, and misfortune.

Tradition in some cases, poetry in others, mere fancy and fiction in more, attributed these predictions to celebrated names—Marvellous Merlin, Venerable Bede, the Hermit of Bridlington, and Thomas the Rhymer, as well as the Martyrs

of English nationality, Waltheof and Becket, and others, including even the Sybil. As time advanced, the several contending parties during the various civil wars employed these vaticinations to support their pretensions; the very application of them increased their number. They became a convenient mode of embodying political feeling, and also of exciting it. This took place particularly during the wars of the Roses; and at that period they assumed nearly a uniform aspect, pointing at wars and rebellions; not unfrequently proclaiming hostility to the privileged classes, the nobility and clergy, and designating both persons and places by strange hieroglyphical symbols: frequently taken from heraldic badges and bearings, but also in some cases from analogies, which it might baffle the acuteness of Young or Champollion, Lepsius or Grotfend, to explain. Such is the little animal which holds so conspicuous a place in the prophecy that brought poor Richard Bishop into trouble: that "there shall be a rising this year or never;" "and the King's Grace is signified by a mowle" (or, as the beast is termed in Elizabethan language, a mouldewarp) "and the mowle shall be subdued and put down."

But perhaps, already, the ominous mention of the mole, or moldewarp, may have excited a familiar recollection. It occurs indeed amongst those fond predictions which excited Hotspur to anger, and Glendower to rebellion.

"I cannot choose: sometimes he angers me,  
With telling me of the moldwarp and the ant,  
Of dreamer Merlin and his prophecies;  
And of a dragon and a finless fish,  
A clip-wing'd griffin and a moulten raven,  
A couching lion and a ramping cat,  
And such a deal of skimble-skamble stuff  
As puts me from my faith."—(*Hen. IV.*)

In this, as in so many other passages, Shakspeare has imparted life to the arid chronicler. The basis of his verse is found in the following passage of Hall:

"Here I passe over to declare howe a certayne writer writeth that this Earle of Marche, the Lorde Percy and Owen Glendor wer unwisely made beleve by a Welsh prophecier, that King Henry was the Moldwarpe, *cursed of Godde's owne mouth*, and that they thre were the Dragon, the Lion, and the Wolff, which shoulde devide this realme betwene them, by the deviacion and not devinacion of that mawmet, Merlin. I wyll not rehers howe they, by their deputies in the howse of the Archdeacon of Bangor, seduced with that falce fained prophesie, divided the realme amongst them; nor yet write howe, by a tripartie endenture sealed with their seales, all Englande, from Severne and Trent South and Eastward, was assigned to the Earl of Marche; nor how all Wales and the landes beyond Severne Westward were appointed to Owen Glendor, and all the remnaunt, from Trente Northwarde to the lorde Percie."—(HALL's *Chronicle*, Fol. XX.)

These prophecies were evidently only another version of the vaticinations treasured by the wizard of Bungay; for the Suffolk man will tell us more, when he declares how the subduing of the moldwarp is to be followed by the landing at Walborne or Wayborn Hope of the proudest prince in all Christendom, he who is to come to Mousehold Heath, where the three kings are to meet, and he in his turn to be subdued. Now, merely noticing that the White Lion, called in other prophecies the Lion of the North, seems in subsequent times to have been identified with Gustavus Adolphus, it will be observed that though both Bishop and Seyman evidently wished to give a true report of their conference, the one to confess the whole, and the other not to exaggerate the discourse, still they were probably too much frightened, when examined before the Council, to recollect the exact words. We must resort to another source for the fulness of the Norfolk prophecies. And they shall follow in a genuine form; though, with the usual flexibility



of tradition, after a singular minuteness as to local topography, they afterwards transfer the battle of the three kings from Mousehold to Nixon's fated forest of Delamere.

"Then shal the proudest Prince" (some books say the noblest Prince) "in all Christendome goe through *Shropham Dale* to *Lopham Ward*, where the White Lion shal meet with him, and fight a field under Ives minster, at *South Lopham*, where the Prince aforesaid shal be slaine under the minster wall, to the great grieve of the Priests all. Then there shal come out of Denmarke a Duke; and he shal bring with him the King of Denmarke and 16 great lords in his company, by whose consent he shal be crowned King in a Towne of Northumberland, and he shal raigne three months and odd days. They shal land at *Waborne Stone*: they shal be met by the Red Deare, the Heath cock, the Hound, and the Harrow: between *Waborne* and *Branksbrim*, a Forrest and a Church gate, there shal be fought so mortal a battel, that from *Branksbrim* to *Cromer Bridge*, it shal run blood: there the King of Denmarke shal be slaine, and all the perilous fishes in his company. Then the Duke shal come forth, manfully, to Clare Hall, where the Bare and the headlesse men shal meet him and slay all his Lords, and take him prisoner, and send him to Blanchflower, and chase his men to the sea, where twenty thousand of them shall be drowned without dint of sword. Then shal come in the French King; and he shal land at Waborne Hoope, 18 miles from Norwich: there he shall be let in by a false Mayor; and that shal he keep for his lodging a while: then at his returne, he shal be met at a place called the Redbanke,—the place is 30 miles from Westchester,—where, at the first affray, shall be slain nine thousand Welchmen and the double number of enemies."—(*Sundry Strange Prophecies of Merlin*. London: 1652, sig. B.)

But we must now return to the unlucky culprits, who were in sore peril. In the reign of the Tudors (Elizabeth

not excepted) the committal, arraignment, conviction, judgment, hanging, drawing, embowelling, and quartering of any state-prisoner, accused or suspected, or under suspicion of being suspected, of high treason, were only the regular terms in the series of judicial proceedings. The first term, viz. committal, produced the last, viz. quartering, by an inevitable causation; and if Richard Bishop had been placed in the gyves in Norwich castle, his head and limbs would have decorated Magdalen Gate shortly afterwards. His assigning the "signification" of the "mowle" to the "King's Grace," was far more than enough to bring, not only the caitiff expounder, but all who heard him, and all who might have heard him, or might have heard of him, within the danger of the law.

But this was not sufficient to satisfy Henry VIII. These prophecies had excited so much anxiety in his troubled mind, that he wished to suppress them altogether. If the King's name were expressed or implied, or could be supposed to be expressed or implied, the case was clear. Yet still a mere unconnected prophecy of a Cock and a Bull (a phrase which seems to have been derived from these skimble-skamble stufferies) could not be brought within the indictment without some shadow of an inuendo; and he consequently determined to put down Merlin and his feres altogether. An Act was therefore passed (33 Hen. VIII. c. 14) declaring, that if any person or persons shall print, write, *speake*, *sing*, or declare, to any other person, of the King or any other person, any such false prophecies, upon occasion of any arms, fields, beasts, fowls, or such like things, they shall be deemed guilty of felony without benefit of clergy.

Upon the accession of Edward VI. this Act, with many others creating new felonies, was repealed. But Kett's rebellion again revealed the potency of these traditions; for it is impossible to doubt but that the Bungay prediction was amongst the "vain prophecies and superstitions," whether

said or spoken or sung, which urged Kett and his followers to insurrection (see *Blomefield*, II., p. 179);\* and the policy of the legislature again shows how deeply their influence was dreaded. The Act of Henry VIII. was revived, though in a mitigated form; and another Act, against "fond and phantastical prophecies," was passed (3 & 4 Ed. VI., c. 15), subjecting the offender to the minor punishment of a year's imprisonment and ten pounds penalty for the first offence; and, for the second, imprisonment during life, and forfeiture of all the offender's real and personal property; and, temporary in the first instance, it was subsequently extended to the end of the reign, when it expired.

These prophecies, however, continued gaining in popu-

\* The following are the prophecies which are quoted by the author on the occasion, and which, he says, were rung in their ears every hour:

"The County Gnoffes, Hob, Dick, and Hick,  
With Clubbes and clowted Shoon,  
Shall fill the Vale  
Of Duffin's Dale  
With slaughtered bodies soon."

And this:

"The headless men, within the Dale,  
Shall there be slain, both great and smale."

And he adds: "Such was their preposterous stupidity, in applying these equivocating prophecies to their delusion, that, believing Duffin's Dale must make a large and soft pillow for Death to rest on, they vainly apprehended themselves the *upholsters* to make, who proved only the *stuffing* to fill the same. Fed therefore by this vain belief, they forsook that advantageous hill, that in a great measure had enabled them by its situation to do the damage they had done, and where the Earl (of Warwick's) horsemen would have been of little service. Thus, trusting in their follies for success and resolving to end the matter before famine obliged them to disperse (for the Earl had so stopped up the passages that no victuals could arrive to their camp, and the want thereof began already to pinch them), they fired all their cabins, huts, and tents, which they had built of timber and bushes upon the hills, which almost darkened the sky with smoke; and with twenty ancients and ensigns of war marched for the adjacent valley called by that name, and there presently intrenched themselves, threw a ditch across the highways, and cut off all passage, pitching their javelins and stakes in the ground before them."

larity. Their further history is foreign to the present paper. Some curious information relating to their application to the Stuarts will be found in Sir Walter Scott's "Essay upon the Prophecies of Thomas the Rhymer." In the time of the Commonwealth they were employed against the Royal cause with great effect by the well-known Lilly, giving rise in their turn to the annual hieroglyphic of the perennial annual of Francis Moore. Lilly, as we are told by Ashmole, derived his predictions from "an old parchment book," repeated, as it should seem, in his wood-cuts (*Monarchy or No Monarchy in England*, Lond. 1651), facsimiles of two of which are here given; and we have the satisfaction of at least beholding



the true effigies of the Mouldewarp, the Dragon, and the Lion. And, disclaiming, as I have done, any responsibility of interpretation, I may yet venture to suggest that the first of the groups is emblematic of the sinister and *underground* proceedings by which Henry of Lancaster worked his way to the crown, though then applied by Lilly's inferences to the unfortunate Charles :—or, shall we say, to his advisers?

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*The Confession of Richard Bysshop, of Bungay.*

Memorandum, that the said Richard Byshop saith that he met with one Robert Seyman at Tyndale Wood, the 11th day of May, about nine of the clock, in the 29th year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord, King Henry the Eighth; and, after such salutation as they had then, the said Richard Bishop said to the said Robert, "What tythings hear you? Have you any musters about you?" And the said Robert said, "No;" and asked of the said Richard if he had heard of any musters at Bungay; and he said, "No." Then the said Richard said, "This is an hard world for poor men;" and the said Robert said, "Truly, it is so." Then the said Richard said, "Ye seem to be an honest man, and such a one as a man might open his mind unto." And the said Robert said, "I am a plain man: ye may say to me what ye wolle." And then the said Richard said,—“We are so used now-a-days at Bungay as was never seen afore this; for if two or three good fellows be walking together, the constables come to them, and woll know what communication they have had, or else they shall be stocked. And, as I have heard lately at Walsingham, the people had risen, if one person had not been. And, as I hear say, some of them now be in Norwich Castle, and others be sent to London.” And, further, the said Richard said, "If two men were gathered together, one

might say to another what he would, as long as the third man was not there ; and if three men were together, if two of them were absent, the third might say what he would in surety enough." And he said he knew where was a certain prophecy, which, if the said Robert would come to Bungay, he should hear it read. And that one man had taken pains to watch in the night, to write the copy of the same. And, if so be as the prophecy saith, there shall be a rising of the people, this year or never. And that the prophecy saith the King's Grace was signified by a mowle, and that the mowle should be subduyt and put down. And that the said Richard did hear, that the Earl of Derby was up with many ; and that he should be proclaimed traitor in those parts where he dwelleth. And also he heard, as he saith, that a great company was fled out of the land. And that the Duke of Norfolk's Grace was in the North parts, and was so to be set about, as he heard say, that he might not come away when he would. " I pray God that it be not so." Also he said, that the prophecy saith that three Kings shall meet on Moshold heath, and the proudest Prince in Christendom be their subject. And that the White Lion should stay all that business at length, and should obtain. And said, " Farewell, my friend, and know me another day if ye can. And God send us a quiet world."

*(Indorsed by a different hand)—*

The confession of Richard  
bishop de Bungey.

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*The Confession of Robert Seyman accusing Ric. Bysshopp.  
Sworne and examyned.*

M<sup>d</sup>. that the xj<sup>th</sup> day of May anno rr. Henr. viij. xxix<sup>o</sup>.,  
the said Robert Seyman of Wuttone went to a wood callid

Tyndall Wood, and about ix of the klok he whoppid for a neyghborgh of his, and there came unto hym by chaunce a man namyd Richard Bisshopp and said to hyme, "Gude morow." And the said Robert said in lyke wyse to hyme. And thene he asked the saide Robart if he se not of oone Turner. And Robert said, "No." And Richard said, "This ys an hote day." And I, Robert, said, "It is so." And then the said Richard said, "What muster they with you?" And I the said Robart said, "Nay." And then he requyred what was my name, and I shewid hyme. And then I asked hym, "Do they muster about you?" And the said Ric. said, "Nay," and said, "We are used under suche fassyone now a dais as it hath not bene sene; for if iij or iiij<sup>or</sup> of us be commynge to githers, the cunstables woll examyne what communycacione, and stokke us yf we woll not tell theyme. Gudd fellowes wold not be so used longe, if one wold be true to anothere." And then he said, "My thynketh ye seame to be ane honest mane, such a one as a man may trust to open his mynd vnto. And if that ij men have communycacion together, a man may go back with his word as long as no thyrd mane ys there: iij may kepe counsell if ij be away." And further the said Richard said that, "If two or three hundred men wold rysse, and one to be assuryd of another, they shuld have company inoughe to subdue the gentillmen, but there ys no companye gatheryd but there ys one fals knave amonges them; for they warr apoynted to have rysynge at Walsingham, but there was one falsse knave that discoveryd them." And Richard said, "If ye wille mete with me at Bungay, ye shuld se a prophyse and here yt redd." And than I, the said Robert, asked of the said Richarde if he war boke-lernyd. And he said, "Naye," but he wold bryng me where I shuld here yt redd in the said prophysse. He said, "Our Kynge ys singnyfyed to be a mowle, and the mowle shuld be subduyde and put downe. And that there shuld lande at Walborne Hope, the prowdest

prynce in alle Cristendome. And so shall come to Moshold heethe, and there shuld mete with other ij kinges, and shall fyghte and shalbe put downe. And the whyte lyone shuld optayne." And he saithe, that "A lord ys, as he harde say, out of the land with ane nombre of mene, and they warke where they be." Also that he hard, that "the Erle of Darby is uppe with a great nombre of men, and ys proclaymed traytour in the parties where he dwellithe." And more over he saithe, that "My Lord of Nourffolk's grace ys in the northe, and ys so set abowt that he cannot come awaye whane he wold as he hard. And also Mr Bayly of Bungay and Mr Whyt is lefte at home for none other cause but to kepe downe pore people for rysinge." And thane I said, "God spede you welle; for I wyll not medyll with you." And the said Richard said, "Fare welle, my frynde, and knowe me another day yf ye can."

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#### OF NECROMANCY AND TREASURE-TROVE.

THE name of the party who addresses the Lords of the Council in the accompanying Confession does not appear on the face of the document; but from the papers amongst which it was found and other collateral circumstances, there is little doubt but that he is the Sir Edward Neville, who, in the 30th Henry VIII. was arraigned for high treason as an accomplice of Cardinal Pole.

The treasonable words laid to his charge, were, "The King is a beast, and worse than a beast;" and, "I trust knaves shall be put down, and lords reign one day, and that the world will amend one day." He was of course found guilty, hanged, drawn, embowelled, and quartered.

The Pole party were very strong in Norfolk; and I suspect that our culprit was connected with Sir William Stapleton,



the monk, who has already appeared\* as a necromancer. At all events, his confession shows again how much Wolsey was supposed to be conversant with magic; and indeed the "ring" by which the Cardinal was thought to have won the fatal favour of the King, was noticed in the accusations against him when he fell. In seeking for treasure, Sir Edward fully acknowledges being led to it by "foolish fellows of the country."

In Sir Edward's account of his own dealings with Spirits and Magic, there is that curious mixture of half-doubting marvel and self-deceit, probably not unconnected with influences baffling the human intellect, so apparent in the kindred delusions of mesmerism, that strange development of the age of civilization, in no respect differing from the superstitions usually considered as the peculiar characteristics of the middle ages. He was also a practitioner in alchemy. He would jeopard his life to make the philosopher's stone, if the King pleased, aye, and was willing to be kept in prison till he had: in a year he would make silver; and in a year and a half, gold, which would be better to the King than a thousand men. But Henry was too shrewd thus to be allured into mercy; and Neville perished in the prolonged agonies which his sentence involved. He appears from other documents to have been of a light-hearted and merry temper; not very wise, but wholly innocent of any crime, except a few idle words.

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\* *Supra*, p. 57. I take this opportunity of correcting my mistake in supposing that the Confession is addressed to Cromwell. Although the Lord Cardinal be spoken of in the third person, yet it must have been presented to Wolsey.

*The Confession of Sir Edward Neville.*

Honorable Lords, I take God to record that I did never commit nor reconcile treason sith I was born, nor imagined the destruction of no man or woman, as God shall save my soul: he knows my heart; for it is he that is "*scrutator cordium*," and in him is all trust. I will not danger my soul for fear of worldly punishment: the joy of heaven is eternal, and incomparable to the joy of this wretched world: therefore, good Lords, do by me as God shall put in your minds; for another day ye shall suffer the judgment of God, when ye cannot start from it, no more than I can start from yours at this time. Now, to certify you all that I can—William Neville did send for me to Oxford, that I should come and speak with him at "Weke;" and to him I went: it was the first time that ever I saw him: I would I had been buried that day. When I came, he took me to a litell room, and went to his garden, and there demanded of me many questions, and, among all others, asked (if it) were not possible to have a ring made that should bring a man in favour with his Prince; seeing my Lord Cardinal had such a ring, that whatsumever he asked of the King's Grace, that he had; and Master Cromwell, when he and I were servants in my Lord Cardinal's house, did haunt to the company of one that was seen in your faculty; and shortly after no man so great with my Lord Cardinal as Master Cromwell was; and I have spoke with all them that has any name in this realm; and all they shewed me that I should be great with my Prince; and this is the cause that I did send for you, to know whether your saying be 'greable to theirs, or no. And I, at the hearty desire of him, shewed him that I had read many books, and specially the works of Solomon, and how his ring should be made, and of what metal; and what virtues they had after the canon of Solomon. And then he desired me

instantly to take the pains to make him one of them; and I told him that I could make them, but I made never none of them, nor I can not tell that they have such virtues or no, but by hearing say. Also he asked what other works had I read. And I told him that I had read the magical works of Hermes, which many men doth prize. And thus departed at that time. And, one fortnight after, William Neville came to Oxford, and said that he had one Wayd at home, at his house, that did shew him more than I did shew him; for the said Wayd did shew him that he should be a great Lord nigh to the partes that he dwelt in. And in that Lordship should be a fair castle; and he could not imagine what it should be, except it were the Castle of Warwick. And I answered and said to him that I dreemed that an angel took him and me by the hands, and led us to a high tower, and there delivered him a shield, with sundry armes which I cannot rehearse. And this is all I ever shewed him; save, at his desire, I went thither with him; and as concerning any other man, save, at the desire of Sir Gr. Done, Knight, I made the molds that ye have, to the intent he should have had Mistress Elizabeth's gear.

If any man or woman can say and prove by me otherwise than I have writed, except that I have at the desire of some of my friends "cauled to stone,"\* for things stolen, let me die for it. And touching Master William Neville, all the country knows more of his matters than I do, save that I wrote a foolish letter or two according to his foolish desire, to make pastime to laugh at. Also concerning treasure-trove, I was oft-times desired unto it by foolish fellows of the country, but I never meddled with it at all. But to make the philosopher's stone I will jeopard my life, so to do it, if it please the King's good Grace to command me to do it, or any other nobleman under the King's good Grace: and, of

\* Called spirits to the chrystal.

surety to do it, to be kept in prison till I have done it. And I desire no longer space but twelve months upon silver, and twelve and a half upon gold, which is better to the King's good Grace than a thousand men; for it is better able to maintain a thousand men for ever more, putting the King's good Grace nor the realm to no cost nor charge. Also concerning our Sovereign Lord the King's going over, this I said, "If I had been worthy to be his Grace's council, I would counsel his Grace not to have gone over at that time of year."



## TRANSLATION OF THE DEED OF APPROPRIATION

OF THE

CHURCH OF ST. PETER OF MUNDHAM TO THE HOSPITAL OF ST. GILES IN  
NORWICH, BY ANTHONY [DE BEC], UNDER HIS EPISCOPAL SEAL:

DATED AT HOXNE, 30TH JUNE, 1340.

COMMUNICATED BY

THOMAS BRIGHTWELL, ESQ.

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THE Hospital of St. Giles, situate in Bishopgate street, Norwich, and now more commonly known by the name of the "Great Hospital," or the "Old Men's Hospital," was the most important among the establishments of this description in the city. It was founded in 1249 by Walter de Suffield, the tenth Bishop of the See, whose act was two years subsequently confirmed by a Papal Bull, issued by Innocent IV. The original object in view was to maintain four resident chaplains there, who might for ever celebrate divine service for the soul of the prelate; to assist in supporting all the poor and decrepit chaplains in the diocese that had not the means of providing for themselves; and to lodge thirteen poor people, and supply them each with one meal a day. The same Bishop in 1253, by a second deed, assigned to the Hospital further property, and enacted further ordinances; entering at the same time into a variety of details, many of which may appear extraordinary, and some even absurd, to the greater part of us of the present day; but by those who view them aright will be seen to be well adapted to the thirteenth century, and full of curious information regarding the manners and customs and feelings of our ancestors of those days. Of all this, as likewise of the

possessions of the Hospital, and its revenues, benefactors, indulgences, rights, immunities, privileges, and internal regulations, a circumstantial account will be found in the *History of Norfolk* (II., p. 757, 1st edition). The author of that work subsequently proceeds to relate, how Anthony de Bec, ninth in succession to the Episcopal Mitre after the death of Walter de Suffield, followed his example as a patron to the establishment; and how, in pursuance of a special licence from the King in 1334, for appropriating to it the rents and profits of the parochial church of St. Peter of Mundham, he issued the deed of which a translation is here subjoined. For the accuracy of this translation a sufficient voucher will be found in the fact of its coming from the hands of Mr. W. H. Black, whose learning and abilities are so well known in the Record Office, where he is engaged. The deed itself, which is preserved among the muniments of the Hospital, has never been published; nor has the Norfolk Archæological Society yet inserted any similar instrument in their Transactions. As illustrative therefore of the general tenor and character of such deeds, as showing the then condition of the Hospital and the consequent care bestowed upon the providing for the poor at a period when no compulsory laws were in existence for their relief, and as a not uninteresting document in connection with the history of Norwich, it is here submitted to the Society.

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DEED.

To all unto whom the present letters shall come, ANTHONY, by divine permission Bishop of Norwich, salvation in the Lord everlasting.

Whereas, by the pastoral office enjoined [on us], the general care of our subjects hangeth on us; yet more attentively about those it behoveth us to watch, who, oppressed with

the inconveniences of poverty that hath come upon them, cannot undertake [their] wonted works of piety.

Forsooth heretofore, on the behalf of the Master and Brethren of our Hospital of St. Giles in Norwich, it had been suggested unto the Lord William de Ayremynne of good memory, our immediate predecessor, that, whereas the said Hospital had been founded by the Lord Walter formerly Bishop of Norwich, our predecessor, for the sustenance and hospitality of the poor and infirm, and principally to minister the necessities of life to priests of the diocese of Norwich, who, broken down with age, or destitute of bodily strength, or labouring under continual disease, cannot celebrate divine [services] as they ought, nor have wherewithal they may be supported elsewhere; but the number of such priests and poor [persons] and infirm, flocking to the same Hospital, for the sake of having sustenance and hospitality, hath now so grown, and daily groweth; and the floods and inundations of waters have broken in upon some possessions of the said Hospital, situate in marshy and watery places, (out of which they had been accustomed to take great part of their substance,) and so reducing them to barrenness and, without their fault, irrecoverably wasting [them,] that for a long time they brought not the fruits nor made the produce accustomed; also the buildings of the said Hospital, very needful to the same Master and Brethren and infirm [persons,] in manifold wise without their fault threaten ruin; and that, by the malicious practice of certain sons of iniquity, they have, at successive times, for recovering and defending the rights and rents of the said Hospital withholden and withdrawn, undergone and undergo heavy burdens of expenses; and thus the means of the said Hospital are so weakened and rendered insufficient, that they cannot support [the works] of due sustenance and hospitality, and other works of piety, and charges incumbent according to the foundation of the same Hospital.

For which [things] it had been, on the part of the said Master and Brethren, to our said immediate predecessor humbly supplicated, that for these causes he would deign unto them and their Hospital to appropriate, and into their proper uses to grant, the parochial church of Saint Peter of Mundham, of our diocese, and of their patronage, (the rents and profits whereof, by common estimation, exceed not the yearly quantity of twelve marks and a half of sterlings,) with all its rights and appertainances.

Whose supplications the same predecessor embracing, upon the causes premised, had commanded to be inquired and caused diligent inquisition to be made; but he in no wise committed the business of such appropriation and union to farther execution, being prevented by death; and lately the same Master and Brethren have more instantly supplicated us, that we, having compassion on such their poverty, with fatherly affection, and having examined and discussed the merits of such inquisition upon the [matters] suggested, [which had been] made by authority of our said predecessor, as it is premised, would deign, in the respect of charity, to deliver to farther expedition and due effect the begun business of such appropriation and union.

For so much as we, more inwardly examining the [matter] suggested and the merits of the said inquisition, and considering that by how much any [men] are oppressed with too heavy a burden, by so much must the right hand of a more ample succour be stretched forth to such oppressed, by the fervor of charity and the earnestness of piety; and whereas by the merits of such inquisition and other lawful documents, we have clearly found the said causes to contain the truth, and the supplication of the said Master and Brethren to be consonant unto reason, the same Master and Brethren lawfully appearing before us by master Thomas de Lenne, clerk, having sufficient power in this behalf, and humbly supplicating our pronounciation to be made upon the



premises,—do pronounce the same causes for making such appropriation to have been and to be true, just, and lawful; and, whereas the necessity of the same Master and Brethren of the Hospital aforesaid so urgeth, and evident utility requireth, from the causes aforesaid, we, with the consent of our Chapter, having first had a solemn and diligent treaty with the same Chapter hereupon, and the order of law which is in this behalf required being observed in all things, do, to the aforesaid Master and Brethren and their successors, and to the Hospital aforesaid, for the causes premised, appropriate, and into their proper uses by these writings grant, in times perpetual to be possessed, the aforesaid church of Saint Peter of Mundham, together with the fruits, profits, and appertainances of the same.

And, that Sir Ralph de Trymingham, who now is Rector of the said church, may, so long as he shall hold it, possess the same in the name of the said Master and Brethren, we will and ordain that the same Rector, so long as he shall hold that church, pay yearly, by our authority, in the Easter synod at Norwich, a pension of twelve pence to the said Master and Brethren who for the time shall be, for the fruits of the church aforesaid; yet so that the consent of him, the Rector, shall intervene in this behalf.

We will also, grant, and ordain, that, the aforesaid Rector resigning or dying, it be lawful to the said Master and Brethren and their successors, by themselves or by their proctor hereunto especially constituted, to enter the said church by authority of us and of the presents, and to take all the fruits and profits of the same, also to dispose of the same and all the rights and appertainances of the aforesaid church whatsoever, as it shall seem to them expedient, without seeking or obtaining any other authority or license of the Diocesan hereupon;—

Saving a congruous portion for the sustenance of one perpetual Priest, there to serve for exercising the cure of the

said church and its parishioners ; which portion, considering the slenderness of the same church, we ordain and will to consist of six marks and a half of sterlings, in told money, by the said Master and Brethren every year in the synods of Saint Michael and of Easter, at Norwich by yearly portions faithfully to be paid ; (then at length to take effect on the resignation or decease of the Rector of the said church who now is ;) to the which exercise of the cure, both at first and so often as the exercise of that cure shall happen to be vacant, the said Master and Brethren shall perpetually present a fit Priest unto us and our successors the Bishops of Norwich who for the time shall be ;—

Saving also to us and our successors the canonical obedience of the Master of the Hospital aforesaid, who for the time shall be, by reason of the said church to us and our successors to be performed, and visitation, and other episcopal rights and customs due and accustomed in the church aforesaid ; and saving to us and our successors, in the person of the same Priest who for the time shall be, the episcopal rights and customs due and accustomed ;—

Saving moreover to us, to our Church of Norwich, and to our successors, in every vacancy of the said Hospital,—to wit, on the resignation, death, or removal of the Master of the said Hospital who [now] is and who for the time shall be, or the same Hospital howsoever being vacant,—the tax of the church of Saint Peter of Mundham aforesaid, for the first fruits of the same church, to us, our Church of Norwich and our successors who for the time shall be, by the approved custom of Norwich, to the Bishop and Church of Norwich due and accustomed ; so that we and our successors, for every vacancy of the aforesaid Hospital, may, by sequestration of the fruits and profits of the church of Mundham aforesaid, and by sentences of excommunication, suspension, and interdict, and any other ecclesiastical censures, upon any [persons] rebellious in this behalf, by the authority of us

and our successors, without any contradiction, levy and take the said tax, as is aforesaid.

All and singular which things we ordain, decree, and define, inviolably to be observed in times everlasting.

In witness and faith of all which things, we have caused our seal to be set unto these presents. Given at Hoxne, on the thirtieth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand three hundred [and] forty, and in the fourth year of our Consecration.

*A true Translation from the original Instrument.*

WILLIAM HENRY BLACK.

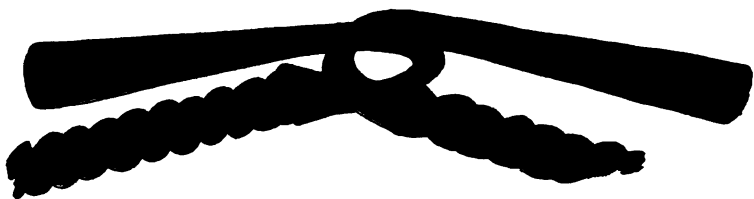
London, 25th November, 1837.

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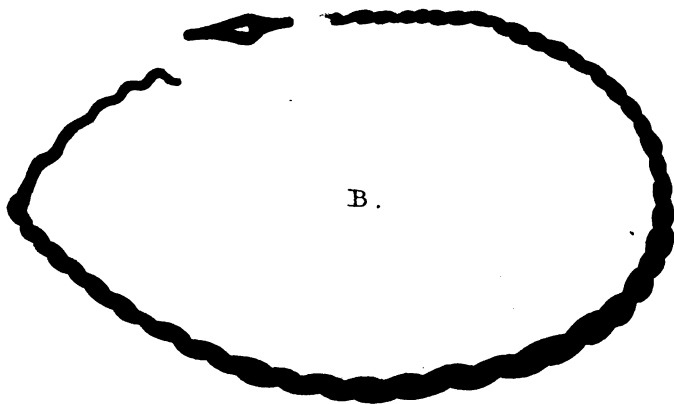




A.



B.



A. Torques found at Foulsham. Oct<sup>r</sup> 1846.  
B. Armilla found at Downham. 1846.

NOTICE OF A GOLD TORQUES  
 FOUND IN THE PARISH OF FOULSHAM;  
 AND OF AN  
 ARMILLA DUG UP AT DOWNHAM.

COMMUNICATED BY  
 THE REV. JAMES BULWER.

1846.

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At the last Quarterly Meeting of the Society, on October 22nd, a large gold Torques, found a few days before on Bittering Common, in the parish of Foulsham, was exhibited to the members. I have since been permitted, through the politeness of Lord Hastings, in whose collection at Melton this interesting relic is deposited, to examine and describe it for our Society.

Although the annexed drawing will convey to the reader a notion of its form and use, still he may not think the following preliminary observations out of place.

Ornaments for the neck, bracelets for the arms, and rings for the ears, are among the most ancient decorations of the person. They are all mentioned by the sacred historians, and by almost every author of remote antiquity whose writings have come down to us: but it was not until the history of nations, written by art in their monuments, was examined, that the particular forms of any of these ornaments became known to their descendants.

From a learned work of John Scheffer, published in the middle of the seventeenth century at Stockholm, "*De antiquis Torquibus*," may be gleaned almost all that is found

in the sacred and profane authors respecting this ornament of the neck; and the subject has been very ably revived by Mr. Birch, in the eighth and ninth numbers of the *Archæological Journal*, and our knowledge greatly enlarged by the notice of various specimens which have been found at a later period. To these two works I would refer those who wish for the best and most concise information respecting these very curious relics of antiquity.

By common consent, the word *Torquis* or *Torques* denotes an ornament of the twisted form; and Scheffer would limit its use to the neck alone. But according to Herodian, whom he quotes, the ancient Britons wore this ornament of iron round the neck and loins: and according to Polybius, the *μαυιάκης*, or torc of the Celts, was worn round the hand as well as the neck;\* and in his second book, he mentions among the spoils taken from the Gaulish prisoners, and hung up in the Capitol, "*aureum brachiale quod circa manus et collum portabant Galatæ.*" And from Isidorus we learn that an ornament for the arm was used as a girdle round the loins, and still retained, even when so used, its name of *Bracile* or *Brachiale*. And in the history of Thamar, Genesis xxxviii., the word translated bracelets, (Hil., Gr. *στρεπτον*, *tortum*,) may mean a twisted band,† either to adorn the head, as a turban, or to gird the vestment; so that there does not appear any strong reason why the term should be confined, as it certainly was not, to an ornament for the neck, or why an ornament originally intended for the neck should not be also employed as a girdle; and the loose robes of many of

\* In Mr. Birch's remarks on *Torques Brachialis*, the specimen mentioned seems of the same type as the one since dug up in Grunty Fen, Haddenham, and described by Mr. Deck at a meeting of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, and which might have been worn either on the neck or the arm. See also Smith's *Dict.*, p. 87, lower fig.

† The LXX. translate it by *ὀρµισκον*; Rabbi David by *Pallum seu Fasciam*.

the ancient nations among whom it was found, would naturally suggest this application of it.

We are told that the Egyptians, Chaldeans, Hebrews, Persians, Medes, Arabians, Armenians, Parthians, Scythians, Goths, Danes, Germans, Gauls, and Romans, all adopted it; but Scheffer observes, that he can find no example of its use among the Greeks,\* and assigns as a reason, that this was probably owing to their hatred of the Persians, with whom they were always at enmity: and Mr. Birch observes, that these latter were the first people who appear, from their monuments, to have used this twisted gold ornament for the neck. But the use of some such ornament may be traced as far back as twelve centuries † before Christ; and Scheffer is of opinion that they were worn, at least by royal personages, long before that, as mention is made of armlets at a much earlier period: and it is not probable that the arms should have been adorned and the neck left without ornament.

The funicular form would appear to have been the most ancient, at least amongst the Persians and Romans; for amongst other nations, as the Indians, Arabians, Swedes, and Danes, were found a variety of species. But to what æra the present specimen is to be referred, must be open to conjecture. It very nearly resembles the one figured p. 379 of No. VIII. of the *Archæological Journal*, which the author would refer to the fourth or fifth century. Prior to the date of Mr. Birch's papers, a Torques of the purest gold was found in the parish of Haddenham, Cambridgeshire, which, from Mr. Deck's description, I apprehend must have very nearly

\* In looking through the work of Gronovius, the only two figures represented in the medallions with ornaments on the neck are Agragas, Agrigenti Conditor, with a necklace of *beads*; and Aspasia Periclis, Socratis Magistra, adorned with a necklace of two strings, and the lower one enriched with pendants.

† Anno Mundi 2759. Judges viii. 26.



resembled the subject of the present notice, both in construction, weight, and circumference. In that description, the writer states from authority that it is no uncommon occurrence to find gold ornaments, of precisely the same pattern, in Denmark; that two are in the Museum at Copenhagen, and a similar one at Kiel, considered to be undoubtedly of Danish origin: and he would suggest a similar origin to the one found at Haddenham. In this I am inclined to concur, and would assign the same date, namely, the ninth century, to the present specimen also, when the whole of East Anglia was incessantly harassed by the incursions of the piratical Danes; and the more frequent discovery of this rare antique in the bogs of Ireland, seems to confirm this conjecture, the visits of the Danes to that country being both more frequent than to England, and of longer continuance.

The specimens\* that have been found are mostly of the purest gold, and in the present example, as in all, no trace of corrosion during the centuries of its deposit can be observed. With the exception of a bruise inflicted by the plough which turned it up, it possesses its original beauty. It weighs  $5\frac{1}{2}$  ounces, and measures, in extreme length, 42 inches. The terminations, A, which are solid and cylindrical hooks, precisely like those figured at page 379 of the *Archæological Journal*, measure  $2\frac{1}{4}$  and  $2\frac{3}{8}$  inches respectively. The circle is clearly large enough to be worn round the loins of any ordinary-sized man as a girdle, or over the shoulder as a belt or phalera; and, the sulcations of the

\* In 1692, one of gold was found at Harlech, North Wales, 48 inches long, and is mentioned by Camden, and in the fourteenth volume of the *Archæologia*. In 1700, another at Pattingham in Shropshire, also 48 inches, but of the extraordinary weight of 3 lbs. 2 oz. (*Archæol.* vol. xiv.) In the churchyard of this parish is an old cross, said to be Roman. The specimen found in 1787 at Ware, Hertfordshire, is terminated by cups, or hollow bell-shaped ends. See *Gentleman's Magazine*, September, 1800.

twist being remarkably deep and evenly wrought, it possesses great flexibility.

The mechanical skill exhibited in these relics, which may be thought too great for our rude ancestors of the fourth century, has been often remarked. It seems to be settled that the solid funicular Torques, of which the present is a beautiful example, was formed by bending two flat bars of gold lengthwise, each at a right angle, and joining the angles thus +; and these bars, when twisted, form a spiral of four threads, which may be usually traced by the eye.

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The lower figure, B, of the annexed plate, is an example of the armlet, *Armilla*, of a very simple construction, being formed of two wires twisted together by the goldsmith, and wound into a ring. The drawing was made from a specimen found in a brick-ground in the parish of Downham, in Norfolk; but I cannot learn in whose collection it is at present, or even whether it has been preserved.\* To one end is attached a flat triangular termination, in which is a hole, most probably to receive a hook or fibula fixed to the other end, so as to secure it upon the arm.† From the simplicity of its structure, it may perhaps be referred to an earlier period than I have suggested for the date of the Torques. It would carry us far beyond the space allotted to such a notice as the present, to follow the authors‡ who have discussed these subjects through all the learning they have

\* Mr. Goddard Johnson has since told me that some goldsmith, with less appreciation of the fine arts than the barbarians of the fourth century, melted it down!

† In the one figured in Smith's *Dictionary of Antiquities*, p. 87, preserved in the British Museum, the opening at the end is formed by a loup.

‡ The principal of these is Thomas Bartholinus, who wrote a tract called "*De Armillis Veterum Scedion*,"—"Amsterdam, 1676."

collected, and the nice distinctions they have drawn, respecting the various kinds of armlets, their material, the uses to which they were put, and the nations amongst whom they were found. But it may not be uninteresting to make some general remarks upon the class to which this specimen belongs.

The chief distinctions which it may be worth while to notice, were those made between the ornaments for the different portions of the arm. Those attached to the shoulder were termed *χλιδῶνες*, and were pendant and flowing. The *Armillæ*, as the word imports, were worn on the upper arm, *armus*, above the elbow; the *ψελλία* and *περικαρπία* below and upon the wrist; and *Brachialia* was a general term including armlets and bracelets of any description. The *annuli* and *circuli* were properly rings for the fingers.

But the distinctions here mentioned were by no means respected by the ancient authors; for we find them using these terms indiscriminately whenever mention is made of decorations for the arm. *Armillæ*, however, is the term by which they are mostly designated, and these, it seems, were worn in the earliest ages, both by men and women,\* (*Exodus xxxv. 22*; *Pliny, xxxiii. c. 3.*) and on either arm; but if on one only, more frequently upon the right, as being more ornamental and more honourable, (*Ecclesiasticus xxi. 23*); though *Livy* (*lib. i.*) relates, that the *Sabines* commonly wore them upon the left.

Like the *Torques*, they were principally made of gold, and generally solid, either round or flat, sometimes of chain-work, and frequently, like the present specimen, of threads of gold twisted together; and, from the same authorities before quoted, this funicular form would seem to be of equal antiquity with the larger *Torcs*. They were likewise con-

\* *Maximinus* is related to have had so large a thumb, that he wore his wife's bracelet as a ring.—*BARTHOLOINUS*.

structed of silver, and those for slaves and plebeians of brass : nobler Romans wore amber ; the Indians and Persians, pearls ; Æthiopian women, ivory : and mention is made of wooden ones ; and on some, portraits were engraved.

The golden Armillæ were, among the Romans, given as rewards for military services, as also were those of silver. We read in Livy (lib. x.), that Papirius, at the termination of the Samnite war, presented the Equites with silver, and some few other officers with golden Armillæ. They were presented, however, only to citizens, and not to foreigners. (Pliny, xxxiii. c. 10.) Rolvo, the King of the Danes, because he had distributed golden Armillæ and other gifts, is called in the ancient ballads, *hæfiter hædda*, spargens aurum. (*Bartholinus*.)

The form of the Armilla, strictly so called, appears to have generally been a circle, the ends of the metal which composed it more or less overlapping each other, and these were variously ornamented, or wrought to resemble a serpent's head, or some such device, as represented in the plate of Grævius, *de Antiq. Rom.*, or were plain, as in the one found in the Polden Hills, Somersetshire, of which there is an engraving in the fourteenth volume of the *Archæologia*, fig. 4, plate 19. Many of the rings and bracelets of the modern time much resemble them ; for instance, those in the form of a serpent\* coiled up, the head and tail overlapping, which, from their pliancy, fit various sized wrists and fingers.

Before dismissing this subject, I would refer to a curious medical superstition connected with the Armillæ. It was supposed that gold had a beneficial effect upon the heart, and Psellia made of that metal were sometimes worn upon

\* Bracelets of this description were worn by the Athenian women, and were called *Ὠφεία*—snakes.

the wrist, for the reason that thence there is a greater communion with the heart, as evidenced by the pulse, than from the finger. The possession of Annuli was also supposed to cause money laid by to increase, and they were specifics against poison from the bites of mad animals, and to abate the virulence of fever, and in cases of epilepsy. It remained however for modern science to discover that galvanic rings upon the fingers have a similar efficacy in gout and rheumatism; the inventors finding, no doubt, that the possession of these also "auget nummos in arcâ."

JAMES BULWER.

AYLSHAM,  
DECEMBER 24, 1846.





PROCEEDINGS  
RELATING TO THE  
CONCEALMENT OF THE SANCTUS BELL

AT BRAMPTON.

COMMUNICATED BY HENRY HARROD, ESQ.,

ONE OF THE SECRETARIES.

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FOR a considerable number of years subsequently to the Reformation, the inhabitants of many of our secluded villages secretly retained their veneration for the forms and ceremonies of the Roman Catholic Church, and for the goods and ornaments dedicated to its service. This was especially the case where an old family attached to that creed happened to be located. Great was the ingenuity expended in evading the orders of the Ordinary—many the devices resorted to,

to rescue the sacred objects from the hands of the spoiler. The Ordinary's Visitation Books for a portion of this county, from the commencement of Elizabeth's reign (which are still in existence), teem with complaints of non-compliance with the Queen's injunctions in these sequestered spots. "The Rood-loft is not pluckt down." *Marsham*, 1563.—"The Rood-doors not stopped, and eight Tabernacles remain in the wall." *Morton*, 1563.\*—"They have pictures and other superstitious things *hidden* in the Rood-loft." *Briston*, 1563.

There can be little doubt but that it was with a similar desire to preserve the consecrated ornaments of the Roman Catholic Church, until (as was hoped would shortly be the case) it was again established in the land, that the Alabaster Tablet and Crucifix (the former of which is figured in the present volume) were wrapped in sedges and placed beneath the floor of the chancel at Buckenham Ferry.

Among the appliances required in the Roman Catholic ceremonial, was the Sanctus, more commonly, but improperly, called the Saints, or Saunce \* Bell, which was a small bell formerly hung in a turret at the summit of the east end of the nave, and rung by a rope from within. "Its use," according to a distinguished and dignified clergyman of that communion, in a letter to a friend, "was to toll at the most solemn parts of the mass, ushered in by the concluding words of the Preface, 'Sanctus, sanctus, sanctus, Dominus Deus Sabaoth;' but these words occur but once in the mass." He adds, that the bell was again tolled at the elevation of the host, about the middle of the mass; and that a hand-bell, or other small bell, was then rung, to call the attention of those assisting in the church, while at the same time the Sanctus Bell was tolled, to give notice to those who were outside, and who uttered a prayer on hearing it.

Many of these turrets still remain on our Norfolk churches,

\* Vide *supra*, p. 77.

or have been removed within the memory of man.\* For the view of that at Wiggenhall St. Germain's, at the head of this paper, I am indebted to Mr. Dawson Turner; as I am to Mr. Ward for the sketch, at the end, of the bell on the screen at Salhouse, most probably intended for the purpose just mentioned, of securing and quickening the devotion of the congregation.

The Sanctus Bell of Brampton church, in the Ingworth Deanry, was in 1627 missing from its place; and the following proceedings appear in the minutes of the Ordinary's Court at Michaelmas in that year.

"Brampton, 1627.—Richard Smith notatur for not bringing into the church a bell, called the Saints' Bell, belonging to the church there."

"12 Nov.—Appeared personally the said Smith and alleged as follows:

"That the said Bell articted was never promised unto the church by M<sup>r</sup> Edward Brampton deseased, but was alwaies kept and did belong unto the house of M<sup>r</sup> Brampton of Brampton; and that hee, the said M<sup>r</sup> Brampton, have had it alwaies in his possession, and never in the possession of this respondent.

"And of the truth of this allegation," &c. &c.

Suddenly he seems determined to be more communicative, and the entry proceeds:

"But he *thinketh* y<sup>t</sup> it is in some part of Brampton hall w<sup>ch</sup> M<sup>rs</sup> Brampton doth reserve to herself, and y<sup>t</sup> he hath oftentimes desyred of her to have the said bell, the w<sup>ch</sup> shee have promysed to deliver unto him if shee have the

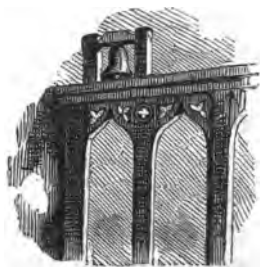
\* At Diss, I am told, and perhaps at other places, the bell not only hangs in such turret, but is rung every Sunday, to warn the congregation of the approach of the minister to the church. At Shipdham, it is rung when the minister has entered the desk and commenced reading the sentences of Scripture at the beginning of the Service. It commonly passes by the more expressive than elegant appellation of the *ting-tang*.



same; and this respond<sup>t</sup> have promised to restore it, yf soe bee it bee to bee found in the said howse of M<sup>rs</sup> Brampton, the wiff of M<sup>r</sup> Charles Brampton now living in Brampton, yf shee deliver it unto him."

These Bramptons were settled there as early as 1150: they clung to the Roman Catholic faith; and as regularly as the Ordinary visited the neighbourhood, so regularly was their excommunication recalled to mind, and fines levied on them as recusant Papists, and on their servants also. Edward Brampton died in 1622, leaving two sons, Charles and Edward, who both died without issue (Charles in 1631), and two daughters, Philippa and Alice, who then inherited and sold the estates.

HENRY HARROD.







Drawn & Etched by H. Minham.

**FOUND UNDER THE CHANCEL FLOOR**

**BUCKENHAM ST NICHOLAS, NORFOLK.**

LETTER FROM DAWSON TURNER, ESQ., V.P.

TO

HENRY HARROD, ESQ., SECRETARY,

TRANSMITTING

A CRUCIFIX AND ALABASTER TABLET,

TOGETHER WITH A PRINT OF THE LATTER;

PRESENTED

BY THE REV THOMAS BEAUCHAMP,

RECTOR OF BUCKENHAM FERRY.

---

MY DEAR SIR,

It is with great pleasure, that, in execution of the commission kindly given me by Mr. Beauchamp, I beg the favour of you to lay before our Committee the accompanying Crucifix and Tablet, together with a sufficient number of impressions from a lithographic drawing of the latter, to illustrate a description of it in our volume. The whole of these he offers as a present to the Society; and I am sure that you, and every one composing it, will feel with me that we are under great obligations to him on the occasion. Neither are these obligations to be limited to the value of the gift. Curious and most interesting though it be, we owe him scarcely less, in that he thus enables us to prove that we are accomplishing one of the leading objects in our establishment, by giving permanence and general notoriety to what is left us of the works of days of old.

The Crucifix, once evidently enriched and sanctified with gems and relics, and the Alabaster Tablet, hardly less curious for its representation of the singularly cruel martyrdom of a saint, were found by Mr. Beauchamp in the year 1840, wrapped up in sedge, about two feet below the surface of the

pavement of the chancel of his church. Little doubt can be entertained that they had been deposited there by some pious parishioner, in his anxiety to secure them against that profanation, to which they could not fail to have been subjected at the time of the spoliatory visitation already recorded in our pages.\* What may appear extraordinary, is, that the same feeling did not prompt him to bring them again to light and use in the following reign. But here we are necessarily in the dark: he may possibly have done so, and may have re-consigned them to their hiding-place, when

"She, whom, fools of Norfolk, we  
Made Queen in Fifteen, fifty-three,  
Had left to Elizabeth her state  
In Fifteen Hundred, fifty-eight ;"

and that during the apparent hopelessness of the revival of the ancient religion, all knowledge of the spot of their concealment had passed away with him who had so interred them.

The sculpture upon the Tablet, to which I shall now confine myself,—the plate of that alone being before us,—is, from the costume of the figures, referred by our learned member, Mr. Hart, to the period of Richard II. It may be allowable here to mention, for the sake of those who may have no opportunity of seeing the original, that its size is about quadruple *that* of the drawing; its thickness nearly an inch; its figures in high relief, and, though considerably injured, still in better preservation than, from their age, could have been expected. They even here and there retain traces of the gilding and colours with which they originally shone. Our ancestors delighted in such; and gorgeous must have been the appearance of many of their parochial churches, when, in addition to the richly-attired Virgins and all the host of heaven, the knightly sepulchres, now covered and the beauty of their workmanship hidden by coat upon coat

\* Vide *supra*, p. 73.

of matted whitewash, glittered with the brightest hues of purple and scarlet and gold. Of such, the untired perseverance of my late excellent friend, Mr. Charles Stothard, in many cases detected the existence; and could you have seen him, as I have done, poring, day after day,—I had almost said week after week,—over a single effigied tomb, you would not wonder that no one was found after his melancholy end, competent to bring to a suitable conclusion the monument he has bequeathed us of his labour and accuracy and skill and knowledge.

Such of our members as are conversant with the earlier volumes of that extraordinary storehouse of varied and amusing and instructive information, the *Gentleman's Magazine*, will probably recollect that the twenty-ninth, *that* for 1759, contains, at page 268, an engraving, entitled the “Representation of a Bishop in the act of Martyrdom,” and that the resemblance between what is there depicted and what has been given us by Mr. Beauchamp is exact in subject, close in point of treatment, and not trifling in the figures. But in its date the former is evidently a century later. The following are the words in which the correspondent of our old friend, Silvanus Urban, describes it.

The plate “represents a group of seven figures in alto-relievo, cut upon a solid piece of oak 23 inches by 16, and about 3 in thickness, painted in proper colours. The person who suffers lies extended, and bound hand and foot to an engine, consisting of four posts, braced with two other horizontal pieces, in form of a double wicket, on which rests a handspit. Under his head, upon the ground, is placed a mitre, denoting him prelatical. Over the martyr stands an executioner, with a knife in the right hand: his left is broken off; and from an incision in the belly proceeded an intestine, now likewise in part broken away, which, when perfect, joined the spiral turns yet visible on the spit. Another executioner, whose force in the action is well expressed,

both in the attitude and countenance, is winding out the entrail, while a third, with his right hand in his bosom, leans with his left on the end of the spit, in order to keep it close to the rack. Behind the executioner stands the chief officer or magistrate, in a listening posture; and behind him are two other officers or attendants: the one, resting his right hand on his superior's shoulder, bends forward to see the execution; the other holds in his hand a scroll, on which are inscribed some characters, I confess to me illegible."

I have thought it right to give this long extract, to enable any one who may not have the Magazine at hand to compare the plate there, by means of the description, with ours. The writer, who signs himself Cantuanus, proceeds to state, that he believes what he has figured to have previously belonged to the family of the Bouchiers, Earls of Eu in Normandy, and of Essex and Northampton in England, their arms being cut on the reverse, quartering those of the Bohuns, Earls of Hereford, Woodville, Earl Rivers, &c. He had seen, he adds, the same subject depicted on the east window of the church of Lullingstone in Kent; but his attention had been more particularly called to it by an article in the number of the Magazine for December, 1756, p. 559, in which mention is made of the finding of twenty-five different pieces of sculpture in the roof of a chapel at Wakefield in Yorkshire. One of these, representing St. William, Archbishop of York, is there engraved; and this, with the account of the discovery, so excited his attention, that he was led to make the journey, and detected among the reliquiæ a carving of the same martyrdom, as also of the same form and materials, as that from Buckenham. The sufferer he names, but hesitatingly, St. Amphibolus, a saint of whom I know no more than that Giraldus Cambrensis mentions him as a native of Caerleon and the instructor of St. Alban in the true faith, and that Sir Richard Hoare subjoins, but without stating his authority, that, being found at Verulam, he was imprisoned and

sentence was passed on him, from which he escaped, by converting his executioner, and fled; but was shortly after re-captured on his way to Wales, bound with cords, and driven back to Verulam, where he was stripped of his garments, tied to a stake, and put to death in a manner too barbarous to relate.

It is unfortunate for the conjecture of Cantuanus, that, though he had doubtlessly sufficient grounds for ascribing the close of the life of St. Amphibolus to evisceration, it is morally certain he had none for ranking him as a Bishop; and such the mitred sufferer in his tablet evidently was; and so likewise was St. Erasmus, on whom we have abundant testimony that the like refined cruelty was practised: whence we surely need feel little scruple in looking upon the sculpture as commemorative of his fate. To return to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, a subsequent writer there, Dr. Samuel Pegge,\* (see Vol. LIV. Part II. p. 965), gives the following particulars of the Emperor Maximian's sentence upon the saint, extracted from a manuscript legend of him in his possession:

"Kytt ye with a knyff hys body all abowtt,  
That all hys gutts at hys navyll may cum owtt,  
And wynd hym upon a long spytte,  
And let hym than doe all his profytte."

Dr. Pegge still farther tells us, that, in a manuscript *Manual of Prayers*, he has a drawing of the holy man so martyred; but that the biographer, like him of St. Amphibolus, is silent as to the mode of his death, contenting himself with the general remark, that "insignem martyrii palmam adeptus

\* Avowedly, this article is by "Mr. T. Row," a name Dr. Pegge was in the habit of using in his communications to the *Gentleman's Magazine* at that time; as, thirty years previously, in sending the account of the pieces of sculpture found at Wakefield, mentioned above, he signed himself "Paul Gemsege," and commonly did so then.—See the list of his publications in that work, printed in Vol. LVI., Part II., pp. 979, 1081.



est." How are we to account for this circumstance, and how for the still more extraordinary fact, that precisely the same secrecy is preserved in every other hagiology I am acquainted with? They do not hesitate to paint it in all its horrors; but they will not defile their tongue or their pen by relating it. Thus in a very curious quarto volume, entitled "Der heyligen Leben das Summerteil," printed by Schonsperger, at Augsburg, 1494, more than fifteen columns are filled with the life of St. Erasmus; but a curtain is dropped over his end. This, nevertheless, we see, by way of head-piece, figured as in the Buckenham and Bouchier tablets, without, however, their pomp and circumstance; nothing farther being introduced than a couple of rustics, of the age and country of the book, who are turning the spit over the Saint. Again, in the *Legenda Sanctorum*, we have equally minute details of his life,—a life full of the most astonishing sufferings from the cradle to the coffin, and equal taciturnity as to its close. So too with Surius, in his *De Probatis Sanctorum Historiis*; and so with the *Martyrologium Romanum*, edited by Cardinal Baronius; and with the *Vitæ Sanctorum* of Haræus; and with the *Catalogus Sanctorum*. The author of the last-mentioned work is brief in his narrative, to which he prefixes the unmeaning plate of a bishop in the act of benediction. Yet briefer still is our own countryman, Alban Butler, who, in his *Lives of the Saints*, bestows a very few lines only upon our martyr, and gives it as his opinion that but small dependance is to be placed upon what is recorded of his acts and sufferings, whether in Greek or Latin. Without entering at all into the details of these sufferings, it may still be agreeable to the Society to be put in possession of the following summary of them as related by Baronius: "Sanctus Erasmus, Episcopus et Martyr, primùm in Campaniâ sub Diocletiano Augusto plumbatis cæsus, deinde fustibus gravitèr mactatus, post resinâ, sulphure, plumbo, pice, cerâ oleoque perfusus, illæsus apparuit. Mox Formiis, sub Max-

imiano, diversis atque immanissimis suppliciis iterùm cruciatus, sed ad confirmandum cæteros a Deo servatus, tandem, vocante Domino, martyrio clarus sancto fine quievit."

I have purposely deferred to the last the most decisive of my proofs that it is St. Erasmus to whom Mr. Beauchamp's present is properly ascribed. For this, reference must be had to a plate in the *Archæologia*, (Vol. XV. p. 405,) after a drawing communicated by Mr. Samuel Lysons, from an ancient mural painting in the Trinity Chapel, in Cirencester Church. The subject is there divided into three compartments,—a Bishop, named S. Erasmus, standing with a crozier in his left hand, his right raised in the act of giving the blessing; the martyrdom of the same bishop, just as in the sculptures and plates we have been reading of, but with a greater number of nobles and attendants; and, below, the arms of William Prelatte, the "right trusty and well-beloved Squier and Servant" of Richard Duke of York, father of Edward IV., to whose time the painting may consequently be assigned.

Long as I have already trespassed, my dear Sir, upon your patience and upon that of the Society, I feel I should not do right, were I here to neglect inserting the inscription under the second compartment of the picture just described. Independently of its claim upon our attention as a matter of curious Archæology, it may possibly be allowed to have a still higher one, as illustrative of what we must presume to have been recognized as points of faith in those days, inasmuch as we find them in the body of a church, exposed to public view.

"What mā othir womā worschip<sup>t</sup> this holi se'nt Bisschop and mart' e'vry Sunday that within the yere is, with a pater noster and an ave, othir ony almus gevith to a poer man or brenge ony candill lyght, lass or more, he shall have v Yiff'tis graunted of God.

"The firste is, he shall have reysonabil gode to his lyvis

end; The secunde is, that his enimys schall have no power to do hym no bodely harme nor dysese; The iij is, what reysonabil thyng that he woll aske of God and that holy seint ht schall be graunted; The iiij is, that he schall be unbounde of all his tribulacion and dysese; The v is, that in his laste ende he schall have schrift and housill and grete repentaunce and sacramente of annewntinge; and then may he come to that blysse that never hath ende. Amen."

It remains that I add a few words, and they shall be very few, upon the subject of our Tablet, unconnected with its peculiar sculpture. Two similar ones are preserved in the churches of St. Peter of Mancroft and St. Stephen, at Norwich. The former of these exhibits a group of female Saints; the latter of male; neither of them with apparent reference to any particular individual or occurrence. Mention is made in Chambers' *History of Norfolk*, (Vol. I. p. 42) of two more, discovered at Beachamwell, in the same situation as that at Buckenham; one of them with the effigies of two persons taking down our Saviour from the cross, and with the Virgin and St. John standing by it; the other with the effigy of St. Peter with a key and book in his hand. Both of them, we are told, were well carved and had been curiously gilt and painted. To go out of our own county, the remains of a fifth were found last year by the Rev. William Trivett, in the course of the reparations of his church at Bradwell, Suffolk; and, to take a still wider range, Mr. Hart tells me he lately saw in a shop at Norwich, one brought from Holland, with St. Nicholas in his episcopal robes, surrounded by his clergy. I might also refer to those at Wakefield, mentioned in the beginning of this paper. All this seems to justify Carter's observation, when, speaking of *that* in St. Peter's Mancroft, figured by him in his *Antient Sculpture and Painting*, (Vol. II. p. 8) he says, "they are frequently seen over altars." He gives no other specimen, nor has it been my good fortune to meet with any; but I

presume they may be classed with the cases I have observed attached to the walls in the church of St. Salvador, at Bruges, and in the Roman Catholic Cathedral of St. Chad, at Birmingham, filled with diminutive figures, some in low, some in high relief, and some entire, so disposed as to represent certain of the more important events in Scripture History, and thus convey instruction to the untaught, and rivet the attention and impress the minds of the learned ; that

*"Indocti discant, et ament meminisse periti."*

I am, my dear Sir,  
Very faithfully yours,  
DAWSON TURNER.



## S E A L

OF

**The Benedictine Nunery at Carrow.**

COMMUNICATED BY

ROBERT FITCH, ESQ., F. G. S.

THE matrix of the seal, of which the kind liberality of Mr. Fitch has here supplied an engraving, is now in his possession. It was found among the *débris* of St. Paul's church, Norwich, at the time of the reparation and enlargement of that building in 1841. The plate exhibits it of its proper size. Its substance is lead: the reverse quite plain, except that in the centre is a slightly elevated ridge, still preserving some remains of the handle whereby it was used. The legend affords no decisive means of appropriating it; being equally applicable to the Monastery at Carrow and to the Chapels of St. Mary in the Fields and St. Mary in the Marsh: the latter pulled down by Bishop Herbert. It seems, however, most probable that it is rightly assigned to the first of these; seeing that the last is not known, or indeed likely, to have had any peculiar seal of its own; and that the seal of the Virgin in the Fields is quite dissimilar; whereas Dugdale, and after him Blomefield and Taylor, enumerate four belonging to Carrow. One of these, called the *Seal of the exempt Spiritual Jurisdiction of the Priory*, the author of the *Norfolk Index Monasticus*, who is most full upon the subject, describes as follows: "It is oval, pointed, representing the Virgin crowned, sitting upon a throne beneath a canopy, holding our Saviour in one hand and a sceptre in the other, with the inscription, S. PRIORISSE:



ANCIENT SEAL OF CARROW NUNNERY

NEAR NORWICH.

IN THE POSSESSION OF MR ROBERT FITCH. F.G.S.



S: MARIE: ECCE: DE KARHOWE." Judging from this description, the uniformity and the dissimilarity between the two seals might be supposed to be almost equally remarkable; but Blomefield here comes to our aid, and, by figuring that of Carrow, removes all possibility of mistake; the Virgin and Child upon it being seen in front face, and the whole workmanship and character of the two quite different.

As regards the seal communicated by Mr. Fitch, a more remarkable one in point of style and execution is perhaps nowhere to be found. Our great moral poet has observed, that "darkness strikes the sense no less than light." So, by a parity of reasoning, in tracing the history of art, extreme coarseness and rudeness are equally deserving of attention as the opposite qualities of elegance and care and beauty. Here too a motive is afforded for preserving and making known the representation of the Carrow Seal, in addition to the generally admitted desirability of recording all those that appertained to religious foundations. Very many of these are figured in the first volume of the *Vetusta Monumenta*; and of such importance did the matter appear to Sir Henry Ellis, Mr. Caley, and Dr. Bandinell, that in their edition of the *Monasticon*, they bestowed considerable pains and cost upon collecting and engraving as many seals as they could find of the Benedictine establishments in England. Yet, in these plates, numerous as they are, no seal is to be met with which resembles this. What most approaches it is the seal of the Abbey of Wilton, a seal by no means equally curious in its bearings; but still so much so, that one of the most learned antiquaries of modern times, the late Mr. Douce, presented a drawing of it, accompanied with a long and highly instructing disquisition, to the Society of Antiquaries, by whom it was published in the eighteenth volume of the *Archæologia*. Mr. Douce, judging from the individual represented, from the form of the letters of the



inscription, and from the rudeness of the work, considered himself justified in referring it to the time of Edgar, and thus giving it a priority in point of date over all others known to exist in the kingdom. A similar claim cannot be preferred in behalf of the seal here represented; for, though it be still more rude in the figures of the Virgin and Child, **who** (which is very remarkable) are seen in profile, yet the shape of the letters is far from indicating the same period, while its pointed oval outline equally forbids so great antiquity, and the monastery to which it is supposed to have belonged was not founded till the throne was filled by Stephen. In his reign, or in that of some of his more immediate successors, the seal most probably had its existence. The Virgin's crown accords with that worn by Henry I., as figured by Strutt in his *Regal and Ecclesiastical Antiquities*, p. 101, pl. LI. Her sceptre greatly resembles that borne by William Rufus, as seen in the same work, p. 7, pl. IV. For her netted head-dress it would probably not be easy to find an equally satisfactory prototype. The author just quoted has figured none prior to the fourteenth century, at which time he gives an example, in his *Dresses and Habits*, pl. xcvi.; but the more learned French archæologist, Willémin, here stands us in better stead, introducing in the first volume of his *Monumens Inédits*, p. 61, pl. cx., a female holding a child, with her hair similarly confined, copied from a MS. in the Royal Library at Paris, of the year 1291.

If these deductions be legitimate, Mr. Fitch's seal may safely be considered the original one of the Priory; and the present brief observations may be aptly closed with the words applied by Mr. Douce to the more important subject of his paper, that "it is in all respects pre-eminently entitled to the consideration of this Society."

EXTRACTS  
FROM  
EARLY NORFOLK WILLS,

COMMUNICATED  
BY HENRY HARROD, ESQ.  
ONE OF THE SECRETARIES OF THE SOCIETY.

[Continued from Page, 128.]

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*Robert Howchen, Sen., Brampton. 1478.*

[Fuller 4.]

Lego Ričo filio meo duas ačr et di tēr liḅ q̄ habui et p̄quisiui  
de Joḥ Haweys jač in campo de Burgh, et meā togā colōr  
violette et unā diploidē de corio fačt. . . . It. lego ad le  
tempyl wrytte Stī Jōh xvjd.

[Blomefield says, in a note (Vol. II. p. 341) that the Preceptories or Commandries of the Knights Templars were called in the country by the name of Temples. The Temple here described, as "written," or called, "St. John's," was probably that at Carbrook, the only one in Norfolk at that period. It was dedicated to St. John.]

*Robert Pygott, Walsingham Parva. 1491.*

[Fuller 204.]

Lego cōventui Frīm minōr in Walsynghīm p̄ sepultura mea  
vjs. viijd. . . Et dēt cōventui ad oraṇd p̄ aīa mea & aīa ux  
mee Joḥe vjs. viijd. . . Itm. dēt cōventui p̄ quodaḥ Iantačlo  
vjs. viijd. . . . Itm. volo & lego Robto Godfrey, alṣ  
Bocher, de Walsynghīm p<sup>d</sup>, Willmō Wade, & Joḥ Lyon de  
eadm, mesuagia mea, vocat Spytell howses, jaceñ in Wal-  
synghīm & Houghton p̄dict, cū omb<sup>3</sup> tr̄ & teñt<sup>a</sup>, tam liberis

q̄ nativis, eisd̄m mesuagiis p̄tinētib3 sive spectantib3, hēnd & tēnd oīa p̄dict mesuag̃, traš, & tenemēta p̄fat Rob̄to, Willō, & Joh̄, heredib3 & assign̄ suis in p̄p̄m; ea intencōe q̄d ipsi inde facient bonū statū Joh̄ Ederyche leproso de Norwico & Cecilie uxī eius, hēnd & tēnd oīa p̄dict mesuag̃, traš, & teñta, cū om̄ib3 suis p̄tineñ, eisd̄m Joh̄ & Cecilie p̄ t̄mo vite ipsor̄. Et, post decessū eor̄, Joh̄is Ederyche & Cecilie, volo q̄d p̄dict Rob̄tus, Joh̄es Lyon, & Will̄ms Wade, seu eor̄ heredes vel assignati, nōiabunt assignabunt & admittent ad mesuagia, tr̄as & teñta p̄dict, cū om̄nb3 suis p̄tineñ, duos leprosos vel unū leprosu, qui sunt viri bone cōversacōis & honeste disposiciois, ib̄m in eisd̄m mesuagiis cōtinuari & morari ad volūtātē d̄cor̄ Rob̄ti, Will̄, & Joh̄is Lyon, heredū seu assignatōr suor̄. Et volo ultra q̄d p̄dict Rob̄tus, Will̄s, & Joh̄es, herēd seu assignati sui, nōiabūt assignabunt et admittent duos leprosos vel unū leprosum ad mesuagia, tr̄as, & teñta, put sup̄a d̄cm est, p̄petuis temporib3 dur̄aturos.

[Blomefield gives a translation of a portion of the above will, apparently from an extract in a small book now among the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum, but formerly belonging to Peter Le Neve. He states, that Pigott gave the “lands, *freemen and villeins* thereto belonging,” and further that the lepers were to be of “*good families*.” In both these it will be seen he is incorrect: in the second instance evidently so; and I cannot doubt but equally in the first. Such being the case, I have hoped it might be agreeable to the Society, if I subjoined a translation of the whole.

Both he and Taylor state that the present Bridewell at Walsingham stands on the site of the above Lazar House.

*Translation.*—“I give to the convent of Friars Minors (Franciscan or Grey Friars) in Walsingham aforesaid, for my interment 6s. 8d. And to the same convent to pray for my soul and for the soul of my wife, Joan, 6s. 8d. Also to the same convent, for a breakfast 6s. 8d. Also I will and devise to Robert Godfrey otherwise Bocher, William Wade, and John Lyon, of the same town, my messuages called ‘Spytell Howses,’ lying in Walsingham and Houghton aforesaid, with all the lands and tenements, as well free

as bond, to the said messuages appertaining or belonging, to have and to hold all the aforesaid messuages, lands, and tenements, unto the said Robert, William, and John, their heirs and assigns for ever; with this condition, that they make a good estate to John Ederyche, a leper of Norwich, and Cecily his wife; to have and to hold the aforesaid messuages, lands, and tenements, with all their appurtenances, to the said John and Cecily, for the term of their lives. And, after the decease of them, the said John Ederyche and Cecily, I desire that the said Robert, John Lyon, and William Wade, their heirs or assigns, shall nominate, assign, and admit, to the messuages, lands, and tenements aforesaid, with all their appurtenances, two lepers or one leper, who are men of good conversation and honest disposition; there, in the said messuages, to be continued and to dwell, at the will of the said Robert, William and John Lyon, their heirs or assigns. And moreover I will that the said Robert, William, and John, their heirs or assigns, shall name, assign and admit, two lepers, or one leper, to the messuages, lands, and tenements, as abovementioned, for ever."

*Elizabeth Wode, Coltishall. 1503.*

[Fuller 404.]

I bequeth to the Cross of Bromeholm xij*d*. . . . Itm. I bequeth to a belle whan it comyth home vjs. viij*d*. Itm. I geve towards a grayll in Cowteshale iij*s*. iij*d*.

[*The Holy Cross of Bromeholm* was said to be formed out of the true cross of Christ, where it was most sprinkled with his blood. "Amongst all others," says Fuller, "commend me to the Crosse at the Priory of Bromeholme in Northefolke."

*A Graile*, was a book of the responses sung by the choir. It was most properly called a gradale, or graduale.]

*Thomas Herynge, Walsingham. 1504.*

[Cook 18.]

I will that as sone as my execut<sup>r</sup> may know that any troste man that is a preste of this Cuntre have any eryñ (errand?) to Rome, that he shall gyve unto him a certeyn money, to synge for my soule, and for the soules of my good bñfctors, v massys, at Rome, at such places as moste mede is at.

*John Wygman, Wickhampton. 1504.*

[Cook 15.]

Lego ordini fr̄m august in le3 Southtown iiij b3 ordeī. . .  
 Itm. volo hēre unū presbr̄m ad cur̄ Rome ad transciend3  
 staçoēs ib̄m debito modo ad celebrand3 mißs3 ad scalam celi p  
 salute aīe mee & p quib3 teneor, cui lego p labore suo x<sup>li</sup>.

[Of nearly the same tenor is the Will of "Roger Aylemer, Squyer," who in 1492, wills "that Fryer John Fysshier, of the convent of (Friars Minors, Norwich) be my prest, and go to the Court of Rome on pilgrimage, and say mass for my sowle at *Scala Celi*, &c., and to have ten marks when he goeth forth, and when he cometh home, forty shillings."—Kirkpatrick's *Religious Orders of Norwich*, 121.

The stations at Rome most commonly visited by pilgrims were the seven Churches, and the Scala Sancta (which, I suppose, is the same as the Scala Celi). Of the latter, Picart's *Ceremonies and Religious Customs*, contain the following description: "Another piece of devotion which is looked upon as meritorious, is the ascending the steps of the Scala Sancta; for so the eight and twenty stairs are called, by which it is reported that Christ went up either to Pilate's or Caiphas's house; nay 'tis affirmed that a little brass grate there covers a drop of our Saviour's blood; and moreover that the preservation of this holy ladder is owing to St. Helen, who was mother to Constantine the Great. The pilgrim having reached the top of the sacred ladder, must repeat a short prayer before he enters the Holy of Holies. As for women, they never enter into it; but obtain, however, the Indulgence, by looking at the Chapel through an iron grate."—Vol. I. p. 417. There is a print, inscribed "The Pilgrims mount the Scala Sancta upon their knees," at p. 416.]

*Robert Stokes the elder, Horsham St. Faiths. 1505.*

[Fuller 343.]

I geve to the pour and cōvent of Seynt Feythes xld. Itm.  
 I geve to the mayntenynge of Jhs Masse in Seint Feythes xijd.  
 . . . Itm. I geve and bequeth to Alice my wif my vj Acres

of Fre Lond in Horsh̄m, y<sup>t</sup> was geven my unkyll John Rysle pour of Seint Feythes and to Peter Norton and Willm Swanton, in the yere of King Edward the iiij<sup>th</sup> xxi, to my behof, be the relese of a Dede of Thōms Brampton gentyllman, and John Wyrmegey, executors to John Chapeleyn, and of the purchasyng of the seyd executours, and my tenement, the pce therof was xx<sup>li</sup>.

*Julian Stede, Litcham, 1507.*

[Fuller 408.]

I bequeth to repaçon of the hey wey, called north lane, xl<sup>d</sup>. carte lode of gravell, to be caryed at myn awyn cost, and leyd in the seyd way betwix the west end of my close called the grene yard, and the west end of panyes close. . . Also, I bequeth to Custance Gregs, my daughter, . . a payr bedys of Corall, gawded w<sup>t</sup> sylver, and another payr beds gawded w<sup>t</sup> Casteltyns . . . and my cupbord w<sup>t</sup> an almary in it. . . . I bequeth to the church of Lutchm̄ aforeseyd a coverlyte of colowr grene and blew for the herse. It. I will that Custance, my daughter, shall have the kepyng of my hyves w<sup>t</sup> benne (bees) both of the v that long to the church and of myn awn; and for to kepe w<sup>t</sup> the wax of the seyd benne a lyte afore the image of sent Erasme, and another lyte afore the ymage of sent Nich<sup>s</sup>, and the iiij<sup>d</sup> afore the ymage of the Crucifix on the Rode, and a Tapur afore the sepulcre at Estern, as long as it pleasyth God to kepe the seyd benne.

[*A cupbord with an almary in it; that is, a small inner cup-board. Howel has the proverb, "There is God in the almary."*]

*Thomas Coleyn, Gryston. 1510.*

[Gloys 47.]

I bequeth to Alice Coleyn, my wiff, my mesuage and my londs late Thomas Rowhedds in Caston, for terme of hyr Lyff, wyth this condiçon, that she brynge me honestly to the

erde. And aft<sup>r</sup> hyr decesse, I will the seid mesuage and londs shall remayne to Robert my Sone, called Robert Molle, with this Condiçon, that the seid Robert shall offyr yerly aft<sup>r</sup> my deptynge, evȳ fryday in lente 1*d.*; and to offyr at the Crepynge of y<sup>e</sup> Crosse on Good Friday 1*d.*; And to giff yerly evȳ fryday in lente, v half penny loves of brede to them that have moste nede in the towne of Caston; And to evȳ love, a wight herynge, and a Rede full; And to pay yerly, the svce and the custome of the seid mesuage and londs. . . And I will the seid Robert and his heysr shall yerly fynde a tapur of iiij<sup>u</sup> waxe before the sepultur of our lord in Caston. . . Item [I bequeth] to the newehowse of Freres in Thetford xxx*d.*

[*Creeping to the Cross.*—It is related in Davies's *Rites of the Cathedral at Durham* (8vo. 1672, p. 21) that within that Cathedral upon Good Friday, "there was marvellous solemn service, in which service time, after the *passion* was sung, two of the ancient monks took a goodly large crucifix, all of gold, of the picture of our Saviour Christ nailed upon the cross, laying it upon a velvet cushion, having St. Cuthbert's arms upon it, all embroidered with gold, bringing it betwixt them upon the cushion to the lowest greeses, or steps in the quire, and there betwixt them did hold the said picture of our Saviour, sitting on either side of it. And then one of the said monks did rise, and went a pretty space from it, and setting himself upon his knees, with his shoes put off, very reverently *he crept upon his knees* unto the said cross, and most reverently did kiss it; and, after him, the other monk did so likewise; and then they sate down on either side the said cross, holding it betwixt them. Afterward, the prior came forth of his stall, and did set him down upon his knees with his shoes off in like sort, and did *creep* also unto the said cross; and all the monks after him, one after another, in the same manner and order; in the meantime, the whole quire singing a hymn. The service being ended, the said two monks carried the cross to the *sepulchre* with great reverence."—Hone's *Ancient Mysteries*, p. 222.

In the letter of Henry VIII. to Archbishop Cranmer (A. D. 1545) he says, "And forasmuch as you make no mention of creep-

ing to the cross, which is a greater abuse than any other; for there you say, *Crucem tuam adoramus, Domine*, and the *Ordinal* saith, *procedant Clerici ad Crucem adorandam nudis pedibus*, and after followeth in the same *Ordinal*, *ponatur Cruz ante aliquod Altare ubi a populo adoretur*: which by your own *Book*, called *A Necessary Doctrine*, is against the second commandment. Therefore, our pleasure is, that the said creeping to the Cross shall likewise cease from henceforth."—Collier's *Eccl. Hist.*, Vol. I. 203.]

*Thomas Wyssett, Upton. 1513.*

[Gloys 99.]

My body for to be buried in the chirche of Seynt Mg̃aret the Virgyn & Martyr of Upton forseid byfore the pyctur of our lady of pyte. . . . Item, I bequeth to the hallowynge of the greatt bell iij.s. iiij.d. . . . Item, I will have incōtynent after my dedde day 1 Trentall songynge for my sowle of xxxi messes at the Scala celi att Westmynster and for my frends sowles, by an honeste monk of the same place, w<sup>t</sup> licens of his Abbatt. Item, I bequeth to the Augmentynge of the Sylver Crosse in Upton Chirche x m̄rc. Item, I bequeth to the Recōsilynge of Upton Church iiij m̄rc. . . . Item, I will that Thomas Taylor have my pece of land, called grete owcell, after my wyffs deceasse, to the entent that the seid Thomas or his executors or assigneys of the seid Thomas shall yerly kepe a yere day; and if he or any holder thereof hereaft<sup>r</sup> make defaute thēinne, I will that he that purchaseth my place in Upton shall take the seid lond as his owne for ev̄, keping the same yereday. Item, I bequeth to Upton Church a Cope the price of x<sup>li</sup>, if it may be borne of my goods. Item, I will that my seid executors do make and fynesshe the newe howse by the Chapell at Acle, for an here-myght to dwell inne.

[*Reconciling a Church* was equivalent to a re-consecration of it. The general rule of the Canon Law was, that a church once consecrated could not be re-consecrated: one exception is named,



"unless they be polluted by the shedding of blood;" and in that case, the common method in England was a reconciliation only. Where the walls of a consecrated place were remaining, though it had been long disused, applied to secular purposes, or injured by fire, a reconciliation was considered sufficient.

What cause rendered it necessary to *reconcile* the church at Upton in 1513 I cannot trace. In none of the many Wills which I have examined, of parties dying in that parish or the adjoining ones, for many years prior to the date of this Will, do I find any reference to its having fallen into disuse. Blomefield quotes from a Will in the Bishop's Registry a bequest of 20 marks "to the stonyinge of the Church; if need be, more:"—but this was in 1505.

There were at Acle two chapels attached to Weybridge Priory, situate by the bridge there; one called the Chapel at the Danes-end; the other, the Chapel at the Bridge. Blomefield states, that Ralph Goodwyn in 1518 left by his Will legacies to both; to the former 3*s.* 4*d.*; to the latter, for repairs, 6*s.* 8*d.*

The church at Upton is a fine building, and more than usually perfect, though the massive square western tower is in ruins. The painted figures of saints, works of rude art, upon the rood-loft screen still remain, as do several sepulchral brasses, and among them that to Thomas Taylor mentioned in this Will. There is also in existence a beautiful drawing by Talman, made about 140 years ago, of a painted window in the south-east of this church, representing the Martyrdom of St. John and St. Agnes, with a female figure crowned. The window itself was destroyed before the memory of man.]

*Henry Smith, of Holkham. 1515.*

[Gloys 145.]

In the name of God, Amen. In the yer of our Lord God m<sup>c</sup>ccccxv, in the monyth of July, Henry Smith of Holkh<sup>m</sup>, beynge in extremys of deth, and in hool mynde on the se in Iselond, made his Testament nuncupatyve on this wyse; First he bequethed his sowle to God, to our lady, and to seynt Withburgh his advowe; and his body to be buried wher it shall

pleas God. Also he bequethed to Alice, his wiff, all his goods ; to pay his detts, and to norych his child wich his wiff was (pregnant) w<sup>t</sup> all, and to bryng it up, and to kepe a dyryge for his sowle, and all cresten sowles ; and he made Alice, his seid wiff, his executrice of this his testament and last will. Wytnes hereof Thomas Haltre, John Frare, John Buntynge, and the Shypmast<sup>r</sup>, w<sup>t</sup> more.

[I find references in many of the wills at this time, to shipping engaged in the Iceland trade. William Thyrcyll, of Wiverton (1515) wills " my ship called the Mary, my part to be sold. And if it please God y<sup>t</sup> I amend, then I p<sup>r</sup>pose to send y<sup>e</sup> seid shippe, my part, into Isselond ; y<sup>t</sup> God and myn executors to do y<sup>e</sup> best w<sup>t</sup> all at any time, to y<sup>e</sup> use of my will, where if it please God y<sup>t</sup> the seid shippe come to be sold w<sup>t</sup> all y<sup>e</sup> p<sup>r</sup>fghte, then I will y<sup>t</sup> Joon my wiff have of that money xls. . . And if the seid shippe be sold, or that she goeth to Isselond, then I will y<sup>t</sup> all suche thynggs as be now boughte for y<sup>e</sup> said shippe, be sold to y<sup>e</sup> use of this my will." ]

*Margaret Grey, Little Walsingham, Widow. 1515.*

[Gloys 122.]

I will Johan Grey, my doughter, have 1 federbedd, natt of the werst, as it standith ; ij peyer of honeste shets ; . . 1 Rybbbond of Sylke, w<sup>t</sup> oon golde Rynge y<sup>r</sup>uppon ; . . 1 longbakked Sedyle and my Cubbord. . . Item, I will S<sup>r</sup> Robert Bryklee ij silv<sup>r</sup> sponys, being in a purse, 1 y<sup>r</sup>of being a gemewe spone, and the other a spone w<sup>t</sup> a forke.

[*One longbakked Sedyle* : the same as a settle, or setille.

A "*gemewe*" spoon—probably from the French "*jumeau*." In the *Archæologia*, Vol. XIV., Mr. Robert Smith gives an account of a "*Gemmowe*" or "*Gimmel Ring*," and describes it as a ring of double hoops, made to play into each other, and so to join two hands, and thus to serve for a wedding-ring, which pairs the parties.]

*Ralph Leke, Foulsham, 1516.*

[Gloys 185.]

I geve to a sylver Schyppe to the seid Chirche of Folsh̄m  
 iiij m̄rc. Item, I geve to a newe wyndowe on the North  
 Syde of the seid chirche and a mendynge of that pane vi  
 m̄rc. Item, I geve to the repaçon of the Stepull y<sup>r</sup> iiij  
 m̄rke, w<sup>t</sup> this condiçon, that the workemen, by comaundment  
 of the seide Townchipp, alto<sup>r</sup> and amend the iiij boteras to  
 be kerven aft<sup>r</sup> the mydde werke w<sup>t</sup> gobeletts set owght  
 square, or ellys that the seid iiij m̄rke be wared on the  
 north eyle y<sup>r</sup> to the forseid vj m̄rke.

[The *Silver Ship* was to contain the incense, and called a Navette.

Is it not possible that the word in the Will, written *Gobeletts*, was really intended for *Gablets*; or are we to understand flint-work wrought into the form of goblets, as is seen on the tower of Coltishall church and probably many others? I regret not having the opportunity of referring to any one at Foulsham to settle the point.]

*Margaret Myllynton, Hackford, 1516.*

[Gloys 188.]

I bequeth to my Dame Croche my best gown and a kercheve, and my cramp ring.

[Dr. Percy, in his Notes to the *Northumberland Household Book*, relates, upon the authority of a MS. belonging to the Duke, how it was customary for the king, on a certain day, to come to the chapel without any sword borne before him, and there to wait till the bishop and dean brought in the crucifix from the vestry; then kneeling to "creepe to the crosse;" which done, "the master of the jewell house ther to be ready with the crampe rings in a bason of silver, and the kinge to kneele upon the cushion before the forme. And then the clerke of the closet be redie with the booke concerninge the halowinge of the crampe rings, and the former must kneele to the kinge holdinge the seyd booke." The bishop

goes on to say that "our ancient kings, even in the dark times of superstition, do not seem to have affected to cure the *King's Evil*. This miraculous gift was left to be claimed by the Stuarts: our ancient Plantagenets were content to cure the cramp."]

*John Twytyney, alias Mason, Hackford. 1516.*

[Gloys 191.]

I geve to my wiff all my land w<sup>t</sup> the grove therto belongynge lyenge in the felde and towne of Wychynghm<sup>r</sup> Mary, the wiche is called Tofts, w<sup>t</sup> all the p<sup>r</sup>fights therto belongynge; she to fynd an honeste p<sup>r</sup>este to synge for Roger Shelynge, late of Boton, and his wiff, and me and my frends, the space of a yer durynge; and, so doñ, she to have it to gyff and to sell for ev<sup>r</sup>more. Also I will and comaunde that myn ex-ecutors shall speke to Nicholas Hunt of Hilderston, for the hedd dede of the seid lands and grove in Wychynghm<sup>r</sup> Mary, called Tofts, the wiche he desyred of me dyv<sup>s</sup>e tymes, whan he was in besynes of trobill and sore vexed in the hund<sup>d</sup>, by many and dyv<sup>s</sup>e men, by the wiche dede he shulde be a knyght of the hund<sup>d</sup>, and so to bere them by of ther mynds, and to w<sup>t</sup>stand ther malece. And allso he p<sup>r</sup>mysed me to defende all ma<sup>n</sup>er of charges on his own coste, as sute, rent, or eny other charges y<sup>t</sup>o belongynge; and he to delyvr it me at eny tyme gw<sup>h</sup>an I shall require it w<sup>t</sup>ought eny delay; and upon this condi<sup>c</sup>on, w<sup>t</sup>ought eny p<sup>r</sup>ce, or sale, or eny other p<sup>r</sup>messe, or dette, to hym belongynge, I delyv<sup>d</sup> hym my dede aforseyd, upon his own fidelite and troste, w<sup>t</sup>ought eny other condi<sup>c</sup>on; my broder in lawe, Andrewe Taylo<sup>r</sup>, beynge p<sup>r</sup>sent and witnes. . . Item, I will that John Shelynge, the sone of Roger Shelynge, late of Boton, shall have v marke of lawfull money of Ingland of his faders qwetherword.

[Blomefield mentions brasses in Booton church for Roger Schelynge and John Chelyng, to which there are no dates.

This Will appears to deserve particular attention from the

custom to which it seems to refer, of one individual lending his title-deeds to another, whereby to make him a "Knight of the Hundred," and enable him to "withstand the malice" of his enemies. On this subject I have sought in vain for information in those quarters that I thought most likely to afford it me; and I can only hope that the thus bringing the fact into notice may be the means of its being illustrated by others.]

*Edmund Heyward, Little Walsingham. 1517.*

[Gloys 217.]

I bequeth and giff to Kat'yn my wiff my place, y<sup>e</sup> wich is called the howse at the travesse; Also . . the closes of saforne, y<sup>e</sup> wiche I bought of Keswyke and Davy . . Also . . all my schopp, w<sup>t</sup> all the yerne in it, and all the detts of the talyes. . . And iiij nobylls I bequeth to the repaçon of the Grey Fryers in Walsingh<sup>m</sup> litill. Also to the new chapell on the north syde of y<sup>e</sup> chirche, of the quethe-word of William Damyetts, I bequeth xxs. . . Also I bequeth to S<sup>r</sup> Peter iij<sup>s</sup>. iiij<sup>d</sup>. for his labor, to be payed w<sup>t</sup> the firste. Also I giff to Kat'yne my mayd as moch blankett as shall make hir a maryage gown; and to eiche of my mene a slevellesse coote.

[The *Traverse* was a cross road; and the place adjoining a blacksmith's shop, where the horses were shod, was likewise so called.

This Will, not without interest on other accounts, may be considered entitled to peculiar interest as confirming what we read in Blomefield (V. p. 831) that saffron was not only cultivated in Norfolk early in the 16th century, but that it was cultivated in such quantity at Walsingham, that "the town was famous for it." Another Will in the same collection, that of Margaret Grey, of Little Walsingham, dated 1516, bears similar testimony: in both, the "closes of safforne," or "sett with safforne," are made the objects of peculiar bequests; thus indicating that no common value was attached to them. The plant, though enumerated by

all our authors among the indigenous productions of the island, is most generally believed to have been a native of some warmer clime, imported in the time of Edward III. Hackluyt even goes so far as to state, that we owe the introduction of it to a pilgrim, who, desirous to do good to his country, stole a head (more probably a bulb) of it, and brought it concealed in his palmer's staff. In Essex and Cambridgeshire, it was certainly grown abundantly and profitably, a hundred years after the date of these Walsingham Wills; indeed, so abundantly, that the town of Walden derived from it its present prenomem; but neither there nor at Walsingham has a single plant of it been to be found in the memory of man, whether wild or cultivated; and we are obliged to seek our present supplies from Spain and Italy, and the adjacent countries.]

*John Forster, South Lynn, Gentleman. 1517.*

[Gloys 309.]

I will that myn executrice cause to be songe a mass at scala celi, in the Worshipp of the name of Jhu, and a masse in the Worschipp of o<sup>r</sup> lady, and anoy<sup>r</sup> in the Worschipp of Seynt Anne, and another in the Worschipp of Seynt Avere, (Afra?) and another in the Worschipp of Mary Magdalene, and the laste in the Worschipp of the Fader, the Sonne, and the Holy Goste. . . Also I will that my executrice giff or send to my lady Fenkill, a bowed nobill, for a token for to prey for my sowle. And I giff to Audry and Joone, my daughters, Godds blyssynge and myn.

[Kirkpatrick, in his *History of the Religious Orders at Norwich*, p. 145, mentions the (Altar of) *Scala Celi* at the Austin Friars, Norwich; and goes on to state—"Concerning the *Scala Celi*, or Ladder of Heaven, I have found mention also of a *Scala Celi* at London, and of a chapel at Westminster, called *Scala Celi*. The people were made to believe that the saying of masses at one of these altars of *Scala Celi* procured very extraordinary benefit to the soul when in purgatory; but the principal was the *Scala Celi* at Rome. All the other places under that name were so

many small branches of it, and purchased, no doubt, for good sums of money."—The Altar at Westminster here alluded to has been already mentioned in this volume, under the Will of Juliana Drake of Carrow. I find also in the Will of Thomas Whytynge of Geywood, yeoman, 1522, (Regr. Carye, 47), a direction that his executors "shall cause to be songe on my buryall day, at *Scala Celi*, in Lynne Byshopp, at the Freers Austyns y<sup>r</sup>, x masses."

Can the singular bequest in this Will, of a bowed noble to Lady Fenkill, have any reference to a belief, which one of our Vice-Presidents tells me prevailed in his early days, and may possibly do so still, in the county, that the wearing of a crooked farthing or sixpence in the pocket insured good luck to the possessor? I find no allusion to such a belief either in Brand's *Popular Antiquities*, in Hone's *Every-Day Book*, his *Table Book*, or in Forby's exceedingly entertaining Essay upon the Superstitions of East Anglia, appended to his *Vocabulary*.]

*Katherine Hallys, Norwich. 1518.*

[Gloys 245.]

I, Kat'yne Hallys beyng holl of mynd and of good remembrance, lauded be God, make my testament and laste will in fourme folowyng. First, I revoke all other my testaments, and make this ptestaçon that I entend to dye y<sup>e</sup> svñt of God in his feith and the chirche; and if it chaunce me by sykenes or weyknes, by temptaçon or any alienaçon of mynde, to do, sey, or thynke y<sup>e</sup> contrarye, I nowe revoke it, and prey Allmighty God to take it as nott doñ, seyde, or thought. . . . Item, I bequeth to Mr. Thomas Hallys, my sonne, a silv. saltt, a playne pece (a plain cup), a standynge maser, and 1 dosen silvē sponys. . . . Item, I bequeth to the chirche of seynt gregory for my sepultur, the tenement late pchased of John Wyllyott, to have and to hold, and kepe, to the use of the chirche as longe as it may by the kyngs lawe; w<sup>t</sup> this condiçon, that Mr. Thomas Hallys, my sonne, have the seid tenement

for terme of his lyff and halff a yer aft' his deceasse; and to this I will that thos cofeoffes that he infeffed in the same shall release and giff up ther ryght to the churchewardens of the seid chirche, or to such p̄sones as the seid chirchewardens shall name, and so the seid feoffment to stande to the use of the chirche of Seynt Grego' forseid.

[Blomefield states that "Thomas Hallys, clerk (most probably the son mentioned in the will) buried at St. Gregory's, 1525, confirmed the mansion house, some time Thomas Fedymonts, to the use of the chirche according to the will of Cath<sup>e</sup>. Hallys;" and he adds in a note, that the house was called "Church House," joined on the east end of the church, and then belonged to the parish. It is at this time occupied by the parish clerk.]

*Isabell Allysaunder, late the wife of John Allysaunder,  
Little Massingham. 1518.*

[Gloys 284.]

I bequeth to the chirche of Litell Massynghm an Image of Seynt Roke p̄ce ijs. Itē. I giff to the same chirche ijs. to helpp to bye an Image of Seynt Nicholas. . . Itē. I bequeth to Crystyan, my doughter, my beste federbed and bolster, ij peyer schets, ij pyllowys, a covlyght of grene and whyght, my grettest ketill, a litill brasse potte, a newe ketill, iij pewter disshes, a candelstyke, and a schafynge disshe. Also I will that Mgaret, my doughter, have my oder federbed, ij bolsters, my best covlyght, ij peyer shets, ij pillowes of fustyanne, my grett brasse pott, iij ketills, 1 candelstyke, a pewter bason, iij pewter disshes, & a tabill clothe of iij yerdis in lenght. Moreov̄ I will have as moche of this stuff befor named as may be, well leyd & schette in my grett chiste, and sett in litill Massynghm chirche in custody, on to the tyme my twynne children be of xvij yeres of age. . . Ferdermor, I will y' if my executrix, sup̄vysor, godfathers, and godmothers of my seid children, thynke or see y' it be necessary and nedefull for to sell of the seid stuff to helpp to her



kepyng, I will it shall be sold, as well be the godfathers and godmothers, as by my executrice. . . . Itm. (I bequeth) to S<sup>r</sup> Jamys Bastard, my Inglyce pmer (English primer). Itm. I make & ordeyn S<sup>r</sup> Jamys Bastard, p<sup>er</sup>son of litill Massynghm, my supvisor, and he shall have for his labo<sup>r</sup> for both wills (her husband's and her own) my husbands blacke gowne.

[The churches and religious houses in early times, appear to have been selected for the deposit of coffers and valuables. William Paston, the chief justice, bequeathed to the convent at Norwich, certain annuities for perpetual masses for the souls of himself and others; and these were regularly paid during his widow's life. The executors, in consequence of disputes as to the manors on which the annuities should be charged, placed in the convent "a coffer with a great substance of money, of the goods of the said William Justice," until the differences should be legally settled. "John Paston, the son of the judge, procured leave to place a coffer of his own, in the same room in which that containing the goods of the family were deposited, and to which having at all times free access, he by degrees privately took out and conveyed away the valuable treasure contained in the pledged one." The 5th volume of the *Paston Letters* contains a memorial from the prior and convent to certain parties not named, complaining of the immediate stoppage of the annuities, after the valuable deposit had been thus removed. Sir William Hooker, in his "Journal of a Tour in Iceland," speaking of the church at Thingevalle, says, "I was surprised to find the body of the church crowded with large old wooden chests instead of seats; but I soon understood that these not only answered the purpose of benches, but also contained the clothes of many of the congregation, who, as there was no lock to the door, had at all times free access to their wardrobes."]

*Thomas Sturston, Foulsham. 1522.*

[Randes 140.]

I giff to the chirche of Folsh<sup>m</sup> forseid, v yerds of blewe worsted, for to make therof a Tunycle to a vestym<sup>nt</sup>, and

myn executrice to buy sum cōvenyent sylke for the orffrey, and also lynend clothe for the Albe, and also the makynge ȳof at my coste, by myn executrice. . . Item, I giff to v pdoñs, that is to sey; to the trinite of Inghm̄, Seynt Thomas of Rome, oʀ lady of the see, Burton Lazer, our Lady of Bedlem, to iche of them iiij*d*. Item, I giff to the pdonʀ of v wounds ij*d*. Item to the pdonʀ of oʀ lady of Rounsevale ij*d*. Itm. to Ihus pdonʀ ij*d*. Item to Seynt John's Frary pdonʀ ij*d*. (Sir John *Wysdom* appointed supervisor.)

[*The Hospital of the Blessed Mary of Rounceval* was at Charing, on a part of the site of Northumberland house. It was founded by William Marshal, Earl of Pembroke, in the time of Henry III., and was a cell to the Priory of Rouncevaux in Navarre. Chaucer's "Pardoner" was "of Rounceval," no doubt the hospital at Charing.

*St. John's Friary*, Norwich. The order here was that of the Black Friars, or Friars Preachers: the nave of the church is now "St. Andrew's Hall."

Among the "*Household Expenses of the L'Estranges of Hunstanton*," I find the following entries:—

"Itm. p<sup>d</sup> y<sup>e</sup> pdonʀ of Seynt John Friary, y<sup>e</sup> first Sondaie of Lent, iiij*d*."

"Itm. p<sup>d</sup> the xxvij<sup>th</sup> day of October, to my master, to giff a pdonʀ of an hospital, Warwyck, jd."

"It. p<sup>d</sup> y<sup>e</sup> first Sondaie of lent, to y<sup>e</sup> pdonʀ of Seynt John Frary for youe, ij*d*."—*Archæologia*, Vol. XXV. 420.

The *pardoners* were the retailers of indulgences and relics, a traffic which, even in Chaucer's time, had extended so enormously, as to have become an almost intolerable evil. John Heywood, in his "Four P's, a merry interlude of a Palmer, a Pardoner, a Poticary, and a Pedler," though a stern Roman Catholic, exposes the tricks played on the credulous fondness of the ignorant for relics, and ridicules the greediness and craft of the preaching friars in their pious frauds. He makes the pardoner produce "the blessed jawbone of *All-halowes*," and "then the great toe of the Trinitie."

Who to this toe any money vowth,  
 And once may role it in his mouth,  
 All his life after, I undertake,  
 He shall never be vext with the toothake.

The Poticary answers,

I pray you turn that relique about :  
 Either the Trinity had the gout,  
 Or els, because it is three toes in one,  
 God made it as much as three toes alone.

The Pardoner bids that pass, and adds the climax to the absurdity, by presenting "the buttock bone of the Pentecost." Gross as all this is, Heywood had as little design to scandalize the belief of his own church, as his patron, Sir Thomas More, had by his philosophical romance of *Utopia*. He was a great favourite with Queen Mary, and, on the restoration of Protestant ascendancy with Elizabeth, fled from his native country, to secure the exercise of his faith without hazard to his life, and died in exile.—Hone's *Ancient Mysteries*, p. 87.]



PARTICULARS  
OF THE  
CORONATION DINNER OF KING HENRY THE SIXTH,  
In Westminster Hall;

FROM A VELLUM ROLL IN THE POSSESSION OF SIR THOMAS HARE, BART.

COMMUNICATED BY THE

REV. GEORGE HENRY DASHWOOD.

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THE Committee feel it right to observe, that, in selecting the present article for insertion in their volume, they are not ignorant that they are to a certain degree departing from two of the principles originally laid down by the Society; inasmuch as it does not refer exclusively to Norfolk, and has already been printed in Fabyan's *Chronicle* (see Sir Henry Ellis' edition, p. 599). But they beg to remark, that, as regards the former objection, it appears to be obviated by the roll forming part of perhaps the richest collection of original deeds and muniments in the county, and that, as to the latter, independently of the work itself being of unfrequent occurrence, nothing more is there given than a simple recital of the several dishes comprising the different courses, a list at once generally unintelligible and void of interest; whereas, Mr. Dashwood's care and kindness have so elucidated the whole, as to display such a picture of the splendour, the viands, and the cookery of regal feasts four centuries ago, as cannot fail to afford amusement and information, and such as, they flatter themselves, would with difficulty be found elsewhere. Fabyan adds, by way of a suitable termination to so noble a banquet,—“This solempne coronacyon, with all

honoure and joye fynysched, provycyon was made for the kynges journaye into Fraunce, in whiche passetyme, that is to meane upon the xxiii daye of January, *an heretyke was brent in Smythfelde!*"

In what follows, the Committee use Mr. Dashwood's own words.

"King Henry VI. succeeded to the throne September 1, A°. 1422, when little more than eight months of age. He was crowned with great solemnity at Westminster, A°. 1429, according to the general account; although Fabyan and the present roll place the event one year later, viz. in 1430, in which year he was taken over to Paris by the Duke of Bedford, and there, on the 7th of December, crowned again, as king of France. The feast on the occasion of his coronation at Westminster, appears to have comprehended the usual variety of *good cheer* exhibited at this period in the palaces of the great. From the accounts that are yet left of several noble and royal banquets, it is manifest that the tables of our ancestors must not only have groaned under the quantity and variety of viands set before the guests, but must also have far exceeded in richness and splendour of appearance, those of our times. Ornaments and decorations of all kinds, in gold, silver, and flowers, were profusely added to the various dishes; while each course was further enriched by one or more curious 'Subtilty.' On the subject of these, it will be observed, that in the following Roll it is simply said of *that* of the first course, 'A Subtilty of St. Edward;' of *that* in the second, 'A Subtilty;' and of *that* in the third, 'A Subtilty of our Lady.' And here Fabyan, who is in other cases most meagre, gives a detailed account of each; and I quote him the rather, not only as throwing a valuable light upon the present feast, but as leading us to infer that the *subtilties* used on these grand occasions were selected with reference to the subject, and were thus designed to enlighten the mind, as well as to gladden the eye.

“ He says, of the first,

“ ‘ A sotyltie of seynt Edwarde and seynt Lowys armyd,  
and upon eyther his cote armoure, holdynge a tween them  
a fygure lyke unto Kynge Henry, standynge also in his cote  
armour, and a scripture passynge from them both, sayinge :  
‘ Beholde, II parfyght kynges under one cote armour,’ and  
under the fete of the sayd seyntes was written this balade :

“ ‘ Holy seyntes, Edwarde and seynt Lowice,  
Concerve this braunche, borne of your blessyd blode :  
Lyve amonge Crystan, most soveraign of pryce,  
Inheritour of the flour delyce so gode,  
This sixte Henry to reygne and to be wyse.  
God graunte he may, to be your mode ;  
And, that he may resemble your knyghthode and vertue,  
Praye ye hertily unto our Lorde Ihesu.’

“ Of the second,

“ ‘ An Emperoure and a Kynge, arayed in mantellys of  
garters, whyche figured Sygysmunde, the emperoure, and  
Henry the V ; and a fygure lyke unto Kynge Henry the VI  
knelynge to fore them, with this balade takkyd by him :

“ ‘ Agayne, myscreauntes, the emperour Sygysmunde  
Hath shewyd his myght, whiche is imperyall ;  
And Henry the V a noble khyghte was founde  
For Cristes cause in actes marcyall,  
Cheryssehed the church, to Lollers gave a fall ;  
Gyvyng example to kynges that succede,  
And to theyr braunche here in especyall,  
While he doth reygne to love God and drede.’

“ Of the third,

“ ‘ Our Ladye, syttyng with her childe in her lappe, and  
she holdyng a crowne in her hande. Seynt George and  
Seynt Denys knelynge on eyther syde, presentyd to her  
kyng Henrye’s fygure, beryng in hande this balade, as  
folowith :

“ ‘ O blessed Lady, Cristes moder dere,  
And thou, seynt George, that called art her knyght,  
Holy seynt Denys, o marter most entere,  
The sixt Henry, here present in your sight,

Shedyth of your grace on hym your hevenly lyght,  
 His tender youth with vertue doth avauce,  
 Borne by discent and by tytyle of ryght  
 Justly to reygne in Inglande and in Fraunce.'

"So likewise in the feast of the coronation of Catharine, Queen of Henry V., all the Subtilties had reference to her patron, the Saint of the same name. With regard to the articles in general, how it was that many of them *relished* when served up, I pretend not to say; but, from the strange variety of those often combined together in one dish, and the free and almost unlimited use of hot spices, I conceive they would be very little in accordance with the taste of the present day.

"For the explanation of several of the dishes in the following roll, I am indebted to the '*Antiquitates Culinarie*' of Mr. Warner, who gives us the 'Form of Cury,' a curious roll of antient cookery, compiled by the master-cooks of Richard the Second, wherein the composition of 196 dishes is set forth."

Roll.	Explanation of words.	Notes on the Composition of some of the Dishes, as given in the "Form of Cury" and elsewhere.
<b>Coronation Wyner of King Henry the Sixt in Westm' hall, Anno Dni, 1430.</b>	<p style="text-align: center;">FIRST COURSE.</p>	
<p>1. Frument with veneson.</p>	<p>1. <i>Furmety</i>. Furmety with venison: a very usual dish.</p>	
<p>2. Viand roiall, with planted losinges of gold</p>	<p>2. Dish consisting of wine, honey, rice, spices, &amp;c. and ornamented with gilt lozenges.</p>	<p>2. <i>Vyann d'ryal</i>. "Take wyne greke, other (or) rynysshe wyne, and hony clarified, therewith. Take floer of rys (<i>rice</i>), powdor of gynger, other of peper of canel (<i>cinnamon</i>) other floer of canel, powdor of clowes, safron, sugar cypre, mylberyes, other sanders (or of sandal wood,) and medle (<i>miz</i>) alle thise togider. Boile it, and salt it, and look that it be stondyng (<i>thick</i>) and messe it forth."</p>

<i>Roll.</i>	<i>Explanation of words.</i>	<i>Notes on the Composition of some of the Dishes, as given in the "Form of Cury" and elsewhere.</i>
3. Boreshead in castell of gold enamelled.	3. In a gilt castle, made of paste, and ornamented with armorial bearings.	3. The boar's head was a favorite dish on great occasions and served up with much pomp and ceremony; as is to this day practised at Queen's College, Oxford. There is a long receipt, in "The Form of Cury," for making "Chastelets," which was with "foyle" or crust of good paste, and which was to be "kerved out keyntlich" with "kynrels," or carved out with battlements, and dried hard in an oven. The several towers and compartments were filled with different condiments; the centre with some meat; the others with preparations of cream, &c.
4. Beef with mutton boiled.	6. Young swan roasted.	
5. Capon stewed.		
6. Signet roasted.		
7. Heron roasted.		
8. Great pike or luce	9. A standing dish, made with cream, isinglass, &c., ornamented with figures of lions in relief.	9. "Leach is a kind of jelly, made of cream, isinglass, sugar, almonds, &c."— <i>Randle Holme</i> . It would appear the dish, called Leach, was not served as a whole, but the composition cut into "leches," i.e. slices. The following is the receipt for "Leche Lumbarde." "Take porke, and sethe hit, and take off the skyn, and pyke out clean the senowes, <sup>a</sup> and bray hit, and take and breke rawe egges therto, and medel hit wel togedur in a faire vessel, and put therto powder of pepur, and of clowes, and raysyngs of corance, and dates mynced, and sugur, and do it in a bleddur, or in a bagge, and let hit wel sethe, and when hit is ynough take it up and cut it in leches, as hit were pes-codde: then take gret raysynges, and bray hom, and drawe hom up with wyne, and do it in a pot; & do <sup>b</sup> thereto almonde mylke, and do
9. A redd leach with lions carven.		

<sup>a</sup> Sineus.<sup>b</sup> Put.





Roll.	Explanation of words.	<i>Notes on the composition of some of the Dishes, as given in the "Form of Cury" and elsewhere.</i>
19. Chykenes.		
20. Partrich.	20. <i>Partridge.</i>	20. "Nota; pokok and partruch shal be parboiled, larded and roasted, and eaten with gyngener !!!"
21. Pecocke in hahell. <sup>d</sup>	21. Peacock served up in his feathers.	21. The Peacock was held in high estimation in former times, and at noble and royal feasts made a splendid appearance: we are told that "at a feast royall pecokkes shall be dight on this manere. Take and flee off the skynne with the fedurs <sup>e</sup> tayle, and the nekke, and the hed theron; then take the skyn with all the fedurs, and lay hit on a table abroad; and strawe thereon grounden comyn; then take the pecokke, and roste him, and endore <sup>f</sup> hym with rawe yolkes of egges; and when he is roasted take hym of, and let hym coole awhile, and take and sowe hym in his skyn, and gilde his combe, and so serve him forthe with the last cours."
22. Great breame.	22. The bream is not much of a dainty in the present day.	
23. Flampyne powdered.	23. A kind of force-meat, baked in a standing crust and powdered, i.e. probably ornamented with sugar, comfits, or the like.	23. "Take clene pork and boile it tendre. Thenne it smale, and bray it smale in a mortar. Take fyges and boile hem tendre in smale ale, and bray hem, and tendre chese therewith. Thene waisshe hem in water, and thene lye <sup>g</sup> hem all togider with ayren. <sup>h</sup> Thenne take powdor of pepur, or els powdor marchant and ayren, and a porcion of safron and salt. Then take blank <sup>i</sup> sugar, ayren, and floer, and make a past with a roller; then make thereof small pellets, and fry hem brown in clene grece, and set asyde. Thenne make of that other deel <sup>k</sup> of that

<sup>d</sup> Hackle, a term well known to the disciples of old Isaac Walton. The best hackle is from the long feathers from the head of the Game cock; but various others are used.

<sup>e</sup> Feathers.

<sup>f</sup> Baste. Such I believe to be the meaning of the word (see *supra*); but Jamieson, in his *Scottish Dictionary*, quotes a passage from an old poem, where it is made to mean *heaped*; and he adds, "but it is evidently from the French word *endorté*, signifying beset, enriched, or adorned with gold;" and a lady, the best judges in these matters, suggests that the proper explanation would be *larded*.

<sup>g</sup> Mix.

<sup>h</sup> Eggs.

<sup>i</sup> White.

<sup>k</sup> Part.

Roll.	Explanation of words.	<i>Notes on the Composition of some of the Dishes, as given in the "Form of Cury" and elsewhere.</i>
24. Frito <sup>1</sup> garnished.	24. Fritters, garnished or flourished with ornamental devices. At the coronation-dinner of Henry V. and his Queen Katharine in 1421, one of the dishes was a "Flam-pyne flouryshed with a Scotchone royal, and therein three crownes of gold planted wyth floure de lyce, and flowers of enamyll wrought of confec-tions."	paste, long coffins <sup>1</sup> and do that co-made <sup>m</sup> thereinne, and close hem faire with a covertor <sup>n</sup> and pynche hem smale about. Thenne kyt above foure other sex wayes; thanne take every of that kutting up, and thene color it with zolkes of ayren, and plant them thick into the flaumpaynes above that thou kutttest hem, and set hem in an oven, and let hem bake eselich, <sup>o</sup> and thanne serve hem forth."
25. A subtilty.		24. Fritters were made with apples in batter, but often made more complicated by various mixtures,—ale, saffron, salt, pepper, and served up in almonds and milk, and "eten with clere hony."
26. Quynces in compost.	<p style="text-align: center;">—</p> <p style="text-align: center;">THIRD COURSE.</p> <p>26. <i>Compost</i>, a composition always ready for use.</p>	<p>25. At the coronation dinner of Henry V. and his Queen Katharine, one of the subtilties placed on the table is described as follows: "a sotyltye called a pelly-cane syttyng on hyr nest, with hyr byrds, and an image of Saynte Katheryne holding a boke, and disputyng with the doctors, holdyng a reson in hyr righte hande, sayinge, '<i>Madame le Roynes</i>,'<sup>p</sup> the Pelycan as an answer, '<i>Ce est la signe, et du Roy, pur tenir joy, et a tout sa gent elle met sa intende.</i>'"<sup>q</sup></p> <p>26. <i>Compost</i>. "Take rote of parsel, pastenak of rasens (?) scrape hem and waisthe<sup>t</sup> hem clene. Take rapes<sup>u</sup> and caboches<sup>t</sup> ypared and icorne.<sup>u</sup> Take an earthen pane with clene</p>

<sup>1</sup> Standing crust.<sup>p</sup> Madame the Queen.<sup>q</sup> It is the King's wish that all his people should be merry, and in this manner he makes his intentions public.<sup>r</sup> Wash.<sup>s</sup> Turnips.<sup>m</sup> Mixture.<sup>n</sup> Lid.<sup>o</sup> Gently.<sup>t</sup> Cabbages.<sup>u</sup> Cut in small pieces.

Roll.	Explanation of words.	<i>Notes on the Composition of some of the Dishes, as given in the "Form of Cury," and elsewhere.</i>
		<p>water and set it on the fire: cast all thise thereinne when they both v<sup>o</sup> boiled, cast thereto peeres and par-boile hem wele. Take thise thynges up, and lat it kele w<sup>o</sup> on a fair cloth: do thereto salt, whan it is colde, in a vessel. Take vinegar, and powdor, and safron, and do thereto, and lat all thise thynges lye thereinne al nygt, other* all day. Take wyne greke and hony clarified togider, lumbarde mustard and raisons, co-rance al hool; and grynde powdor of canel, powder douce, and aneys hole, and fenell seed. Take alle thise thynges and cast togyder in a pot of erthe, and take thereof whan thou wilt, and serve it forth."</p>
27. Blaund powdered w <sup>th</sup> quarter foiles gilt.	27. Probably the same as blaundesorre.	<p>27. Blaundesorre vel blanche motrewes. "Take broth of beef and tempur hit with almonde mylke, or elles with gode swete mylk creme of a cowe, and sethe hit that hit be thikke, and take braune of a capone, or elles larde of fresshe porke, and braie it, and in the braying alaye hit with the mylke, and qwhen hit is braiet let hit seth till hit be thikke; and putte thereto sugre or elles hony and grated bred, or elles draw the bred thurgh a straynour, and qwhen hit is sothen that hit be stondynge, then it is clepet blanche mortrewes."</p>
28. Venison.		
29. Egrete.	29. <i>Egrets</i> , young herons.	<p>29. "Cranys &amp; herons schulle be enarmed with lardons of swyne, and roasted and etyn with gyngynyn," i. e. larded, roasted, and eaten with ginger. Herons and some other large birds were sometimes served up like the peacock in feathers. These birds, with many other dishes, are now denied admittance to our Bill of Fare. What should we think of Porpoises and Seals being served up? Yet these were formerly standing dishes; and in the list of "goodly provision" made against the enthronization of the Archbishop of York, George Neville, no less than twelve "porposes and seales" appear.</p>

v Are.

w Cool.

x Or.

Roll.	Explanation of words.	<i>Notes on the Composition of some of the Dishes, as given in the "Form of Cury" and elsewhere.</i>
30. Curlews.	30. <i>Curlews</i> , formerly a very favorite bird: there was an old saying, "The curlew, be she white or be she black, she carry's twelve pence on her back."	
31. Cocke and partriche.		
32. Plovers.		
33. Quailes.		
34. Snytes.	34. Snipes.	
35. Great birde.	35. This and No. 40 make it appear that the "Bill of Fare" had been originally written out by some one who had been present at the feast, but was in these instances at a loss for the names.	
36. Larke.		
37. Carpe.		
38. Crabbe.		
39. Leach of three coulers.	39. A standing or stiff dish, like jelly, &c. See <i>Note</i> No. 9.	
40. A baked meat like a shield quartered redd and white, set w <sup>th</sup> losings gilt and flowers of borage.	40. "Quarterly gules and argent" was borne by the name of Coke; and several families have borne "argent and gules," set with lozenges gilt, round the shield on the part not occupied by it.	
41. A fritto <sup>r</sup> crisped.	41. A fritter crisped, also called "Crispes."	
42. A subtilty of our lady.	42. Ornamental device, in which the Virgin Mary was represented.	

<sup>r</sup> Perhaps the bustard. The turkey was not introduced into England till about 1524. I recollect being told some years since by one of the family, that an ancestor of Sir George Strickland, Bart. brought the first to this country: what truth there is in the claim of the introduction of this delicacy, I know not; but the Stricklands bear a "turkey-cock in his pride" for their crest.





FONT \*  
In Tostrees Church Norfolk \*

FIGURE AND DESCRIPTION  
OF  
THE FONT AT TOFTREES,

THE LATTER WRITTEN BY A MEMBER OF THE SOCIETY  
RESIDENT NEAR THE SPOT.

COMMUNICATED BY  
THE REV. W. J. STRACEY.

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THE font here represented may justly be numbered among our best Norfolk specimens for richness and variety of design, and, considering the period, for careful execution; and it may consequently be regarded as peculiarly deserving the attention of a provincial Archæological Society. The ornaments wrought upon its sides appear to leave no doubt of the propriety of referring it to the Norman æra, of which our county affords numerous and very curious specimens; but none that I am acquainted with at all similar to this. Those at Shernbourn and Castle Rising approach it most nearly; but with them the resemblance is only general, and indeed is mainly confined to the cord that encircles the upper part of the basin. Nor does the *Archæologia*, which contains numerous examples of fonts from different parts of the kingdom, or Lysons' *Britannia*, or even Mr. Paley's extensive work on the subject, stand us in better stead. The last-mentioned publication exhibits no fewer than forty specimens which the author regards as Norman; but not one of them closely approaches this at Toftrees. Those at Stoke Cannon in Devonshire and Palgrave in Suffolk perhaps do so more than any other; but even they very little, and still



less than the two I have referred to in Norfolk. And here I must be allowed to say, that a most acceptable service would be rendered to Norfolk archæology by any one of our Members who would take a general view of the fonts in the county, and arrange them in distinct classes. The architecture and the arts of Norfolk would owe him great obligations.

To turn, however, to the object before us:—the following description was made from actual observation of the original.

It is a square Norman basin, supported by five columns resting on a square plinth. This latter is again elevated on a separate and independent base, which assumes towards the west the form of a kneeling-stone, but has been apparently put together with rough and unshapen fragments, at some later period. Each side of the basin measures 2 ft. 3 in. horizontally, and 1 ft. 7 in. perpendicularly. The capitals employed in the work may be described as highly finished specimens of the “cushion” capital, varying from each other in design, but all of tasteful composition. Thus, also, the four panels are distinguished by a “*concordia discors*.” Three of them are examples of the rich Norman knot, formed by a triple band of members running parallel throughout their various intricacies, and producing a breadth of effect, which must be studied in the original to be appreciated. The fourth is enriched by a star of six rays, interlaced alternately with three concentric circles. The angles at each upper corner terminate in the head of a lion, bridled by the triple cord which is continued round the rim of the basin, breaking off at intervals into an occasional foliation. One of the original staples still remains. The drain appears to have been carried down the north-western column of support, over which (and not in the centre) the leaden lining is pierced. This drain was also carried upwards through the lion’s head, to enable a straight rod to be passed downwards in case of obstruction.

The font is in its proper position ; but the church, except in the simplicity of its ground-plan, presents no reminiscence of the Norman æra. It has no traces of aisles ; and its windows are mostly early English. One curious feature is the priest's doorway of the chancel, which is barely one foot and three-quarters in width. It is splayed on its eastern jamb, so as to command the centre of the Communion-table. Here a question naturally arises : Did this door ever do the office of a window ? Or, was it so splayed, to enable the priest, before entering the Sanctuary, to utter a short prayer, on the first view of the Mysteries ?

The inner portion of the east end has been cut away at some period, with a view probably to a reredos ; and at the west end of the interior the side walls have been also pared, with a regularity of design, of which the intention is not so apparent.

The tower at the west end has angular buttresses, but is dilapidated nearly down to the roof-ridge.

A flat sepulchral stone, covered by a pew, shows part of an incised cross, with the words, ICI PASSE \* \* \* PVR LAME THOMAS. \* \* \* The rest is concealed from view.

This parish gives its name to a Deanry.



ACCOUNT OF THE ENTRY  
OF  
"THE SOLEMN LEAGUE AND COVENANT,"  
STILL EXISTING IN THE REGISTER-BOOK  
OF THE  
Parish of St. Lawrence at South Walsham;  
TOGETHER WITH  
REMARKABLE ENTRIES IN THE TIME OF THE COMMONWEALTH  
IN OTHER PARISHES.  
BY THE REV. JAMES BULWER.

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MENTION having been made at one of the meetings of this Society, that there was a manuscript entry of the "Solemn League and Covenant" in the parish Register of St. Lawrence, South Walsham, I took an opportunity to go thither with Mr. Harrod, one of our Honorary Secretaries, to ascertain whether such entry at all differed from the printed copies still sparingly met with in the collections of the period. I had previously extracted from a volume of miscellaneous ordinances of the year 1643, existing in the Library at Blickling, the following information. From an Ordinance entitled, "Instructions for the Taking of the Covenant throughout the Kingdom," and comprising Fourteen Articles, we read in Article 13:—

"The manner of taking it to be thus: *The Minister to read the whole Covenant distinctly and audibly in the Pulpit, and during the time of the reading thereof, the whole Congregation to be uncovered; and at the end of his reading thereof, all to take it standing, lifting up their Right hands bare; and then afterwards to subscribe it severally, by writing their names (or their marks, to which their names are to be added) in a parchment Roll, or a Book, whereinto the*

*Covenant is to be inserted, purposely provided for that end, and kept as a Record in the parish."*

And in Article 14, it is ordered, that the Assembly of Divines do prepare "an Exhortation for the better taking, &c.;" and this was also printed.

The following are the first two Articles of

#### THE SOLEMN LEAGUE AND COVENANT.

##### I.

"That we shall sincerely, really, and constantly, through the Grace of God, endeavour, in our severall places and callings, the preservation of the Reformed Religion in the Church of *Scotland*, in Doctrine, Worship, Discipline and Government, against our common Enemies, the Reformation of Religion in the Kingdoms of *England* and *Ireland*, in Doctrine, Worship, Discipline and Government, according to the word of God, and the Example of the best Reformed Churches; and shall endeavour to bring the Churches of God in the three Kingdoms to the nearest Conjunction and uniformity in Religion, Confession of Faith, Form of Church-Government, Directory for Worship and Catechizing. That we, and our posterity after us may, as Brethren, live in Faith and Love, and the Lord may delight to dwell in the midst of us."

##### II.

"That we shall in like manner, without respect of persons, endeavour the extirpation of Popery, Prelacy, (that is, Church-Government, by Arch-Bishops, Bishops, their Chancellours and Commissaries, Deanes, Deanes and Chapters, Archdeacons, and all other Ecclesiasticall Offices depending on that Hirarchy,) Superstition, Heresie, Schisme, Prophanenesse, and whatsoever shall be found to be contrary to sound Doctrine, and the power of Godlinesse; lest we partake in other mens' sins, and thereby be in danger to receive of their plagues, and that the Lord may be one, and his name one, in the three Kingdoms."

Altogether, there are six Articles, with a Preface and a Conclusion; and a list of two hundred and twenty-eight signatures is attached, headed by William Lenthall, Speaker, and containing the names of Oliver Cromwell and of the most prominent among the Parliamentarians.

The entry in the South Walsham Register is in the spirit of these instructions; and is as follows:

“Wee, the Inhabitants of the parish of St. Lawrence South Walsham, doe enter into a mutuall and solemne League and Covenant, and each one for himself, w<sup>th</sup> his hands lifted up unto God most high, doe sweare,—

“1. That we shall sincerely, really and constantly, through the grace of God, &c., &c., &c.” (as in the printed copies)—

The Articles are signed by

JOHN BAKER, Clerk


HENRY PLOMBE

WILLIAM HINCKE

JOHN COBB

JOHN  BROWNE,

and fifty-eight others, forty-four of whom made their marks, to which their names were attached.

I am doubtful whether to consider this  a “Merchant’s Mark,”\* although the arbitrary conduct of the Government in the matter of Ship-money would lead us to expect in a maritime county the signatures of its merchants.

The Covenant, either in print or manuscript, is now rarely found in our parishes, because, I apprehend, in most of them, it was torn out of the Books, or the Rolls were destroyed, at the

\* I am told, that even now, when almost everybody can write, it is not unusual for *Markmen* to have a *peculiar* mark; and that frequently the mark has no allusion whatever in its form to the name. The watermen on our rivers, who are marksmen, have all marks of this kind. The more regular Merchants’ Marks, if I may use the expression, on seals, signa, and edifices, were in less frequent use in the time of James the First.

Restoration. Indeed all documents of this period are scarce: their preservation would have furnished very awkward evidence against many influential families throughout the realm; but particularly against the clergy of the associated counties, in the event of a Restoration. More than a fifth of the beneficed clergy of the kingdom were ejected for refusing the Covenant;—that is, for refusing to subscribe a deliberate pledge to overturn the Established Church:—the other four-fifths were either passive spectators, or, like John Baker, were content to retain the loaves and fishes at the price of apostacy. The gentry and lowest orders were more favourable to the King than to the Covenanters, even in those counties which associated for the Parliament; but it was not so with the middle classes; and this, perhaps, accounts for the small proportion, five out of sixty-three, among the subscribers who could write; although the list, if strictly confined to St. Lawrence, must have contained more than a fourth of the inhabitants.

Seventeen years afterwards, one of the first acts of the new Parliament was, to vote that the “Solemn League and Covenant” should be burnt\* by the common hangman—a proceeding in which the common people, Hume tells us, assisted with much alacrity.

By far the greater part of the Norfolk Registers of this particular period, and of the following years, are in the greatest confusion. A few marriages before the magistrates, certified by the sworn registrars, and now and then a pithy sentence, commemorating the hearty welcome of the Restoration, are all the traces of this changed state of things still to be found in parish documents. Thus in the Register of Aylsham, there are, from September 29th 1653 to 1657, sixty-two entries of marriages, all witnessed by magistrates

\* Burnet (I think) mentions that the Cavalier party counted exactly *six hundred and sixty-six* words, the number of Antichrist in the Apocalypse, in the Solemn League and Covenant.

of the neighbourhood; and the entries state, that the marriages were published either "in the publique meeting place called the Church of Aylsham," or "at y<sup>e</sup> Market Crosse of Aylsham, three markt days," or "three Lord's days," or "at the market place three severall market days;" and only twice "in our p<sup>r</sup>ish church three Lord's days."

In 1660, among the baptisms, the then vicar has written: "King Charles y<sup>e</sup> second happily returned May y<sup>e</sup> 29, beinge his birth day, then compleatly aged 30. *Blessed bee God and General George Munke Duke of Albemarle.*"

In the Register of the neighbouring parish of Erpingham there are nine entries of marriages before the same magistrates, and one performed by the rector, Richard Hobbys, but signed by the sworn registrar.

This rector has written, under date 1645:

"Exijt Leiturgia Anglicana."\*

And further on, A<sup>o</sup>. 1662:

"Leiturgia Anglicana restaurata est."

And under the date of July 17, 1673:

"Mdum., that I Richard Hobbys, Rector of Erpingham, and I John Hobbys, Curate of Matlask, did receive the Sacrament at Ingworth with many other Ministers, on the two & twenty day of June, 1673; and also at the next quarter, sessions, on the sixteenth of July, we did in open court, with our own hands, give in our certificates thereof; Thomas Gay, shoemaker, and Wm. Neele, couper, of the said towne of Ingworth, making oath thereof in the said Court of Sessions. And also that we, the aforesaid Richard Hobbys and John Hobbys, the ffather and the sonne, did in open court then take the oaths of Supremacy and Alleigeance to the K<sup>ts</sup> Mat<sup>rs</sup>, and did also renounce the Popish doctrine of

\* The Ordinance for the "Directory instead of the Book of Common Prayer," is dated Jan. 10, 1644, which was the very day of Laud's execution.

Transubstantiation, and did each of us accordingly subscribe our names in a Parchment Roll.

"In witness whereof wee have subscribed our names on the seaventeenth day of July 1673.

"RIC: Hobbys: R<sup>r</sup> of Erpingham."

In another place is this entry :

"1674. Richardus Hobbys Berkiensis natus, in hanc rectoriam tertio die Decembris 1640, a Richardo Montague Episcopo Norvicensi collatus, institutus, et inductus. \* \* \*  
\* \* \* \* hanc Ecclesiam in dubijs plerumque ac turbidis temporibus annos triginta tres *moderatè* rexit, die tertio Julij placidè in domino obdormivit, anno ætatis suæ septuagesimo, sepultus fuit quinto die Julij, Anno Dni 1674."

The Act enjoining all marriages to be made before justices of the peace was passed in Cromwell's first Parliament, summoned on the 8th of June, and meeting at the Council Chamber at Whitehall July 4th, 1653. About one hundred and twenty members were present. They chose Francis Rous, Esq., Provost of Eton, speaker; appointed eleven committees, and passed the Act just mentioned. "Which Act," says a subsequent writer, "has occasioned a great deal of mirth and as much wit as the men were capable of; as if a legal compact before a magistrate would not be as valid, if so made by law, as the performance of a curate. The persons to be married were to come before some justice of the peace: the man and woman pronounced the words before him; and the justice pronounced them lawfully married. The justice said no more than, *he declared the marriage valid*. Sometimes the persons to be married would bring a minister with them before the justice, as if his presence consecrated the ceremony."

The Act itself has escaped my search. In our public collections the series is generally broken from 1640 to 1660;



but it is obvious, that the principle of considering marriage exclusively a *civil* contract, was not new to the framers of the marriage act in 1837.

Another Act was also passed at this time, ordering that the *birth* and not the *baptism* of children should be thenceforth registered. And an example of its provisions being attended to may be seen in the parish of Worstead. The Register here is very irregular from 1649, the first year of the incumbency of W. Raby (who, I believe, was ejected), until 1656, when Raby's signature appears again at the foot of the pages, as was customary. During the latter years of this interval, the entries are of children "*born*" instead of "*baptized*," as in the preceding and subsequent years.

In 1654, after a marriage before Sir John Hobart, "according to Ordinance of Parliament," is written,

"O TEMPORA! O MORES!"

About 1656, an attempt appears to have been made to supply the omissions of births and burials in this Register, by sending a person round from house to house. Hence, the entries occur by families, not by a regular succession of dates. The paid registrar, it would seem, if in small villages there was one at all, was very negligent of his duty.

I will not occupy the attention of the Society farther than by adding two other very short illustrations of these remarks.

At Dilham, the Vicar Osborne, who survived the intrusive minister, recommences his entries with

"FEAR GOD AND HONOUR Y<sup>e</sup> KYNGE!"

And at North Walsham, where the registrar was "Robert Lubbocke, sworne as keeper of the register, before Edmond Borman,\* Esq., Justice of the Peace, A<sup>o</sup> 1653," is this: "1653. Banns of marriage between Robert Thompson of North Walsham, Clerk, and Mary Smith of Brampton, were

\* A Justice of Norwich.—Blomefield, Vol. II., p. 281.

published in the *Market* of North Walsham, and that of Worstead, by R. Lubbock." And, "1654. Robert Thomson of North Walsham in Norfolk, Clerke, single man, and Mary Smith of Brampton, married." No day is specified. The intrusive minister at this time was Richard Breviter, whose name occurs in the commission for ejecting ministers and schoolmasters in Norfolk. Five were empowered to act.

Since the Usurpation, scarcely two centuries have passed away; and yet, as observed above, it is very rarely that we find a connected account of these matters preserved in any one parish from 1640 to 1660. Many register-books contain no notice whatever of the Orders of the Parliament; and many others, kept by the recusant ministers, were treated, at the Restoration, in the same way that the Corporation of Norwich treated all Acts of Assembly passed during the same period,—namely, they renounced, and probably destroyed all records of, them. It is difficult to imagine the state of country-society under the sudden and extraordinary changes which then daily took place, and for which there seems to have been no previous preparation in the minds of the people, and not the slightest consideration or sympathy for their condition on the part of the rulers. There was neither order nor government in ecclesiastical any more than in civil affairs; and it is in this point of view that detached extracts, in themselves valueless, receive an importance, by now and then shedding a ray of light through the darkness in which this period of intrigue and anarchy is enveloped; when

*Ausi omnes immane nefas, ausoque potiti.*

"All dared bold crimes, and thrived in what they dared."

JAMES BULWER.

Aylsham, Nov. 30, 1846.

## EXTRACT

FROM THE

**Books of the Corporation of Norwich,**

RELATIVE TO

THE INJURIES DONE TO THE CITY BY SIR THOMAS TUDENHAM AND OTHERS;  
 THE OFFENCE GIVEN TO ALICE, COUNTESS OF SUFFOLK; AND THE  
 REAL HISTORY OF GLADMAN'S INSURRECTION.

COMMUNICATED

BY GODDARD JOHNSON, ESQ.

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THE feuds and dissensions which agitated the city of Norwich at and about the period of the following paper, form rather a conspicuous feature in its annals, as narrated by the Historian of the County. They appear mainly to have originated, either in quarrels among the citizens themselves, or in differences with the prior and monks, or in struggles with the sovereign; the latter not uncommonly terminating in the city being temporarily deprived of its liberties. The following document, evidently drawn up by the Mayor and Commonalty, with a view of obtaining redress after they had been prosecuted and convicted of a variety of alleged offences, may be regarded, it is hoped, as of interest; containing, as it does, a full and detailed narrative of facts, which Blomefield was necessarily prevented by the limits of his work from doing more than allude to.

The document itself does not bear his mark, but it must evidently have passed through his hands; as the greater part of that portion of its contents which relates to the Countess of Suffolk and to John Gladman, will be found in his pages (*History of Norfolk*, II., p. 111) in the selfsame words. The

conduct of the latter, which cannot but appear to the more sober eyes of the present generation as mere folly, was, in those more excited days, dignified by the high-sounding name of *Gladman's Insurrection*. The version of it that was circulated by the enemies of the Corporation, is given in the same volume three pages previously, in connection with an apparently serious riot, in which "the Mayor and Commonalty, with three thousand other citizens and persons unknown," assaulted the Priory of the Cathedral. Their gathering-word was, "Let us burn the Priory, and kill the Prior and Monks." Nor were these altogether unmeaning expressions; for during several days they continued the blockade, and had even recourse to mines and fire; nor did they desist till they had forced the friars to deliver to them "a certain evidence, sealed with the seal of the city," by virtue of which the Chapter laid claim to a variety of privileges, which the townsmen were naturally anxious to abolish.

Of this outrage the annexed statement was manifestly a consequence. Its heading is given by Blomefield verbatim; but what he states to be its tenor widely differs from what is here presented to the Society, who, it is therefore hoped, may find it not unworthy of being preserved in their volumes, as to a certain degree illustrative of the early history of the capital of Icenia.

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*These be the extorcions, opp'ssions, meyn테인ances, p̄juryes, inbraceryes, and wrongs, don to the Meir, Aldermen, and Cōialte of the Cite of Norwich, and to other singuler p̄sones of the same Cite, by S<sup>r</sup> Thomas Tudenh'm, Knyght, John Heydon, and others.*

First, the said meir and comonalte compleyn of that, that, where ye said Cite of Norwich was an auncyent Cite and

of old tyme had baillifs & a cōinalte corpat in hem self, of tyme that no mynde is of, and wher Kyng Herry the fourth aftir the conquest, the xxviij day of January, the v zeer of his reyne, amongs many othr p̃vilegs and libties, graunted to the baillifs than and the comonalte of the said Cite, their heires and successours for eū, that the said Cite and all the grounde w<sup>t</sup> ynne the same Cite and w<sup>t</sup> inne the libte of the same Cite, w<sup>t</sup> subarbes and hameletts and p̃cincte of the same, and all the grounde in the circuite of the same Cite w<sup>t</sup> in the libte of the same Cite of Norwich,—the castell and the shireho<sup>s</sup> except, which shuld be conteyned and comphendyd w<sup>t</sup> in the corps of the Counte of Norff.,—shuld be disseved from the same shire and uttly thereof exempt, as well be lond as be water; & that the said Cite of Norwich, subarbes and hamletts of the same, and all the grounde, p̃cincte, and circuite, except the said castell and shireho<sup>s</sup>, shuld ben a counte by the self, dysseurid from the Counte of Norff., which p̃cincte and circuite extendith hymself by all the touns, hameletts, &c., “ut rei veritas est,”—nevēthelless the said John Heydon, maliciously disposid, causid certeyn p̃sentments to be made agayn the meir and comonalte of the said Cite, of that, that the said late meir and cōinalte shuld haf incroched to theym the hameletts and touns forsaid, &c.; And the said John Heydon, that tyme beyng recorder & of ye special counsail & trust of the same Cite, confederid w<sup>t</sup> the priour of the church of the trinite of Norwich, and w<sup>t</sup> oute any knowing of the said meir and cōialte, aperid to the said p̃sentments, and of his untrouth himself put into the Kyng’s courte pleggs for the seid meir & cōinalte, and made fyne for theym, in such some w<sup>t</sup> the Kynge, agayn reson and trouthe, wher they wolde and myghte by the law a travešed the said presentment; to that ende and intent that the same meir and cōinalte shuld, by that untrue fyne making, be barrid and stoppid at any tyme to plede the said hameletts & circuites to be p̃cell of their forsaid Cite, or in

any wise contrȳ to the maȳ conteyned in ye p̄sentment. And of the said fyne the said Heydon was one of the pleggs, w<sup>t</sup> out warrant of the said meir and cōinalte; as in a copy of the said p̄sentments, and of the said fyne made, it is pleynly conteyned. And to that intent, that this vntrouth thus done shuld be longe hidde & vnknow to the seid meir & cōinalte, the said John Heydon of his ymaginacōn causid the said fynes of xxviiij<sup>li</sup> affixed vpon the said meir and cōinalte & vpon othr p̄sones for the said acrochement supposid, with disseyte for to be paid in secrete manē, the said meir and cōalte not knowyne.

Itm. Where it was so that Alice, Dutchesse, that tyme Countesse, of Suff.,\* late in hire p̄sone cam to the said Cite, disguysed lyke an huswife of the countre, and the said S<sup>r</sup> Thomas Tudenh̄m and two other p̄sons went w<sup>t</sup> her also disguysed: and thei, to take their disportes, went out of the said Cite on an evyn agayn nyght, so disguysed, towards a Wode, clepid Lakenh̄m Wode, to take the ayer, and disporte theymself beholdyng the said Cite, one Thomas Ailmer of Norwich, a disour, which hath the diches of the said Cite in kepyng, estemyng in his conceyte that the said Duchesse and S<sup>r</sup> Thomas hadden ben othr p̄sones, met w<sup>t</sup> theym, and opposid theym of their goyng oute in that wise, and fell at variaunce w<sup>t</sup> the said S<sup>r</sup> Thomas, so that they faught; wherby the said Duchesse was sore affrayed; by cause wherof the

\* This lady was grand-daughter to Chaucer, the poet, and wife of William de la Pole, who succeeded to the Earldom of Suffolk upon the death of his brother Michael, A. D. 1415, the second year of the reign of King Henry V. He was by Henry VI. created Marquis in 1444, and in 1448 Duke of Suffolk. Consequently, what is here related of Alice ("then Countess") must have occurred between the years 1415 and 1444, and probably in 1418, the sixth year of Henry the Fifth; though the writer, from apparently a *lapsus calami*, attributes it to the same year of Henry the Fourth, whose name he has written plainly in words at length. The mistake is the more accountable; as he states that she was Duchess at the time he wrote, and the MS. is far from being a satisfactory one, being full of erasures and interlineations.

said Duchesse and S<sup>r</sup> Thomas token a displesir agayn the said Cite, notwithstanding that the meir of the same Cite, that tyme beyng, arestid the said Thomas Ailmer, and helde hym in pson more than xxx weks, w<sup>t</sup> oute baile or meynpse, for makyng the said affray; to that intent, therby, bothe to chastise the same Aylmer for makyng the said affray, and to apese the displesir of the said Duchesse and S<sup>r</sup> Thomas. And also the said meir arestid and impsoned all othr psones which the said Duchess or S<sup>r</sup> Thomas coude vnderstand that in any wise gaf any fav<sup>r</sup> or comfort to the said Thomas Ailmer in makyng the said affrey to the said Duchesse. Which punyshment thus don notw<sup>t</sup>standyng, the said Duchesse and S<sup>r</sup> Thomas apesed not their displesir therby. And it is so o<sup>v</sup> more, that where John Heydon late was recorder of the said City, takyng of the said meir and citeseyns a resonable fee, as to the recorder theer is acustomed, he, so beyng recorder, inflacid hymself w<sup>t</sup> the pryour of Norwich that tyme beyng, in travers w<sup>t</sup> the said meir and cōinalte, and discoved the prevyte of the evidence of the said Cite to the said pryour, because wherof the meir and comons of the said Cite dischargid the said Heydon of the said condiçon of recorder; because of which the same Heydon toke also a displesir agayn the said Cite. By malice of which displesires of the said Duchesse, S<sup>r</sup> Thomas Tudenhm, and John Heydon, ye Duke of Suff., yen Erle, in his psone, upon many suggestions be ye said Tudenhm & Heydon to hym made, that the meir, aldermen, & comonō forsaid shuld have misgoṽned the said Cite, laboured and made to be take oute of the chauncery a cōmissiō of oyer detmynner. And thervpon, at a sessions holden at Thetford the thursday next aftē the fest of Seynt Mathy thappostle, the zeer, &c., the said S<sup>r</sup> Thomās and John Heydon, fyndyng in their conceyt no mañ mañ of trouthe wherof they myght cause the said meir and comonalte ther to be indited, ymagyned thus as insueth: first they sperde an Inquest ther

take in a chaumbre at on Spilmer's hous. In which chaumbre the said T. logged, and so kept thayme sperd.

And wher that it was so that on John Gladmā of Norwich, which was eū and at this oure is, a man of sad disposiçon and true and fethful to God and to the King, of disporte as is and eū hath ben accustomed in ony Cite or Burgh thrugh al this reame, on fastyngong tuesday made a disporte w<sup>t</sup> his neighborghs, havyng his hors trappid with tyneseyle & other wyse dysgysy<sup>ȝ</sup> things, crowned as Kyng of Kristmese, in token that all merthe shulde ende with ye tweluemonthes of ye yer: afore hym (went) eche moneth disgysid aff<sup>r</sup> ye seson yōf; and Lenten, cladde in white with rede herrings' skinnēs, and his hors trapped with oyster shelles aff<sup>r</sup> him, in token y<sup>t</sup> sadnesse and abstinence of merth shulde folowe, and an holy tyme; and so rode in diṽse stretes of ye Cite, w<sup>t</sup> othr peple w<sup>t</sup> hym disgysed, makyng merth and disporte and pleyes. The said S<sup>r</sup> Thomas and Johā Heydon, amongs many othr ful straunge and untrue p<sup>re</sup>sentments, made by pjury at the seid Inquest, caused the said meir & comonalte & the said John Gladman to ben indited of that, that thei shuld an ymagined to a made a comon rysyng, and a corowned the said John Gladman as kyng, w<sup>t</sup> coron, ceptre, & diademe (wher thei neū ment it) ne neū suych thyng ymagined, as in the said p<sup>re</sup>sentment it shewith more pleyn; and by that p<sup>re</sup>sentment, w<sup>t</sup> many othr horrible articles theryn comp<sup>se</sup>sed, so made by pjury, thei causid the fraunchise of the said Cite to be seaisid into the Kyng's handes to the harmes & costs of the seid meir & cōiūlte of x m li.





SECOND LETTER FROM DAWSON TURNER, ESQ., V.P.

TO

HENRY HARROD, ESQ.

*Secretary of the Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society.*

UPON THE SUBJECT OF

THE CRUCIFIX,

AND

**The Tablet representing the Martyrdom of St. Erasmus,**

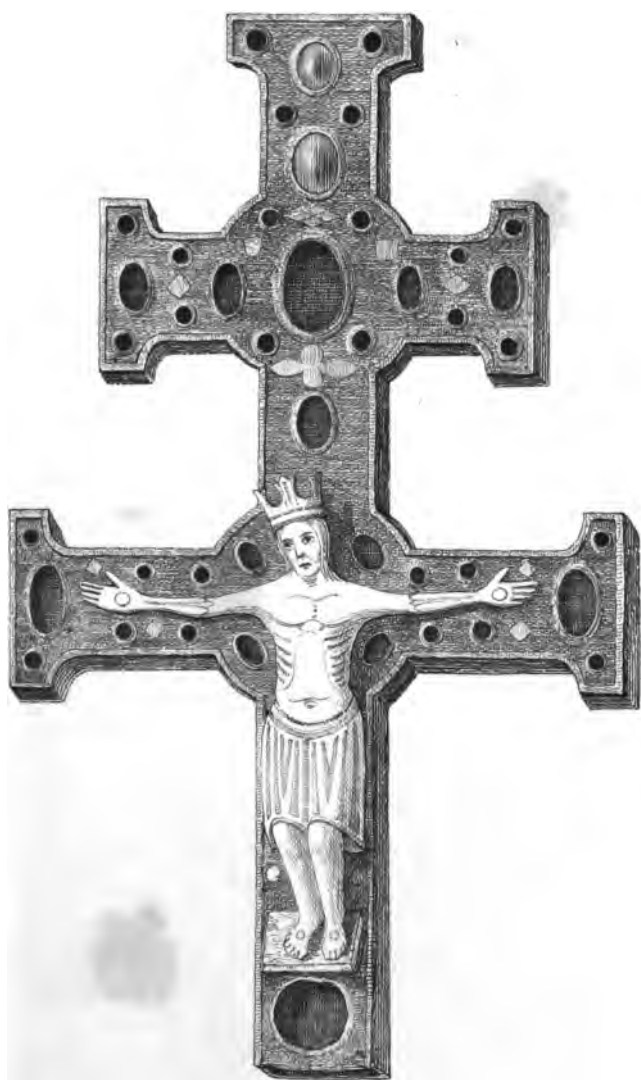
DISCOVERED AT BUCKENHAM.

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MY DEAR SIR,

I did not expect, when I had the pleasure of sending you Mr. Beauchamp's kind contribution of the engravings from his Tablet of St. Erasmus, that I should thus soon be called upon to inform you of his having laid us under an additional obligation by a similar and in nowise less interesting present, in connection with the Crucifix discovered by him at the same time.

To the few remarks I have to offer upon this latter, I must prefix an acknowledgment of the assistance I have received in the describing of it from the Very Reverend F. C. Husenbeth—an assistance in such matters always of the highest value, and never imparted otherwise than with the most free and liberal kindness. The Crucifix, though now scarcely more than nine inches in length by six in width, was evidently much larger in its perfect state, and was then, most probably, of good proportions. At the same time it is impossible to speak with any certainty on this head; and thus much only may be said with safety, that we may fortunately rest secure that the whole which was



FOUND UNDER THE CHANCEL FLOOR

BUCKENHAM ST NICHOLAS. NORFOLK.

Drawn & Etched by H.Nimham.



of importance remains. The material is copper gilt; the drapery round the body of the Saviour is of curious enamel, and was originally, doubtless, distinguished with a variety of prominent colours, portions of which, more especially of the blue and green, are still discernible, however corroded and destroyed by time. There can be no question but that the smaller holes were fitted with jewels, or what professed to be such; while the larger in all probability contained relics beneath crystals, two of which yet remain, though the objects they were destined to protect have disappeared. On the subject of the use and destination of the Crucifix, my learned friend above quoted says: "It could not have been a processional cross, for which it was neither large enough nor of the right form. I am of opinion that it must have stood either on a small altar in the church, or somewhere in the sacristy. Its double form and shape render it remarkable. Still more so does the very unusual mode of representing our Blessed Redeemer; not crowned as usual with thorns, but with a regal diadem. I am therefore inclined to think it may have come from the East. Greek crosses are often so shaped and ornamented. Moreover, the double cross is the distinctive badge of the Order of the Holy Sepulchre, called also of St. James of Jerusalem. There is a community now in England of Canonesses of the Holy Sepulchre, or Sepulchrins, who wear a similar cross in red upon their black habits."

For those of our Society who may wish to take a more enlarged view of the subject, I know not where to refer them so well as to Mr. Pugin's noble *Glossary of Ecclesiastical Ornament and Costume*. They will there find the different kinds of crosses described and illustrated in that satisfactory manner, which every one who has the good fortune to be acquainted with him might naturally expect from his zeal and ability and learning. He classes them as follows: 1. Altar Crosses. 2. Processional Crosses. 3. Roods

on Lofts. 4. Reliquary Crosses. 5. Consecration Crosses. 6. Marking Crosses. 7. Pectoral Crosses. 8. Spire Crosses. 9. Crosses pendant over Altars. To the first of these divisions the relic before us clearly belongs; but even here we are met with a difficulty in the outset; for, while "every altar is required to be furnished with a cross and the image of our Lord crucified," it is expressly declared in the *Ceremoniale Episcoporum*, that such cross must not only be equally high as the candelabra, but must overtop them; and every one, in the least degree conversant with the interior of Roman Catholic churches, will know that this requires no little height. The injunction runs: "In medio candelabrorum locabitur crux præalta, et æquet altitudinem vicinorum candelabrorum, et crux ipsa tota candelabris superemineat, cum imagine Sanctissimi Crucifixi ad exteriorem altaris faciem." Many of these crosses, Mr. Pugin adds, had figures of the Virgin Mary and St. John at the base. He at the same time speaks of others which he expressly terms "small ones," and which probably agreed with ours from Buckenham in size, though not in form. Upon the subject of crosses in general, he dwells much at length; and not the least interesting portion of his account of them, is the extracts he gives from the Inventories of Lincoln and Winchester Cathedrals, of York Minster, and of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, descriptive of those they contained. It will be remarked of these, that by far the greater number were likewise studded with precious stones of various dimensions and value; and that in a considerable proportion of them were encased relics, not uncommonly portions of the Holy Cross itself.

In continuation of the subject, I may be allowed to remark, that the custom of ornamenting the holy symbol of our faith with gold and silver and jewels and relics, was in olden times occasionally transferred to the covers of manuscripts, on which crucifixes also sometimes appeared. Mr.

Astle, in his Paper on Stone Pillars, Crosses, and Crucifixes, in the *Archæologia* (XIII., p 220), adduces several instances, and among them the famous *Textus Sancti Cuthberti*, now in the Cottonian Library, and two *Gospel Books*, enumerated in the Inventory of Queen Elizabeth's jewels, plate, &c., made in the sixteenth year of her reign; and "a booke of golde enameled," in the Secret Jewel-house in the Tower, "clasped with a rubie, having on the one syde a crosse of dyamants, & th'other syde a flower de luce of dyamants, & iiij rubies with a pendaunte of white saphyres & the Arms of England, which booke is garnished with small emeraldes and rubies hanging to a cheyne pillar-fashion, sett with knottes, everie one conteyning iij rubies." In treasures like these, as far as I have heard or read, the Royal Library at Munich seems to bear the palm; and Dr. Dibdin, in his *Bibliographical Tour* (III., p. 262 et seq.), describes several of those there preserved, and dwells upon their attractions with the warmth of words and feeling so characteristic of his literary zeal. Yet even these, however transcendent in taste and elegance, as well as in workmanship and costliness of materials, are not, I apprehend, to be compared for their antiquity or as matters of intrinsic curiosity, with the cases of the Irish MSS. figured by Sir William Betham in his *Antiquarian Researches*. For my own part, I certainly never saw any thing of the kind "aut simile aut secundum" to the latter. In the Royal Library at Paris and the Imperial at Vienna, it must be inferred from the silence of Dr. Dibdin that there are either no specimens of similar binding, or none that call for particular notice. Of Italy I can speak more positively from my own knowledge; for there I made particular inquiries, as well in the Vatican as at Venice and Milan, and was in all cases met with a negative. To turn nearer home, our own county, I am happy to say, can show four fine ones in the volumes in the Holkham library purchased by Mr. Roger Wilbraham

for the late Earl of Leicester. These, however, and I could almost persuade myself every other of those above enumerated, would, in the eyes of the *real Antiquary*, "hide their diminished heads," before the Psalter at Stowe, of which an account is given in the *Bibliographical Decameron*, (p. liv. *note*); and with the following extract from that account I will close my letter. "There is a tradition founded upon Powell's *Repertory of Records*, 1631, 4to., p. 123, that this was the book upon which the Kings and Queens of England took their *coronation-oath* previously to the Reformation. It belonged once to Martin of Palgrave, who lent it to Madox; and the latter told the former, he believed in the original application of it to the use here stated. In the Exchequer it was originally entered as 'a little booke with a crucifix;' and such is the estimation in which it is justly held by its Noble Owner, that, when the Duchess of Oldenburgh visited Stowe with her imperial brother, Alexander, on their return from Oxford, she was shown this sombre little volume as a relic of inestimable value; and she afterwards placed it in the hands of her brother in a manner the most emphatic possible, telling him to consider it as the book which had been pressed by the hands of Alfred. The brass crucifix yet remaining upon the exterior cover betrays evident marks of its having lost an outer, and probably precious coat, from something like *oscular* attrition." Who that reads these lines will not lament with me that my poor friend that wrote them is at this moment on his death-bed? Who will not be ready to say, in the words of perhaps the most touching hymn ever traced by mortal pen:

"Juste Judex ultionis,  
Donum fac remissionis  
Ante diem rationis?"

I am, my dear Sir,

Very faithfully yours,

DAWSON TURNER.

A DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE  
OF THE  
SEALS OF THE BISHOPS OF NORWICH,  
FROM  
A. D. DCCCL. to the Reformation.

COMMUNICATED BY MR. T. G. BAYFIELD.

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A DOUBLE object has been had in view in submitting to the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society the subjoined list of the Episcopal Seals of the Diocese. It is hoped that it may be agreeable to the members to see brought together descriptions of those already known, and that such a Catalogue, by showing at the same time what are not known, may lead the individuals who fortunately meet with the opportunity, to supply the desiderata. The principal sources from which the account has been drawn, are, the British Museum, the Deeds preserved by the Norwich and Lynn Corporations, and the pages of Blomefield's *History of Norfolk*, and Taylor's *Index Monasticus*. Where it has been necessary to make use of the writers just mentioned, reference has always been given, and the authority acknowledged. A similar Catalogue of the Seals of any other Diocese, it is believed, is nowhere to be found. Upon the use of Seals, as illustrative of history, of topography, of genealogy, of the arts, or of costume, so much has been written, and such decisive evidence has been given by the number of them engraved in the *Archæologia* and similar publications, that it would be only trespassing upon the patience of the Society here to add a single word.



SEAL OF ETHILWALD,  
BISHOP OF DUNWICH ABOUT A. D. 850.

It had long been denied that Seals were in use in England between the time of the Romans and of Edward the Confessor; and, as no certain example was known to the contrary, the conclusion was not an unreasonable one. But in 1822 this seal was found at Eye in Suffolk; and a letter from Mr. Hudson Gurney, containing a description of it, together with an account of the circumstances of its discovery and a copy of the Profession of Faith of Ethilwald, was published in the *Archæologia*, Vol. XX., p. 479. A figure of it was likewise there given.

It appears that this unique specimen of the Seals of the Saxon Prelates was dug up, about two hundred yards from the site of the Monastery at Eye, by a labourer, who gave it to the child of a workman in the employ of Mr. Fenner, then the landlord of the principal inn there. The child threw it on the fire, whence its mother rescued it, and retained it for Mr. Fenner, who had for many years been in the habit of collecting and preserving the objects of antiquity found in the vicinity of the town.

The Seal is of bronze, mitre-shaped; consisting of two rows of arches surmounted by a rude fleur-de-lis, supported by nine wolves' heads in the interstices of the arches: the eyes are formed of small garnets, of which only one remains since its being recovered from the fire.

Form circular, 1·3 in diameter. The device is a cross fleury. The legend

+ SIC EDILVVALDI : EP.—

within a circle of small beads.

No Seal is known of any of the other Bishops of Dunwich, or of those of North Elmham, or of Thetford: indeed, such obscurity hangs over the history of these early prelates, that

it is to be doubted whether even the names of many of them are given accurately by Blomefield, who, for instance, does not mention Ethilwald, even though his existence is clearly pointed out in the "Profession" just referred to, which still exists among the Harleian MSS. (*Cleopatra*, E 1.)

So remarkable is this seal, that, though figured in the *Archæologia*, it has been thought right to repeat the figure



on the present occasion : it may not be otherwise within the reach of many of the members of the Society ; and a list

which professes to describe all the known Episcopal Norfolk Seals, would be but too imperfect, did it not represent the most curious among them.

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### SEALS OF THE BISHOPS OF NORWICH.

#### I. HERBERT DE LOZINGA, A.D. 1091, to July 22, 1119.

"Mr. Thomas Martin of Palgrave hath the Seal of this Bishop among his Collections. On his Seal there are no arms at all."—*Blomefield*.

A. B. N., p. 335, Note (x).

#### II. EBORARD, June 12, A.D. 1121 to 1145. He died October 12th, 1149.

Probably no impression of his seal exists: *Blomefield*, at least, had never seen one.

#### III. WILLIAM TURBUS, A. D. 1146, to Jan. 17, 1174.

D.  $3 \times 2$ . The Bishop in pontificalibus. The mitre is flat; and the labels extend outwards from each ear. The crozier turns inward, and is quite plain.

L. (s) WILLEL(MI DEI GRA) NORWICEN  
(SIS EPIS) COPI.

A. An impression attached to the "Profession" of Silvester, Abbot of St. Austin's, Canterbury, A. D. 1152. — B. M., No. 85, A. D. 1151; No. 86, A. D. 1156. — L. F. C., xii. 3. — X. C. — T. I. M., p. xxxi.

#### IV. JOHN OF OXFORD, Dec. 14, A.D. 1175, to June 2, 1200.

D.  $3 \times 2$ . The Bishop, as usual, giving the benediction: mitre low, but pointed; crozier plain, and turned inwards.

L. IOHANNES (DEI GRA NORWICEN E)PISC(OPUS.)

A. B. M., No. 87, A. D. 1171. — X. C.

*Counter Seal.*—D.  $3 \times 1\cdot3$ . The only remaining part of this seal is the upper half. It seems to be a smaller copy of the former seal; or perhaps (as in many of the seals of the Bishops of Durham) the figure seen in part may be a saint, to whom John of Oxford in base is praying.

L. + IOHANNES (DEI GRA NORWICEN)SIS  
EPISCOPVS.

A. B. M., No. 88, A. D. 1171. — X. C.

V. JOHN DE GREY, Sept. 24, A. D. 1200, to Oct. 18, 1214.

VI. PANDULF, May 29, A. D. 1222, to Sept. 16, 1226.

Blomefield does not mention any seal of either of these Bishops; and probably none exists.

VII. THOMAS DE BLUNDEVILLE, December 20, A. D. 1226, to Aug. 16, 1236.

D.  $3\cdot2 \times 2$ . The Bishop giving the benediction: he stands on a bracket; and there is a faint trace of the *pectorale*,\* a trefoil ornament on the chasuble at the throat.

L. + THOMAS DEI GRACIA (NORWI)CENSIS  
EPISCOPVS.

A. B. M., No. 89, A. D. 1235. — C. H.

*Counter Seal.*—D.  $1\cdot5 \times 1$ . In sinister chief, the blessed Virgin Mary and Child: in dexter base, the Bishop praying to them.

L. + EST THOME SIGNUM VIRGO | FAC  
HVNC TIBI DIGNVM.

A. B. M., No. 90, A. D. 1235. — C. H.

\* This ornament, here but slightly shown, is very distinct on the seals of Richard, Bishop of Durham, 1240; Walter, Bishop of Durham, 1249; Boniface, Archbishop of Canterbury, 1244; Richard, Bishop of Lincoln, and Roger, Prior of Christ Church, Canterbury, 1258; but it is not described in Pugin's *Ecclesiastical Ornament and Costume*, nor in any other work on the subject to which I have access.

## VIII. RALPH, A. D. 1235, to 1237.

No seal of this prelate is known.

## IX. WILLIAM DE RALEIGH, Sept. 25, 1239, to 1243.

A seal attributed to this Bishop exists in the British Museum (L. F. C., xii. 4), the date assigned to which is 1239; but, on a close inspection, it appears to be an impression from the same matrix as was used by William Turbus, (see *supra*.) It would seem, therefore, either that this impression is incorrectly dated, or that Raleigh used the seal of his predecessor, Turbus,—a supposition which we can hardly deem admissible, when we are told that the seal of a Bishop was ordered to be defaced at his death, and so delivered by his executors to the Archbishop.\*

## X. WALTER SUFFIELD, A. D. 1244, to May 20, 1257.

D.  $3 \times 1.8$ . The Bishop in pontificalibus; his crozier in his left hand, and his right elevated in giving the benediction; (the only describable difference between this and the previous seal, being the addition of the trefoil ornament.) The field is diapered; and in a kind of quatrefoil on each side is a bull's head, being the emblem of St. Luke. In the exergue is a church.†

L. + WALTERUS MISERACIONE DI |  
VINA NORWICENSIS EPISCOPVS.

*Counter Seal.*—D. Our Saviour on a throne; a star at each elbow; right hand raised in benediction; left hand

\* See Taylor's *Index Monasticus*, p. xxiii. Taylor quotes Pegge; but at what date did the legate Arnolfo give this order? It might not have been till after this; for in the time of Henry III. there were great abuses in Bury Abbey regarding the use of these seals.

† This is a handsome seal, and appears to be the first in the series in which there is any thing like an approach to good art. It ought, however, to be mentioned, that all the impressions I have seen of the preceding ones have been very imperfect.

removing his robe, and pointing to the wound in his side : he addresses the Bishop, who is in the exergue, kneeling and turned to the dexter, in the following words, which are engraved round the seal :

+ HOC TE TORMENTO REDI |  
MI WALTERE MEMENTO. §

A. B. M., Nos. 92, 93, A. D. 1244: Rev. Mr. Hamper.—B. N., p. 896, Nos. 184 and 185.—T. I. M., page xxxi. (an impression attached to his Will, A. D. 1256.)

XI. SIMON WALTON, Mar. 10, A. D. 1258, to Jan. 2, 1265.

D. 2·5 × The Bishop, as usual, in the act of benediction: on his right side is a star, on his left a crescent.

L. S' SIMONIS DEI GRA(CIA)  
(NO)RWICENSIS (EPI.)

A. T. I. M., p. xxxi.

*Counter Seal.*—D. Our Saviour on a throne; right hand in benediction; head surrounded by a nimbus. The Bishop is kneeling below.

L. + TV SIMONEM . . VNI CVI  
TRINO SERVIT ET VNI.

A. T. I. M., p. xxxi.

XII. ROGER SKERNING, Sept. 19, A. D. 1266, to Jan. 22, 1278.

D. 3·2 × 1·9. The usual figure of the Bishop; there being a small W on the dexter, and an A on the sinister side, both crowned (?). In base, there is on each side a small figure of a monk, according to Taylor; but, from an impres-

§ Blomefield translates this inscription,

"By this torment I have redeemed thee;  
And therefore, Walter, now remember me;"

but, evidently, inaccurately; the proper version being, "Remember, Walter, that thou art redeemed by this torment."

sion before me, I should rather believe these figures intended for our Saviour and St. Peter walking on the sea.

L.        ROGERS DEI GRA NORWICENSIS  
             EPISCOPVS.

A.    T. I. M., p. xxxi.

*Counter Seal.*—D. The Deity on a throne, holding a crucifix. The Bishop, in a monk's cowl, kneels below.

L.        DO TIBI SCINCERE FIDEI  
             MENS . . . ROGERE.

A.    T. I. M., p. xxxi.

XIII. WILLIAM DE MIDDLETON, May 29, A. D. 1278, to Aug. 31, 1288.

D.  $3\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ . The Bishop, as usual. At each elbow is a roundel containing a human face. In base, on the dexter side, is St. John the Baptist, holding the Agnus Dei; and on the sinister, St. Lawrence, holding a gridiron.

L.        WILLELMVS DEI GRA |  
             NORWICENSIS EPS.

A.    B. M., No. 95, A. D. 1278. — X. C. — B. N., p. 351.  
—T. I. M., p. xxxi. A. D. 1280.

*Another Seal of this Bishop.*—D.  $3\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$ . The figure resembles in workmanship that of Walter Suffield. The field is diapered, and contains the letters, W. M. on either side of the Bishop, at the height of his knees: at his elbows are two quatrefoils containing busts.

L.        . . . . . | . . . RWI . . .

A.    B. M., No. 96, A. D. 1278. (Caley's sale).

There is so much difference in the general design and execution of these two seals, that it is hardly possible to believe that they both relate to the same person, or are of the same era: of the first I have no doubt.

XIV. RALPH DE WALPOLE, March 12, A. D. 1288, to July 15, 1299.

*D.*  $2.9 \times 1.8$ . The figure of the Bishop in the act of benediction, standing on a portion of a building: at each elbow is a ducal coronet: his drapery is beautifully diapered, and his mitre richly wrought.

*L.* SIGILL' RADVLPHI |  
DEI GRA EPI NORWIC.

*A.* An impression among the Lynn Charters, attached to a deed, whereby the Bishop, with the consent of Henry, Prior of the Holy Trinity, grants to William Howard, of Wiggenhall, a spare piece of land in his town of Lynn. The Cathedral Seal is attached to the same deed.

A private plate of this seal has been engraved by T. Perry.

XV. JOHN SALMON, NOV. 15, A.D. 1297, to July 6, 1325.

*D.*  $2.8 \times 1.8$ . A figure of the Bishop between two crowned female busts.

*L.* (SIG)ILL' (IOHIS D)EI | (G)RACIA  
EPI NORWIC.

*A.* B. M., No. 97, A. D. 1299: a detached impression.—T. I. M., p. xxxi. A. D. 1299.

*Counter Seal.*—*D.*  $1.5 \times 1$ . The Virgin and Child; and, in base, the Bishop praying in a trefoil-headed exergue.

*L.* MATER DEI MEMENTO MEI.

*A.* B. M., No. 98, A. D. 1299; the reverse of the above seal.

*Office Seal.*—*D.*  $2.1 \times 1.5$ . Our Saviour seated on a throne between two trees, in the act of benediction; below, the Bishop under a trefoil canopy praying, turned to the dexter.

*L.* DIRIGE . PONTIFICIS. |  
VITĀ . D̄S . ALME . IOHIS.

*A.* B. N., pp. 353, 893, No. 146 on the plan, with figure.—T. I. M., p. xxxi. A. D. 1300.—LYNN CHARTERS, an impression in green wax; attached to an acquittance to the Burgesses of Lynn for £140. damages awarded to him by



the Justices in Eyre, at a Sessions of Oyer and Terminer, 13 Edward II. The sum paid was £32. 11s. 0d.

There is in Mr. Turner's collection a drawing of a Seal, unfortunately without the inscription, attributed to this Bishop; in which he is represented standing, with the crozier in his right hand, without a mitre; a star being at his right elbow and a crescent at his left. But, as this is not the dress of a bishop, but of an abbot, I am not willing to assign it to him until a perfect impression can be found. At the same time it is difficult to doubt; as it is copied from a seal affixed to a Deed Poll, dated at Thorpe, on Wednesday next after the Feast of St. Lawrence, 4th Edward II., by which the Bishop grants to John Leclarer certain lands at Plumstead.

XVI. ROBERT DE BALDOCK, consecrated Aug. 11, 1325, and resigned Sept. 3rd following; therefore probably no seal of him ever existed.

XVII. WILLIAM AYERMINE, Sept. 15, A. D. 1325, to March 27, 1336.

D.  $3 \times 1.8$ . The effigy of a Bishop as before, but without the head.

L. S' WILL'I DEI . . . EPISCOPI NORWYC . .

A. T. I. M., p. xxxi. A. D. 1326.

*Office Seal.*—D.  $2.3 \times 1.6$ . A seated figure of our Saviour, raising the right hand in benediction, and holding an orb and cross in his left. Over his head is a slight canopy; and in the base, the Bishop, with mitre and crozier, kneeling to the sinister.

L. . . . . WIL | LEL . . . INVS ET VNVS.

A. An impression in the possession of the Corporation of Norwich, attached to a Patent, dated 4th May, 1335, respecting a moiety of the Church of Thurton, then vacant, of which the Master and Brethren of St. Giles' Hospital were patrons.

## XVIII. THOMAS DE HEMENHALE, April 5, A. D. 1337.

Removed to Worcester before he was consecrated: he had consequently no seal.

## XIX. ANTONY DE BEC, April 7, A. D. 1337, to Dec. 19, 1343.

*D.*  $3 \times 1.9$ . The Bishop in the act of benediction, standing under a canopy; on each side of him a portion of the cathedral. In the exergue is a shield of his arms; *gules*, a cross moline within a bordure engrailed, *argent*. This is the first episcopal seal of this diocese bearing arms.

*L.* + SIGILLV̄: ANTONII: DEI: GRA: EPI:  
NORWYCEN<sup>9</sup>.

*A.* B. N., pp. 359, 893, No. 147, with figure on plan.—An impression in green wax, attached to a deed relating to the churches of Riston and Fordham, Oct. 24, 1342, and 6 Consec. — T. I. M., p. xxxi.

An impression in green wax is attached by a cord of white hemp to a deed in the possession of the Charity Trustees, appropriating the Church of Mundham to the Hospital of St. Giles, dated June 30, 1340, Consec. 4.

## XX. WILLIAM BATEMAN, Jan. 23, A. D. 1343, to Jan. 6, 1353 or 1354.

*D.* The Bishop under a canopy, representing a portion of a sacred building, which is continued on each side of him. Over his head is a quatrefoil, containing the Trinity, and in base his arms: *Sable*, a crescent *ermine*, in a bordure engrailed *argent*. \*

*L.* SIGILLV̄. WILLELMI | DEI GRA EPI  
NORWICEN.

*A.* Seal of red wax, in a case of yellow, affixed to an in-

\* These arms are still borne by Trinity Hall, Cambridge, which he founded, and in the lodge of which his effigy yet remains, standing on a pedestal, bareheaded, but holding his mitre in his hands.

strument relating to the Church of Frenze, May 13, A.D. 1352, Consec. 9. — B. M., No. 99, A. D. 1351. — H. C., 431, 22. — T. I. M., p. xxxi.

*Office Seal.*—*D.* 2.5 × 1.6. An arch rising into an ogee canopy of tabernacle work, in the best style of late decorated architecture, containing the Father Almighty seated, supporting the crucified Son, the common representation of the Trinity. On each side is an escutcheon, the dexter one charged with the arms of the see: *Azure*, three mitres *or*; the sinister with those of Bateman, as on his other seal. In base, the Bishop is kneeling to the dexter, his crozier in his hand.

*L.* S' O(FFICI) WILL'I D | EI GRACIA (EPI)  
 . . . NOR)WICENSIS.

*A.* B. M., No. 100. A.D. 1354 (a detached impression.)

XXI. THOMAS PERCY, April 15, A. D. 1355, to Aug. 8, 1369.

*D.* 3.4 × 2.1. A poorly designed figure of the Bishop, standing, as in the preceding, under a gorgeous architectural canopy, enriched with a shield on either side of him, bearing his own arms: *Or*, a lion rampant *azure*, armed and langued *gules*, within a bordure engrailed of the first.

*L.* Sigillu : thome : dei : gra : | norwicensis : episcopi :

*A.* An impression attached to a discharge of three Chaplains in the Chapel of the Bishop's Palace, dated March 28, A. D. 1368, Consec. 13. — Another, dated March 25, A. D. 1356, 30 Edward III. — B. M., No. 101, A. D. 1366. — C. C., xxiii. 15. — T. I. M., p. xxxi. — A fine impression also exists among the deeds in the possession of Sir Thomas Hare, Bart. attached to a grant to the Abbot of Ramsey, dated 1361.

THOMAS, titular Archbishop of Nazareth, was suffragan to this Bishop; appointed A. D. 1355.

Blomefield, p. 365, says that he had seen the seal of this latter, and that it appeared to him he was a Bedingfield; the arms of that family being under his effigy.

XXII. HENRY SPENCER, July 12, A. D. 1370, to Aug. 23, 1406.

D.  $3\cdot6 \times 2\cdot1$ . The figure of the Bishop on this seal is, in point of execution, the reverse of the last, being finely executed. He is standing, as in that, under a canopy of the most beautiful architectural character and workmanship, of the latest decorated period. In a niche above is the Trinity: on the dexter side of the prelate are the arms of the See; and on the sinister those of his family, Quarterly, *argent* and *azure*; on each of the *azure* quarters a fret, *or*; over the *argent* a bend *gules*, within a bordure *gules* charged with mitres *argent*.

L. ✕ Sigillum : henrici : dei : | gra : epi :  
norwicensis.



A. An impression attached to a decision between the Prior and Convent of Binham and Richard the Rector of Eggefield, 2 Kal. Maii, A. D. 1378. — B. M., No. 102, A. D. 1370. — A. O. — T. I. M., p. xxxi.

*Office Seal.*—D. 3 × 1·8. The Trinity under a canopy of much the same character as that in the Bishop's larger Seal, but far less rich: above, in niches, are the Virgin and Child with two angels; and in base, the Bishop kneeling, turned to the sinister, between two coats of arms, as on the Seal last described.

L. henrico : munus : celi : det : trinus :  
et : unus.

A. B. M., No. 103, A. D. 1398.—X. C.—T. I. M., p. xxxi.—An impression in the possession of George Carthew Esq., Dereham, dated Oct. 19, 1385.

Blomefield observes that Spencer was the first Bishop who put the arms of the See and his own upon his seal; and that he bore on a *pennon*, when he warred against the Anti Pope, his paternal arms in a bordure *gules*, as the difference of the youngest of the family. I have selected the larger seal of this Bishop for engraving, considering it the most beautiful in the Norwich series, of which we have impressions extant.

XXIII. ALEXANDER DE TOTYNGTON, Oct. 23, A. D. 1407, to April 28, 1413.

D. 4 × " A beautiful Seal. "The effigy as usual: the Trinity above: the Episcopal arms on the *right* side, and those of the Priory on the other."

The description, here copied verbatim from Taylor, is taken from an impression of red wax upon green, affixed to a decree of the Archbishop of Canterbury, concerning certain matters between the Bishop and his Chapter, dated A. D. 1411.

L. Sigillum : alexandri : dei : gracia : episcopi :  
norwicensis :

A. T. I. M., p. xxxi.

## XXIV. RICHARD COURTNEY, A.D. 1413, to Sept. 15, 1415.

Of the Seal of this Bishop nothing more is known than what we learn from Blomefield, that he "bore on it his family arms: *or*, three torteaux and a file of three points *azure*, on each label of which three torteaux." This Taylor repeats, adding the date, A. D. 1413.

A. B. N., p. 374.—T. I. M., p. xxxi.

## XXV. JOHN WAKERYNG, A. D. 1416, to Easter Monday, 1425.

"A. D. 1416. The Trinity, as in the preceding devices. The Virgin Mary with the infant Jesus and Angels in niches above; beneath, in a canopy on the right hand, the Bishop giving benediction;\* and, on the left, the figure of some other personage. At the base is the Bishop kneeling, between a shield of the Episcopal arms and his own device, a pelican vulning her breast, proper. The circumscription is,

"Sigillum = Johannis = Dei = gracia = epi =  
norwicensis =" Taylor.

A. T. I. M., p. xxxi.

"*Lesser Seal*," or *Office Seal*.—"The Trinity beneath an arch: the Bishop is kneeling at the base; his device on the left, remainder defaced.

"Sigillu = iohis = dei = gra = . . . ."—Taylor.

A. An impression dated "die prox. ante Fest. S. Barnabe, A. D. 1418."—T. I. M., p. xxxi.

The arms which were borne by him, and which do still exist in the gate of the Palace, and in the Cloisters of St. Giles' Hospital; and which did exist until about a week since (March 18, 1847) in a doorway leading to the Jail-yard of Norwich Cathedral, were *argent*, three hawks' lures *sable*, and a crescent *gules* for difference.

\* This figure is probably intended to represent some sainted Bishop; Bishop Wakering being represented in base, and it being highly improbable that two figures of him should appear on the same seal.

XXVI. WILLIAM ALNWICK, August 18, A. D. 1426, to Sept. 19, 1436.

No Seal of this Bishop is known.

XXVII. THOMAS BROWNE, Feb. 15, A. D. 1437, to Dec. 6, 1445.

Taylor, upon whom I am here again obliged to rely, states that he has seen the Episcopal Seal of this prelate "appendant to an indenture between the Bishop and the Mayor and Citizens of Norwich, dated Mar. 10, 1443, 21 Hy. VI., concerning the mills on the Wensum;" and he says: "The design is nearly similar to that of Bishop Wakering. The Private Arms\* are not perfectly distinct, but differing from his customary device."

L. Sigillu : thome : dei : gra : norwicen : epi :

A. T. I. M., p. xxxi.

XXVIII. JOHN STANBERY, A. D. 1445.

No seal known: he was never consecrated, his election having been set aside by the Pope; but he was made Bishop of Bangor, and afterwards of Hereford.

XXIX. WALTER LYHERT, Feb. 27, A. D. 1446, to May 24, 1472.

Blomefield describes three seals used by this Bishop, of which the first and second were in his own collection; and I feel I cannot do better than use his words.

D. "His Episcopal Seal is oblong: in the midst, under the entrance of the church, is a representation of the Trinity.

\* According to Blomefield, these arms were one of the two following coats, both which are said to have been borne by the Bishop at different times.—*Arg.* Three martlets in pale *sable*; between two *flaunches* of the second, each charged with a lion passant of the field.

*Az.* on a chevron *or*, between three martlets *argent*, as many martlets *sable*; on a chief *gules* a rose between two trunks of trees erased *or*.

The *Father* sits on his throne, holding our *Saviour* on the cross, with a *Dove* in his bosom. On the right hand stands the Prior, with a book in one hand, and the pastoral staff, which he used on principal holydays to bear before the Bishop to the high altar, in the other. Opposite to him is a Monk in his habit.\* At top is the *Virgin* sitting on a throne, with our *Saviour* in one hand, and a sceptre in the other. At the bottom is the *Bishop* himself, on his knees, with his pastoral staff, praying to the *Trinity*. On the right hand are the arms of his See, and on his left his paternal coat, *viz.*—HART or LYHART, *arg.* a bull passant, *sable*, armed and unguled, *or*, in a bordure, *sable*, besanté. In the middle of the chief part of the bordure, a mitre, *or.*"

L. . . . . gracia . . . . . ensis epi

*Lesser Seal.*—"Of the same form, but much smaller, with only the like representation of the Trinity, and at the base two shields, containing the arms of the See and of the Bishop, as before.

*Private Seal, or Secretum.*—"About the bigness of a sixpence, with his rebus of a hart lying on the waters."

A. B. N., p. 382.—T. I. M., pp. xxxi. xxxii.

XXX. JAMES GOLDWELL, Oct. 4, A. D. 1472, to Feb. 15, 1498.

D. "A representation of the Trinity like the last, with his arms, *azure*, a chief, *or*; over all a lion rampant, *argent.*"—*Taylor*.

A. T. I. M., p. xxxii.

XXXI. THOMAS JAN, July 24, A.D. 1499, to Sept. 1500.

D. "In composition resembling the last: under the canopy, on the right hand of the Trinity, is St. Paul; and on

\* Taylor, in describing these two figures, considers the former as "St. James habited as a pilgrim, with the hat, staff, and scrip, and with a glory about his head;" and the latter as "another saint, imperfect."





spirits in cages," cannot possibly be intended for such; for on one of them may be detected the coronet with one cross, usually worn by angels on seals; and it is scarcely probable that any artist would put the Virgin and the Trinity in such company. Similar figures occur on the seal of Thos. Arundel, Archbishop of Canterbury, at Wymondham.

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LIST OF REFERENCES.

- B. M., British Museum. The numbers refer to Mr. Doubleday's Catalogue; and it is presumed they are the same as those attached to the collection of the Museum.
- C. C., Cottonian Charters.
- H. C., Harleian Charters.
- L. F. C., Lord Frederick Campbell's Charters.
- A. O., Augmentation Office.
- C. H., Chapter House, Westminster.
- X. C., Canterbury Cathedral.
- B. N., Blomefield's History of Norwich, fol. 1745.
- T. I. M., Taylor's Index Monasticus. 1821.
- A., Authority.
- D., Dimension and Device. The size of the Seals is expressed in inches and decimals; the first number being the long and the second the short diameter.
- L., Legend.
- An upright line in the middle of a legend, implies that the portion preceding is on the sinister, and that following on the dexter side of the Seal.
- All the seals are pointed ellipses, unless otherwise expressed.
- Where part of a legend is in smaller type and within brackets, it implies that such letters are lost from that individual impression from which the description was taken, and that the deficiencies are supplied by analogy or from other impressions.

DESCRIPTION  
OF  
**The Engraving from the Randworth Screen,**

CHIEFLY AS IT ILLUSTRATES THE ECCLESIASTICAL VESTMENTS  
OF OUR CHURCH DURING THE MIDDLE AGES.

---

TO DAWSON TURNER, ESQ.

MY DEAR SIR,

It is a real luxury for once in my life to find myself beyond the regions of doubt and hesitation.

Five years ago, when I was almost a total stranger, you gave me free access to all your rich and varied stores of information. Whatever I know about our Norfolk rood-screens has been culled from your library: you first taught me their value as specimens of mediæval art: your kindness supplied the very drawing, an engraved copy of which is now before us; and therefore to you only can my brief explanation be properly or *safely* addressed,

"Ne ..... moveat cornicula risum  
*Furtivis nudata coloribus.*"

It is quite certain that a greater number of these panel-paintings are to be found in Norfolk alone than in all the rest of the kingdom put together. A few years ago I was able to enumerate *fifty* of our churches still containing painted rood-screens, either in a perfect or fragmentary state,\* exclusively of those which may exist in obscure or distant parts of the county, beyond the range of my observation. *Three hundred* of these screens, at the very lowest

\* See *Lecture on the Antiquities of Norfolk*, 8vo. 1844, p. 65.



Figure from the Rood- left Screen in the  
Church at Randworth, . Norfolk .

*Day & Son. Lith. to the Queen*



estimate, must have fallen a prey to the superstitious rage of the Puritans, or to the neglect and false taste of more recent times. Yet still the Norfolk antiquary has ample means of study placed within his reach: he is even affluent by comparison: the meanest of the surviving rood-screens will sufficiently explain their original character; and, allowing for the unavoidable encroachments of time, a few remain almost exactly as they were before the Reformation.

Such *pre-eminently* are the screens which still exist at Worstead, and at Barton, and Marsham, and Aylsham, and Randworth, all in the immediate vicinity of each other; and we have now before us as faithful an illustration from the last of these as could be accomplished without the aid of colour.

As a specimen of mediæval art, it may fairly be allowed to speak for itself. Very possibly the reader may agree with me as to its merits or defects—as to the merits of natural genius, or the faults of imperfect study; but I have really no wish to bias his judgment or influence his taste. It is merely laid before him as a fair sample of what painting was towards the end of the fifteenth century. I ought, however, to remind him, that the *general* effect of the rood-screen *as a whole* was more desired and attended to than the elaborate finish of any separate part; that the designs were conventional; the space limited, and the means and appliances of art of a very inferior description. Should these hints dispose him to a lenient criticism, I shall have accomplished all that I can desire.

In our churches, *as they were*, architecture and tinted glass, panel-painting, sculpture, and embroidery, harmonised most beautifully with each other; and the figure before us in some degree helps to explain the secret. The eye was not arrested by the beauty of *detached parts*, but by the general effect of *the whole*, to which these parts were made subservient. Artists of the fourteenth and fifteenth centu-

ries chiefly relied on the opposition of *green and red*, in various shades, enriching them with gold. They *possessed* the other colours; *but they used them very sparingly*. Thus it is in a large majority of the existing rood-screens; and the figure which it is my province to describe furnishes no exception to this rule.

I must now do my best to tell the reader how the vestments are coloured in the original.

The back-ground is such as a modern artist might produce by blending together *Vandyke brown* and *burnt Sienna*—not one uniform tint, but of a clouded or marbled appearance, produced by various shades of the same colour. It is diapered with bunches of white flowers, stalked and leaved in gold.

The *Nimbus* is vermillion, bordered with gold, on which a pattern is outlined in some dark colour; an observation which applies to the mitre, the border, &c., of the chasuble, and the apparel in front of the albe.

The *Mitre* is of gold, lined and centred with a pale blue, heightened with white.

In the right hand there is a book, of white, shaded; and in the left he bears a *cross-staff*, the upper part being gold, and the staff itself of the tint of raw Sienna.

The *Chasuble*, or upper vestment, is of a rich green, lined with pink; the edging of its collar, the *Orfroy* round the shoulders and in front, and its border, being gold.

The *Dalmatica*, beneath the chasuble, is of a lighter green, fringed with alternate tufts of crimson and white.

The *Tunicella*, beneath the dalmatica, seems to me to be of an intensely dark green, though it is by no means easy to determine its exact tint. It is fringed with alternate tufts of pink and light green.

The *Albe*, beneath, is white, shaded with a sort of *neutral tint*, and *apparelled* in the lower part of its front with an oblong piece of gold embroidery.

The shoes are black ; and he stands on an oblong of burnt Sienna, tufted here and there.

In the *flesh tints* we find nothing of that beautiful transparency which we observe in Nature, or in modern art, her expositor. The expression is bad ; nor will all my antiquarian zeal allow me to praise the drawing and anatomy of the figure. But the draperies are extremely well managed : the painter has made the most of a very few colours ; and, bearing in mind what has been said about *unity* and *subordination*, it may be fairly questioned whether a much higher school of art could have better achieved the purpose.

The total absence of either scroll or emblem has of course involved the *subject* in an utter and hopeless obscurity. There is nothing to guide ; but, on the other hand, there is nothing to mislead or perplex. The *cross-staff* shows that he was a Metropolitan ; the *nimbus*, that he was a Saint,† while it supplies a most valuable illustration of the vestments anciently used in our church. Among your illustrations from Randworth I might have found *several* far better in point of execution, and clearly defined by their emblems ; but scarcely anywhere could I have found so *complete* an

† Saint Nicholas, *Archbishop* of Myra, had a reputation for sanctity which extended itself all over the world ; and, *if we may believe his legend*, it was very justly deserved. On *the very day of his birth* he is related to have stood up in the bath for nearly half an hour : while he was as yet *an infant* he allowed himself only one meal on Wednesdays and Fridays ; and (what is more to our purpose) he was chosen to this Metropolitan See *by Revelation*. Here then we have an Archbishop *κατ'ἐξοχήν* ;—his symbolical connection with the Episcopate *in the abstract* being no less clearly marked by the election of *the Boy-Bishop* on the day of his anniversary. In the *Catalogus Sanctorum* (Lugduni, 1542, fol. 4) St. Nicholas is represented in his pontifical robes *without any emblem*. He was, moreover, the Patron Saint of mariners, and as such must have been especially popular in a county which borders upon the sea. Should the reader reject this hypothetical solution, modestly thrust into a foot-note, I really cannot help it : he may go further ; and, allow me to add, *he may fare worse*.



illustration of ecclesiastical costume, and this at once determined me in my choice.

An Archbishop or Bishop wore all these vestments, *because* the Episcopate was supposed to include within itself the seven orders of the ministry; not as a distinct order in itself, but the highest *degree* of the priesthood, of which it was said to be the complement—the plenitude—the perfection.

By the *Albe* and *Girdle* and *Amess* were represented the four *minor* orders—viz., Ostiary, Reader, Exorcist, and Acolyth—distinguished from each other by *office* rather than by *vestments*, which were common to them all.

The *Tunicella*, worn over the albe, was the distinctive vestment of a Subdeacon.

The *Dalmatica*, worn over the tunicle, that of a Deacon.

The *Casula*, worn over the dalmatica, that of a Priest.

The *Maniple* and *Stole* belonged to the two orders last mentioned; but with this difference, that the Deacon wore his stole only over the left shoulder, carried across like a belt and tied under his right arm, while that of a Priest was crossed over his breast saltier-wise, and, passing under his girdle, hung down in front.

Thus was a Bishop the very type of symbolical propriety; and he had, besides all these, the vestments peculiar to his own *degree*; viz., the mitre, pastoral-staff, ring, gloves, and sandals. There was also an ornamental addition (or rather appendage) connected with his girdle, termed the "*succin-gulum*," similar in appearance to the *maniple*; and the *encolpium*, or pectoral cross, hung before the breast.

The only difference between the vestments of a Bishop and Archbishop were the *pall*, worn by the latter over his chasuble on occasions of unusual solemnity, and the *cross-staff*, which he bore in his left hand, instead of the pastoral-staff or crook.

The engraving exhibits to us an Archbishop under the full

weight of his ecclesiastical dignity,—as he would have officiated at a Pontifical High Mass on Easter-day, in the year of our Lord MCCCC . . .

I shall now describe these vestments in their natural order; but it may be as well to premise, that (with the exception of the *albe* and *amess*, which were of fine linen) they were *all* of some rich material, such as silk, or velvet, or cloth of gold, elaborately adorned with needle-work, in which our ancestors attained to such excellence that “*Anglicum opus*” became proverbial all over the Christian world.

I would also observe that their *colours* varied according to the nature of the festival; as did also the *antependia*, *chalice veils*, and other draperies connected with the altar.

*Green* or *yellow* vestments were worn on ordinary Sundays or other days.

*White* or *blue*, on the festivals of Confessors, Virgins, or Angels; and from the vigil of Christmas-day to the octaves of the Epiphany.

*Red* or *purple*, on the solemnities of Apostles, Evangelists, and Martyrs; and from the vigil of Pentecost to Trinity Sunday.

*Violet*, on days of fasting and humiliation, and from Advent Sunday to the eve of the Nativity.

*Black* was very rarely (if ever) employed in connection with ecclesiastical vestments in the middle ages; but in the modern Church of Rome I have seen vestments of black velvet and gold on a Good Friday, and also at masses for the dead. In the Melford Catalogue we read of “*a red silk cope*,” which used to be worn upon Good Friday.

COLOURS had anciently a *symbolical* meaning. WHITE signified *purity*; YELLOW, *wisdom*; VIOLET, *mourning*, or *penitential sorrow*; while GREEN, BLUE, and RED were, respectively, the emblems of *Faith*, *Hope*, and *Charity*.\*

THE ALBE was a long white tunic of fine linen with tight

\* See my Letter in the *Norfolk Chronicle*, Friday, April 30, 1847.

sleeves (*en gigot*.) It was not open in front like a surplice, but was passed over the head and shoulders, and girded round the loins. Sometimes it had a richly embroidered collar and cuffs; and also an oblong piece of embroidery upon its lower extremity in front, (as represented in the engraving) in which case it was termed "*Alba Parata*," (an *apparelled* albe); and these ornamental additions were termed by our ancestors "*Apparrelles*." On great festivals I have seen an *albe* formed almost entirely of that very beautiful material, *point lace*.

THE GIRDLE was composed of fine flax, plaited, and tasselled. A Bishop's girdle was gradually enlarged towards the ends, presenting an embroidered flat surface; and this ornamental addition was termed "*succingulum*."

THE AMESS was composed of fine white linen, and might be used to cover the head and shoulders, as represented on *the Percy tomb* in Beverley Minster; but it was generally rolled back, so as to be only slightly visible under the chin. It was crossed over the breast of the *albe* and fastened with two strings to the *girdle*.

THE STOLE, "called in Latin *Orarium*, and *Stola*) was a long narrow vestment, often richly embroidered, and in *shape* like the scarf worn in our Reformed Church. A deacon wore the Stole over his left shoulder, thence passed across the breast and back, and tied with tassels under the left arm; while in the case of Priests, Bishops, or Archbishops, it was crossed over the breast and hung down in front.

THE ENCOLPIUM, or pectoral cross, which was of gold and often richly gemmed, hung over the breast of the ALBE, under the vestments hereafter to be described.

THE MANIPLE (*sudarium*) was an oblong piece of embroidered silk or velvet, like a miniature stole. It was folded double, passed over the left wrist, and hung down.

THE ENCOLPIUM and GIRDLE would have been of course concealed by the upper vestments; but in the engraving we

might have expected to find some slight indications of the *Amess* round the neck—to have seen the ends of the *stole* hanging down in front, and the *maniple* entire. Such, however, is not the case; and in these three respects it must be acknowledged that the illustration is not complete.

THE TUNICLE (or *subtile*), the distinctive vestment of a sub-deacon, was cut at each side, about half way up to the arm, bordered and fringed. It had two narrow stripes of some rich material in its length, and a sort of square *capucium* at the back. Its *narrow, strait* sleeves terminated a little above the elbow. In the engraving, the lower part of the *tunicle* is seen immediately over the albe.

THE DALMATICA (or deacon's vestment) was almost exactly similar to the *tunicle*, with the exception of its very *full* sleeves. A representation of St. Lawrence in *the National Gallery* (quære, if No. 179), at the south-west corner of the principal room clearly exhibits the ancient form of this vestment; and in the illuminated MS. of Froissart\* (in the British Museum) Bishops, vested in the wide sleeved *dalmatica*, may be seen assisting at the coronation of Pope Boniface; and also at the coronation of King Henry IV. In more modern times the sleeve has been reduced to a sort of *epaulette*, falling about half way down to the elbow. In the present instance the *dalmatica* may be seen over the *tunicle*.

THE CHASUBLE (*casula*) in its *ancient* form, if laid flat upon the ground, would have appeared like an *oval* more or less pointed, with a hole in the centre, where the longer and shorter diameters intersect. Through this aperture the head of the officiant was passed. It fell down before and behind about as low as the knees, sloping off to a point, and covered the arms about as low as the elbows. In modern times it is rounded before and behind, and cut to the shoulder, so as to give full play to the arms. This was the principal vestment

\* The illuminations of this precious MS. have been published in fac-simile.

worn by a priest when he celebrated mass. It had always a rich border; sometimes also a collar, as in the engraving. There was a broad stripe in front, and a Latin cross on the back, extending throughout its whole length and breadth; each being of the same embroidered pattern or rich material; and, like some of the other vestments mentioned, it was not unfrequently *powdered* with flowers of gold. The ancient form of the *chasuble* (immediately over the *dalmatica*) is clearly exhibited in the engraving before us.

THE PALL (*pallium*) worn by the Archbishop immediately over his chasuble (on occasions of unusual solemnity) was sent by the Pope as a confirmation of the metropolitan dignity. It was of fine white wool, bordered, and ornamented with crosses *patte*, fitched at their lower extremities, and will be found emblazoned on the arms of the Sees of Canterbury, &c. In the present instance, we have an *exact* representation of its *general form* in front of the chasuble; and, although the ornaments do not correspond with the above description, still when I look at the *cross-staff*, and recollect that it was an *infallible* token of metropolitan dignity, I am inclined to believe that this arose from a provincial artist's notion of a vestment which he had never seen. The mere embroidery over the shoulders and in front of the chasuble frequently exhibited much the same appearance. But this engraving *most decidedly* represents an *Archbishop*; and I have never yet met with an instance either on panel, or vellum, or glass, in which this *most* important badge has been omitted. However, the reader must of course judge for himself.

I need not say anything about the *cross-staff*, the *mitra preciosa*, the *sandals*, and the *ring*, which will also be found represented in the engraving. The tomb of Bishop Goldwell in Norwich Cathedral, notwithstanding its deplorable mutilation, still beautifully illustrates the form of the episcopal sandals. This is also the case with the tomb of John de

Sheppey in Rochester Cathedral, an engraving of which may be seen in the *Archæologia*. (Vol. XXV. p. 122, &c.) The effigy last mentioned is almost in a *perfect* state, and presents an illustration of ancient vestments and their embroidery unequalled in this country. The episcopal gloves, richly bordered and gemmed, are especially deserving of attention from their extreme rarity.

And now—to bring my “*verbosa et grandis epistola*” to an end—should the above account of vestments *immediately connected with the mass*, prove at all interesting to our friends, I shall be most happy, at some future time, to complete my subject by describing the Cope, Rochette, Mantaletta, Mozetta, Cotta, Biretum, and other articles of Ecclesiastical Costume which do not strictly belong to the same category.

At a very early period I gave my attention to this branch of Archæology, and have ever found it a most valuable help in the *interpretation* of paintings, and sculptures, and other memorials of the past; our richest stores being of a purely ecclesiastical character. I am only too well aware that Norfolk possesses many antiquaries of much greater skill and experience; but my offer is addressed to those *who know a little less than I do*, either because they have had not the same amount of industry or the same opportunities of study, or because their leisure has been in an *inverse* ratio to their zeal; and there is so much *bonhomie* among us, that I shall not be charged with presumption because I have thus volunteered my *extra* services as a guide.

Believe me, my dear Sir,

Yours very sincerely,

RICHARD HART.



## REMARKS ON A SUBSIDY ROLL

IN

**The Possession of the Corporation of Lynn Regis,**

COMMUNICATED BY

THE REV. G. H. DASHWOOD, F.S.A.

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IN the more early periods after the Conquest, the King's revenues were from time to time augmented by various payments, under the different names of Aid, Done, Assize, Scutage, and Tallage; and subsequently of Subsidy, Quinzime, Ventizime, &c.; several of the former names then continuing in use.

By one of the articles of Magna Charta, no scutage or aid could be imposed on the kingdom, except by the common council of the realm; and in like manner was it decreed concerning the tallage and aids of the city of London and of other cities.

*Aids* were usually paid according to the method or form in which they were assessed; but sometimes parties were admitted to make fine with the Crown for the same, or to pay in a gross sum. *Tallage* also (to which head, or else to that of Aid, Madox observes, we may refer the None, Disme, Quinzime, Ventizime, Trentizime, so called from the proportion of payment) was wont to be assessed, sometimes in gross (*in communi*), sometimes by the poll (*per capita* or *per singulos*); the burgesses and tenants being separately taxed to the amount of a tenth, fifteenth, &c., as the case might be, of all their movables.

Assessed taxes, and other modern modes of replenishing the Exchequer, were unknown to our ancestors; and with regard to Tallages and Subsidies we are told that the real fifteenths, tenths, &c. of the subject's movables were taxes first granted to Henry II. for the Croisades, and that in the time of Edward III. they were reduced to a certainty. In 6 Edward III., on the second patent Roll of that year, is an entry of the Tallage made of the Cities, Boroughs, and Lordships throughout England, which were recorded in the Exchequer, as fixing this tax at a fifteenth of the then value of every town, which proportion, notwithstanding changes in the value of money, being fixed at a given sum, each parish knew the amount of their assessment, and the inhabitants proceeded to provide for the payment of it, by division amongst themselves.

In the ninth year of the reign of Henry III., the third great charter of that king was published; and for this grant, confirmatory of the liberties of Magna Charta, the Great Council of the kingdom granted the king in return the tallage of a fifteenth part of all movables, as is expressed at the conclusion of the charter. In the reigns of Henry the Third and Edward the First, various subsidies and tallages were imposed. To the early part of that of Edward I., if not to the latter part of that of Henry III., I would attribute the Roll under consideration, from internal evidence. For instance, the following names occur on the roll,—Robert de London, who was Mayor of Lynn, 56 Henry III.; Thomas de Weynflet, Mayor of Lynn, 22 Edward I.; Margaret de Suthmere, who granted a messuage in Lynn to the Augustine Friars, 22 Edward I.; Philip de Bekx, living in the time of Henry III. and Edward I., whose son, Roger, passed by fine land in North Lynn and Clenchwarnton, 2 Edward II.; and Henry de Gernemutha, whose name occurs in a compotus of James de Balvaco or Beaufoy, Mayor of Lynn, 55 Henry III. This Henry appears to have been bailiff or constable of the



ward, and to have been appointed for the making of the list for this subsidy in his ward, as also for swearing the different parties to the truth of their return of the value of their goods. That the parties were sworn is proved from several entries; thus we find, "Watts. Gris jurat<sup>r</sup>. dicit qđ non fit in Cataft. suis nisi lxxj<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>," and other similar examples.

Walsingham, sub Ao. 1276 \*, writes: "Hoc anno solvit populus Regi Quintam decimam bonorum, quæ patri suo dicebatur præconcessa." And a writ appears on the close Roll of the 3rd of Edward the First, directed to Commissioners for levying a general subsidy of a fifteenth granted by this parliament, stating the grant thus: "Cum prælati, comites, barones et alii de regno nostro quintamdecimam de omnis bonis mobilibus ad revelationem status nostri nobis concesserunt gratiose"†.

To this date, 3rd Edward I., I am inclined to ascribe the present Roll.

I must not, however, omit to state that Mr. Hunter,—the learned author of the "History of the Deanry of Doncaster," and himself engaged in the Public Record Office,—to whom these extracts were submitted by Sir Francis Palgrave, considers the Roll as a document which arose in the course of levying a subsidy of one-fifteenth granted in Parliament, which was to be gathered, not in ancient boroughs and cities only, but in rural places also; and that, most probably, it was the same as was voted by the Parliament at Lincoln in 29 Edward I. He still further supports this opinion by the fact of the Lynn Roll being exactly similar to one of an assessment on the inhabitants of Colchester, the heading of which alleges that the inventories and valuations were made for the purpose of raising the fifteenth just mentioned.

In the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1827, an extract is given

\* His dates are wrong; the 3rd Edward I. was from November 16, 1274, to November 16, 1275.

† Quoted in the Peerage Reports, Vol. I. p. 174.

from a similar Roll for Colchester, from Morant, but is there stated as of the 18th of Edward I.\*

The Roll, which is 15 feet long by 7 inches in width, is in fine preservation, with the exception of a small part at the end, injured by damp: it contains the names of forty-five individuals, with the goods of each person and their value arranged under.

Among the various articles mentioned, we find the following, which it is curious to compare with the prices of such things in the present day. To begin with what appears a staple commodity, as it occurs under almost every name—a last of herrings was estimated at £3: a cow we find valued at 5*s.*, 6*s.*, and 6*s.* 4*d.*; a horse about 8*s.*, although there is one as high as 30*s.*, and one “hackeney” as low as 3*s.* 4*d.*; a hog, worth 1*s.* 6*d.*; a sheep, 1*s.*; pewter vessels, valued by weight, at 1½*d.* per lb.; brass, at 2*d.* per lb. Nearly all those, whose names occur on the Roll, appear to have possessed one or more mazer bowls or cups, varying much in value, from 1*s.* 6*d.* to as high as 14*s.* 1*d.* each; and several of the more wealthy at the same time possessed silver cups. Beer is rated at 2*s.* 6*d.* per barrel; wine, at 40*s.* per cask; candles, at 1½*d.* per lb.; malt, at from 3*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* per quarter; barley, at 3*s.* 6*d.* per quarter; wheat, at 5*s.* 6*d.* and 6*s.* per quarter; flour, at 6*s.* per quarter; wool, at from £5 to £6 per sack. Silver spoons are frequently mentioned at the rate of 1*s.* each. We also find that articles of dress were taken into the valuation: thus, “Two man’s robes, and one woman’s,” valued at £2. 3*s.* 4*d.*; one man’s robe and one tabard, 25*s.*

There is, of course, much repetition as to the goods and chattels under the different names. I therefore propose to give the first entry on the roll, together with the goods of Robert de London and Thomas de Waynflet in full, who, as Mayors of Lynn, had a certain standing; selecting only

\* See some interesting articles in Review of Sir F. Palgrave’s valuable volume of Parliamentary Writs, *Gent. Mag.* Vol. XCVI., pp. 417. 539. 608.

some of the articles, and such terms as may not occur under their names from other parts of the Roll, together with the sum total of each person's effects. The grand total is endorsed on the back of the roll :

Sm<sup>a</sup> bono MD<sup>li</sup>. ij<sup>s</sup>. iij<sup>d</sup>. q<sup>z</sup>.

Ind<sup>o</sup> q<sup>o</sup>nta dec<sup>o</sup>. c<sup>li</sup>. j<sup>d</sup>. ob. q<sup>a</sup>.

This I consider was only for the one particular ward, for which, as mentioned above, Henry de Gernemutha was collector ; since we find that, in 16 John, when the port of London paid for its quinta decima £836. 12s. 2d.; Boston, £780. 15s. 3d.; and Southampton, £712. 3s. 7d.; Lynn paid £600. 11s. 11d.; thus showing by comparison that the port of Lynn must have been very flourishing at the period. '

#### EXTRACT FROM THE ROLL.

Constab<sup>l</sup> de Gernem<sup>l</sup>. *The Wardship of Henry de Gernemutha.*

C. Wiſſs de Carnewyz taxa<sup>l</sup> t<sup>l</sup> ht in  
deñ. nūa<sup>l</sup> \* . . . . . vj<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>. ob.

[Hath in ready money 6s. 8½d.]

Iſm. in Jocalibus . . . . . xx<sup>s</sup>. v<sup>d</sup>.

[Jewels.]

Iſm. in iij. Cyph. de m<sup>o</sup>no.† . . . . . xxx<sup>s</sup>.

[Three mazer cups.]

Iſm. in xix. Clocclear<sup>o</sup> ‡ argent<sup>l</sup>. . . . . xvij<sup>s</sup>.

[Silver spoons.]

In Ferma<sup>l</sup>. argent<sup>l</sup>. . . . . vij<sup>s</sup>. vj<sup>d</sup>.

[Silver buckle.]

\* In denariis numeratis.

† Murno, Mazarum, Mazerius, *Mazer*.

‡ Clocclear, *pro* Cocklear. It is thus corruptly written in many instances, though in the latter part of the Roll generally correct.

In iiij <sup>xx</sup> . xiiij. libr <sup>o</sup> ereis . . . . .	xv <sup>s</sup> . viij <sup>d</sup> .
[Four score and fourteen pounds of brass.]	
In ij. Lest <sup>l</sup> . dī. alleč.* . . . .	vij <sup>u</sup> . x <sup>s</sup> .
[Two and a half last of herrings.]	
Iřm. Plumbū. preř <sup>l</sup> . . . . .	xiiij <sup>s</sup> . iiij <sup>d</sup> .
[Lead of the value of 18s. 4d.]	
In vesseř. ligneis ř hi <sup>o</sup> modi . . . . .	xiiij <sup>s</sup> . iiij <sup>d</sup> .
[Wooden vessels and the like.]	
In xiiij. Chalanis † . . . . .	xxix <sup>s</sup> .
[Blankets or coverlets.]	
In xix. Lintheam <sup>l</sup> ‡ . . . . .	xij <sup>s</sup> .
[Linen cloths or sheets.]	
In vij. Mapp <sup>l</sup> . ř xviiij. Manuř <sup>l</sup> . . . . .	xx <sup>s</sup> .
[Napkins and hand towels.]	
In t <sup>a</sup> -bis ř glay    . . . . .	xxx <sup>s</sup> . x <sup>d</sup> .
[Turf, and a basket to carry it?]	
In j. Genice § . . . . .	iiij <sup>s</sup> . vj <sup>d</sup> .
[A heifer?]	
In x. qr <sup>a</sup> . Brař. ordī. . . . .	l <sup>s</sup> .
[Barley malt.]	
In v. Culcitr <sup>o</sup> . plumar <sup>o</sup> . . . . .	vij <sup>s</sup> .
[Cushions stuffed with feathers.]	
In iiij. Roř. vir <sup>o</sup> . ř mulier <sup>o</sup> . ř j. capa . . .	lv <sup>s</sup> .
[Four robes and one cape.]	
In j. Carcois ¶ boř. ř x. pnæ ** . . . . .	xij <sup>s</sup> .
[One carcass of an ox and ten of bacon.]	

\* Lestus, Lastus, Lasta, a *last*.—Allecium, Alecium, Halex, *Halec*.

† Chalo, Chalonus, *Straguli species*.

‡ Lintheamen.

|| Glaya, Glaga, Cleia, Claia, a *crate* or *basket*.

§ Genice, *pro* Genuca, *Juvenca*.

¶ Carcoisium, Carcosium, a *carcass*.

\*\* Perna.

In vj. Chist<sup>9</sup>. . . . . xij<sup>s</sup>. iij<sup>d</sup>.  
[Chests.]

In xij. Porceft . . . . . xij<sup>s</sup>.  
[Young hogs.]

In Ferro, clau, in selda ⁊ aliis m<sup>c</sup>imoñ . xvij<sup>li</sup>.  
[Iron and nails in the shop, and other mer-  
chandise.]

In Tripode canett.\* ⁊ hi<sup>9</sup> modi . . . . . xij<sup>d</sup>.  
[Candlesticks and the like.]

C. Sm<sup>s</sup>. lij<sup>li</sup>. xvj<sup>s</sup>. ix<sup>d</sup>. ob. — C. Quint. lxx<sup>s</sup>. v<sup>d</sup>. ob.

C. Symon de Levingtoñ ht in deñ nuat<sup>9</sup> . vi<sup>s</sup>. ij<sup>d</sup>.

In j. cenč. de serico . . . . . x<sup>s</sup>.  
[Centum, a *girdle*, or *sash of silk*.]

In dī бага Cepi . . . . . iij<sup>s</sup>. vi<sup>d</sup>.  
[Half a bag of onions.]

In vij. libr<sup>9</sup> Stagni in vasis . . . . . x<sup>d</sup>. ob.  
[Stagnum, Stannum,  *pewter*.]

In j. vacca . . . . . vj<sup>s</sup>.

In carbon Bord<sup>9</sup> ⁊ ferr<sup>9</sup> strak<sup>3</sup> ⁊ hi<sup>9</sup> ad  
carect<sup>9</sup> . . . . . xvj<sup>li</sup>. vj<sup>s</sup>.

[Coals, boards, and iron strakes for carts  
or carriages.]

In m<sup>c</sup>imoñ existentibus in q<sup>d</sup>dam nave . xij<sup>li</sup>. v<sup>d</sup>. ob.

Iřm. de quodā hoster<sup>9</sup> Tydeman de Ster-  
nebage . . . . . vij<sup>li</sup>. x<sup>s</sup>.

[*Qu.* Hosterius, Tabernarius ? or Hostea-  
rius, *one who had charge in a port or harbour*.]

Iřm. de Hanekyn le hōster<sup>9</sup> . . . . . ix<sup>li</sup>.

&c. &c.

Sřma cj<sup>li</sup>. xv<sup>s</sup>. iij<sup>d</sup>. ob. — Q<sup>h</sup>n<sup>9</sup>. vj<sup>li</sup>. xv<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>. q<sup>s</sup>.

\* Canellæ, *Candela species*.

C. Regiñ Tabernar <sup>9</sup> ht in deñ nuat	. vj <sup>li</sup> . ix <sup>s</sup> . v <sup>d</sup> . ob. q <sup>a</sup> .
In vij. lest <sup>9</sup> iiij <sup>m</sup> . alleč. . . .	. xlix <sup>li</sup> .
In xj. sacč lanæ . . . .	. lxij <sup>li</sup> . vj <sup>s</sup> . viij <sup>d</sup> .
[Eleven sacks of wool.]	
In ij. sacč pejor <sup>9</sup> lanæ. . . .	. x <sup>li</sup> . xiiij <sup>s</sup> . iiij <sup>d</sup> .
[Inferior wool.]	
In ij. petr <sup>9</sup> dī lanæ . . . .	. x <sup>s</sup> .
[Two and a half stones of wool.]	
In j. carcoiz boŷ, alleč, ⁊ stocfis in lard *	xix <sup>s</sup> .
[Salt beef, herrings, and stockfish.]	
In ij. moł manuaf . . . .	. iiij <sup>s</sup> .
[Two hand-mills.]	
In ij. piš dī caš † . . . .	. xx <sup>s</sup> .
[Two and a half tubs of fish.]	
&c. &c. &c.	
Sm <sup>a</sup> . ccxj <sup>li</sup> . vij <sup>s</sup> . ij <sup>d</sup> . ō. q <sup>a</sup> .—Quint <sup>9</sup> . xiiij <sup>li</sup> . xxj <sup>d</sup> . ō. q <sup>a</sup> .	

C. Petrus Dice ht in deñ nuatis . . . .	. lxx <sup>s</sup> .
In j. Equo . . . .	. viij <sup>s</sup> .
In argen <sup>9</sup> . per taff ⁊ script <sup>9</sup> . . . .	. iiij <sup>li</sup> .
[Money due by the tally and by bond.]	
In furñ ⁊ in vasis ligneis ⁊ hi <sup>9</sup> modi . . . .	. iiij <sup>s</sup> .
[An oven, &c.]	
In busca ⁊ turbis . . . .	. iiij <sup>s</sup> .
[Firewood and turf.]	
In sturjon ⁊ lampr <sup>9</sup> . . . .	. l <sup>s</sup> .
[Sturgeon and lampreys.]	
In doliis ij. vini . . . .	. iiij <sup>li</sup> .
&c. &c.	
Sm <sup>a</sup> . xxj <sup>li</sup> . xi <sup>s</sup> . vj <sup>d</sup> . ō. — Quint <sup>9</sup> . xxviij <sup>s</sup> . ix <sup>d</sup> . q <sup>a</sup> .	

\* Lardarium, a *larder*; Larderum, cadus Salsamentarius.

† Casa, Capis, a *wooden vessel* or *cask*. Mr. Hunter suggests rather a certain weight of cheese.

C. Johēs Sturjon ht. in peña nua<sup>9</sup>ta . xlv<sup>s</sup>.

[Pecunia numerata.] .

In j. cyph de m<sup>no</sup> . . . . . vj<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>.

[Mazer cup.]

In iij. veter<sup>9</sup> tapet<sup>9</sup> . . . . . vj<sup>s</sup>.

[Old tapestry, or rather carpet.]

In x<sup>li</sup>. dī candet . . . . . xiiij<sup>d</sup>.

In j. carcois bov<sup>9</sup> . . . . . iiij<sup>s</sup>. vj<sup>d</sup>.

In ij. cystis . . . . . iiij<sup>s</sup>. vj<sup>d</sup>.

&c. &c.

Sm<sup>a</sup> xv<sup>li</sup>. xx<sup>d</sup>. ob. — Q<sup>nt</sup> xx<sup>s</sup>. j<sup>d</sup>. q<sup>a</sup>.

C. Godefrs dcs le Franceys ht vj<sup>li</sup>. eris

ut in vaš. p<sup>9</sup>t . . . . . xx<sup>s</sup>.

[Brazen vessels of the value of 20 shillings.]

In j. rob. vir<sup>9</sup> ⁊ j. rob. ⁊ paff. mulier<sup>9</sup> . xxxj<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>.

In vj. culcitr<sup>9</sup> plumar<sup>9</sup> . . . . . xvj<sup>s</sup>. vj<sup>d</sup>.

In iiij. tapet<sup>9</sup> . . . . . vj<sup>s</sup>.

[Tapetum, *tapestry, any worked cloth*; as a carpet-piece for the feet, or covering for a form.]

In iij. culcitr<sup>9</sup> punctat<sup>9</sup> . . . . . x<sup>s</sup>.

[Cushions stitched through at equal distances—quilted.]

In j. Lučna . . . . . xij<sup>d</sup>.

In Bord<sup>9</sup> Strot<sup>9</sup> [or Strocč] ⁊ hi<sup>9</sup>modi . iiij<sup>s</sup>.

Iřm. ht in catař . . . . . x<sup>li</sup>.

In j. molend<sup>9</sup> equino sine equo . . . . . vj<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>.

Sm<sup>a</sup>. xviij<sup>li</sup>. ix<sup>s</sup>. — Q<sup>nt</sup> xxiiij<sup>s</sup>. vj<sup>d</sup>. q<sup>a</sup>.

C. Robts de Lond<sup>9</sup> ht in vasis<sup>xx</sup> viij. ij<sup>li</sup>.  
eris p<sup>9</sup>t . . . . . xxvj<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>.

In plumbo . . . . . xl<sup>s</sup>. vj<sup>d</sup>.

In tripod<sup>9</sup> caneř et hi<sup>9</sup>modi . . . . . ij<sup>s</sup>.

In v. cyph. de m <sup>no</sup>	. . .	lxx <sup>s</sup> .
In iij. peciis argent <sup>i</sup>	. . .	xxiij <sup>s</sup> . iiij <sup>d</sup> .
In xxiij. cloclear <sup>o</sup> argent <sup>i</sup>	. . .	xxiij <sup>s</sup> . iiij <sup>d</sup> .
In j. rob. vir <sup>o</sup> ⁊ ij. rob ⁊ j. paff mulier <sup>o</sup> .		lxxij <sup>s</sup> .
In xij. chalons	. . .	xxx <sup>s</sup> .
In xiiij. Lintheam <sup>i</sup>	. . .	xi <sup>s</sup> .
In v. mapp <sup>i</sup> ⁊ viij. manu <sup>i</sup>	. . .	xix <sup>s</sup> .
In vasis ligneis ⁊ hi <sup>o</sup> modi	. . .	xv <sup>s</sup> .
In ij. mot manu <sup>i</sup>	. . .	iiij <sup>s</sup> .
In iij. firmacut argent <sup>i</sup>	. . .	iiij <sup>s</sup> . iiij <sup>d</sup> .

[Firmaculum, fibula.]

In Jocalibus ut in anu <sup>i</sup> aur <sup>o</sup>	. . .	xviiij <sup>s</sup> .
In j. zona	. . .	xviiij <sup>d</sup> .
In armatur <sup>o</sup>	. . .	xx <sup>s</sup> .
In lx <sup>li</sup> . Stagni ut in vasis	. . .	x <sup>s</sup> .
In j. banker	. . .	ij <sup>s</sup> .

[A bench, a seat; it is also used for the covering of a seat.]

In j. pis. cās.	. . .	viiij <sup>s</sup> .
In ij. veter <sup>o</sup> cami <sup>b</sup> . depinct <sup>i</sup>	. . .	xij <sup>d</sup> .
In c <sup>li</sup> . candet	. . .	xij <sup>s</sup> . vj <sup>d</sup> .
In vj. cyst	. . .	xx <sup>s</sup> .
In iiij. lect <sup>i</sup> de plum <sup>i</sup>	. . .	x <sup>s</sup> .
In busca Turba ⁊ Glay	. . .	liiiij <sup>s</sup> .
In bord <sup>o</sup> trost <sup>i</sup> uteñs ⁊ hi <sup>o</sup> modi	. . .	vj <sup>s</sup> . viij <sup>d</sup> .
In iij. carcois bov <sup>o</sup> ⁊ v. pernæ	. . .	xxiiij <sup>s</sup> .
In xxiii. porc <sup>i</sup> ⁊ porceff	. . .	xxx <sup>s</sup> .
In iiij. bareff ad c <sup>o</sup> visiam	. . .	x <sup>s</sup> .

[Cervisia, *pro* Cerevisia.]

In iij. lest <sup>i</sup> alleč	. . .	ix <sup>li</sup> .
In argent <sup>i</sup> per taff ⁊ script <sup>i</sup>	. . .	c <sup>s</sup> .
In xxx. qr <sup>s</sup> orde <sup>i</sup>	. . .	cv <sup>s</sup> .
In deñ nūatis	. . .	xv <sup>s</sup> .

Sm<sup>s</sup>. xlvj<sup>li</sup>. xvj<sup>s</sup>. x<sup>d</sup>. — Quint<sup>i</sup>. lxxv<sup>s</sup>. j<sup>d</sup>. ob.



C. Roðts le Barbur ht cviiij<sup>li</sup>. eris in vasis

þtíi . . . . . xviij<sup>s</sup>.

In j. hakeneyn . . . . . viij<sup>s</sup>. iiij<sup>d</sup>.

[Hakeneius, Eques tolutarius, a *hackney*.]

In bordis, chaeres ⁊ hi<sup>9</sup>modi . . . . . xij<sup>d</sup>.

[Tables and chairs, &c.]

In Cataft. niçh. ht . . . . .

&c. &c. &c.

Sm<sup>a</sup>. xxxix<sup>s</sup>. iiij<sup>d</sup>.—Quint<sup>9</sup>. ij<sup>s</sup>. vij<sup>d</sup>. oð.

C. Thoñ. de Weynflet ht in xiiij<sup>li</sup>. eris in

vasis . . . . . xliij<sup>s</sup>.

In t<sup>9</sup>podis canett. ⁊ hi<sup>9</sup>modi . . . . . iiij<sup>s</sup>.

In plumbo . . . . . xv<sup>s</sup>.

In vasis ligñ. . . . . x<sup>s</sup> vj<sup>d</sup>.

In doliis vacuis ⁊ baritt. . . . . vj<sup>s</sup>. iiij<sup>d</sup>.

In v. porç ⁊ vj. porcett . . . . . xviij<sup>s</sup>. vj<sup>d</sup>.

In busca ad ardent. . . . . xliij<sup>s</sup>.

In t<sup>9</sup>-bis ⁊ glay . . . . . xix<sup>s</sup>. vj<sup>d</sup>.

In j. petia argen<sup>9</sup>. . . . . viij<sup>s</sup>. iiij<sup>d</sup>.

In vj. coclear<sup>9</sup> argen<sup>9</sup> . . . . . vij<sup>s</sup>. jd.

In iiij. cyph. de m<sup>9</sup>no . . . . . xv<sup>s</sup>.

In j. camyno ferr<sup>9</sup> . . . . . xij<sup>d</sup>.

In bordis scacc<sup>r</sup> ⁊ hi<sup>9</sup>modi . . . . . v<sup>s</sup>.

[Playing tables or boards? Scaccarium

tabula in qua scacis luditur. *Chess-boards,*

*Mr. Hunter.*]

In j. banker ⁊ x. chalons . . . . . xxxv<sup>s</sup>.

In j. roð vir<sup>9</sup> ⁊ ij. roð. mulier<sup>9</sup> . . . . . xlvj<sup>s</sup>.

In j. Braer . . . . . xij. deñ

[A mortar? Brayon (fr.) Instrumentum

quo aliquid tunditur.]

In iiij. veter<sup>9</sup> maþp ⁊ iiij. manu<sup>9</sup> . . . . . v<sup>s</sup>.

In vj. veter<sup>9</sup> lintheam<sup>9</sup> ⁊ j. oriler . . . . . v<sup>s</sup>.

[Orale, velum, a *veil*.]

In j. peſ <sup>a</sup> lanæ	.	.	.	v <sup>s</sup> .
In vj. culcr <sup>o</sup> plumar <sup>o</sup>	.	.	.	xx <sup>s</sup>
In j. luč <sup>na</sup>	.	.	.	xij <sup>d</sup> .
In v. ciſt <sup>i</sup>	.	.	.	x <sup>s</sup> .
In xxiiij. libr <sup>o</sup> Stagñ	.	.	.	iiij <sup>s</sup> .
In armatur <sup>o</sup> .	.	.	.	x <sup>s</sup> .
In j. carcois bovis in lardar <sup>o</sup>	.	.	.	iiij <sup>s</sup> .
In ij. anuſ. aur <sup>o</sup>	.	.	.	ij <sup>s</sup> .
In chaeres	.	.	.	xij <sup>d</sup> .
In deñ nūatis	.	.	.	viiij <sup>li</sup> .
In deñ per taſt <sup>i</sup> ⁊ ſcript <sup>i</sup>	.	.	.	x <sup>li</sup> . x <sup>s</sup> .
In x. qr <sup>a</sup> . braſ.	.	.	.	xl <sup>v</sup> <sup>s</sup> .
In ij. leſt <sup>i</sup> alleč	.	.	.	vj <sup>li</sup> .
In piſce ſicco	.	.	.	lx <sup>v</sup> <sup>s</sup> .

Sm<sup>a</sup>. xlv<sup>li</sup>. xv<sup>s</sup>.—Quint<sup>i</sup>. lxj<sup>s</sup>. oſ.

C. Watts. le Poter ht. in cataſt ut in ollis ereis x<sup>s</sup>. Quint<sup>i</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>.

C. Watts. de Nichole ht xliij<sup>li</sup>. eris in vasis

ptii	.	.	.	.	vij <sup>s</sup> .
In v. ovib <sup>3</sup>	.	.	.	.	v <sup>s</sup> .
In deñ nūatis	.	.	.	.	x <sup>li</sup> .
Iſm. ht j. ſacč. de flocc <sup>i</sup> ptii	.	.	.	.	xxxiiij <sup>s</sup> .
In aleis	.	.	.	.	xl <sup>i</sup> <sup>s</sup> .

[Pro aleciis, *herrings*.]

In Walda . . . . . ij<sup>s</sup>. vj<sup>d</sup>.

[Walda, *ſilva, buſhes or leaves, anything brought together*. Qu. Fagots of fire wood.]

In pelles laneas . . . . . xx<sup>s</sup>.

&c. &c. &c.

Sm<sup>a</sup>. xvij<sup>li</sup>. iiij<sup>s</sup>. x<sup>d</sup>.—Quint<sup>i</sup>. xxij<sup>s</sup>. xi<sup>d</sup>. o. q<sup>a</sup>.

C. Margar<sup>o</sup> relict<sup>a</sup> Ranulphi de Suthmer

ht in xl<sup>li</sup>. eris in vasis . . . . . vj<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>.

In ſpodis caneſſ. ⁊ hi<sup>o</sup> modi . . . . . vj<sup>d</sup>.

In j. cypho de m<sup>no</sup> . . . xvij<sup>d</sup>.  
 In j. cysta t j. sc<sup>crio</sup> . . . ij<sup>s</sup>.  
 In j. Hakeneye . . . iij<sup>s</sup>. iij<sup>d</sup>.

Sm<sup>s</sup>. xiiij<sup>s</sup>. — Quint<sup>o</sup>. xj<sup>d</sup>.

C. Jones de Sculdh<sup>m</sup> ht vj<sup>li</sup>. eris in vasis  
 ptii . . . xij<sup>d</sup>.  
 In j. pe<sup>t</sup>. lanæ . . . iij<sup>s</sup>  
 In ij. hakeneyis . . . x<sup>s</sup>.

Sm<sup>s</sup>. xiiij<sup>s</sup>. — Quint<sup>o</sup>. xj<sup>d</sup>.

C. Petr<sup>o</sup>. de Birche ht in xl<sup>li</sup>. eris in vasis vj<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>.  
 In j. Cyph. de Murno . . . x<sup>s</sup>.  
 In bordis t cheker . . . xij<sup>d</sup>  
 In cataff nich. habet.

&c. &c. &c.

Sm<sup>s</sup>. xxxix<sup>s</sup>. j<sup>d</sup>. — Quint<sup>o</sup>. ij<sup>s</sup>. vij<sup>d</sup>. q<sup>s</sup>.

C. Wiffs le Seler jurat<sup>o</sup> dicit qd. Catalla  
 sua non valent nisi xxv<sup>s</sup>. — Quint<sup>o</sup> xx<sup>d</sup>.

C. Thom. de Newerk ht xxix<sup>li</sup>. er<sup>o</sup> ut in  
 vasis ptii . . . iij<sup>s</sup>. x<sup>d</sup>.  
 In medietate cur<sup>o</sup>dam navis . . . iij<sup>li</sup>.  
 In iij. porceff . . . iij<sup>s</sup>.

&c. &c.

Sm<sup>s</sup>. vj<sup>li</sup>. xij<sup>s</sup>. j<sup>d</sup>. o. — Quint<sup>o</sup> viij<sup>s</sup>. ix<sup>d</sup>. o.

C. Robts. le furbur jur<sup>o</sup> dicit qd non ht  
 in cataff suis nisi . . . xiiij<sup>s</sup>. iij<sup>d</sup>. — Quint<sup>o</sup> x<sup>d</sup>.

C. Watts Gris Jura<sup>o</sup>. dicit qd non ht in  
 cataff suis nisi . . . lxxvj<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>. — Quint<sup>o</sup> iij<sup>s</sup>. v<sup>d</sup>. q<sup>s</sup>.

C. Jokes. Quitloc ht in deñ nuat	. . .	vj <sup>u</sup> .
In iiij. cyph de m <sup>no</sup>	. . .	xxxvj <sup>s</sup> . vj <sup>d</sup> .
In scc <sup>r</sup> forñ t hi <sup>o</sup> modi	. . .	v <sup>s</sup> .
In trozis t Borestanis	. . .	xj <sup>u</sup> .

[Qu. Trusses of straw and bundles of reed.

Troussa, Trossa, Trossus, *faciculus*: "Sub servitio duorum trossorum feni."—Ch<sup>a</sup>. Bellijo an<sup>o</sup>. 1382.

Borreta, fascis virgeus, seu minutioris ligni.]

In bordis de Fir t in Bord <sup>o</sup> de Cheyne	xxxij <sup>u</sup> .
[Planks of fir and of oak.]	

In tingnis hores de Sap	. . .	vij <sup>u</sup> .
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[This appears to be vessels of must, *new wine* or *wort*. Tingna pro tinta seu tina, *vas grande ligneum*. Sapa, *mustum coactum*.]

In pik t ter	. . .	xvij <sup>u</sup> .
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In Carbon t bord de Bech.	. . .	xl <sup>s</sup> .
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In Scroziz	. . .	xj <sup>u</sup> .
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[Shores or Supports? Scrozia, *fulcrum subaxillare*, *bequilles* (fr.) *shores to support vessels when aground*, &c.]

&c. &c. &c.

Sm<sup>a</sup>. clj<sup>u</sup>. xvij<sup>s</sup>. vj<sup>d</sup>. — Q<sup>n</sup>t. x<sup>u</sup>. ij<sup>s</sup>. vj<sup>d</sup>. 6. q<sup>a</sup>.

C. Thoñ. de Holebeche, Tabernar <sup>o</sup> ht in deñ nuat.	. . .	lxx <sup>s</sup> .
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In v. doł. t j. pipa vini	. . .	xl <sup>u</sup> .
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[It would appear that there was some distinction between the Dolium and Pipa, although from the usual price of 40s. for the Dolium vini, the Pipa was of equal value.]

In ij. mapp <sup>o</sup> t vj. manu <sup>o</sup> t viij canuñ	iiij <sup>s</sup> .
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[Canubis, *pro Cannabis*, *hempen cloths*.]

In j. Capa mulier <sup>o</sup>	. . .	vij <sup>s</sup> .
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In Cataſt mulier<sup>9</sup> xxxiiij. qr<sup>a</sup>. ordeĩ preſ. viij. m<sup>a</sup>rc. di.  
 In xxviij. qr<sup>a</sup>. Brasei . . . . . vj<sup>li</sup>. vj<sup>s</sup>.  
 Iſm. ht de j. Gilda Sċæ Mariæ cx<sup>a</sup>. non-  
 dum ſolvit . . . . .  
 &c. &c. &c.  
 Sm<sup>a</sup>. lvij<sup>li</sup>. viij<sup>s</sup>. v<sup>d</sup>.—Q<sup>i</sup>n<sup>li</sup>. lxxvij<sup>s</sup>. x<sup>d</sup>. 6. q<sup>a</sup>.

C. Agñ de Swafh<sup>a</sup>m morans in domo  
 Edm̃di. Tabern. ht j. rob. p̃tii . . . . . viij<sup>s</sup>.  
 In pane furnito 7 aliis ad reg<sup>a</sup>teres Spec-  
 tantibz . . . . . vij<sup>s</sup>.

[Baked bread, and other things appertaining  
 to a retailer.]

&c. &c. &c.  
 Sm<sup>a</sup>. xviij<sup>s</sup>. vj<sup>d</sup>.—Quin<sup>li</sup>. xiiij<sup>d</sup>.

C. Petr<sup>9</sup> de Ankersmit ht in xxiiij<sup>li</sup>. eris iiij<sup>s</sup>.  
 &c. &c. &c.  
 Sm<sup>a</sup>. vij<sup>s</sup>. vj<sup>d</sup>.—Q<sup>i</sup>n<sup>li</sup>. vj<sup>d</sup>.

C. Watts de Bradefeld ht in deñ nūat<sup>9</sup> . . . . . vij<sup>s</sup>. xj<sup>d</sup>. q<sup>a</sup>.  
 In iiij. qr<sup>a</sup>. dī. aveñ preſ qr<sup>a</sup>. ij<sup>s</sup>. vj<sup>d</sup>. . . . . xj<sup>s</sup>. iiij<sup>d</sup>.  
 In v. porċ 7 j. sue . . . . . iiij<sup>s</sup>.  
 In ij. qr<sup>a</sup>. braš. ordī. p̃t. qr<sup>a</sup>. iiij<sup>s</sup>. vj<sup>d</sup>. . . . . vij<sup>s</sup>.  
 In j. бага furmag<sup>9</sup> . . . . . xv<sup>s</sup>.  
 [Furmagium, *pro* formagium, *caseus*,  
 cheese.]

In j, бага iiij. petr<sup>9</sup>. cepi . . . . . xv<sup>s</sup>.  
 In c<sup>li</sup>. candeſ de cothon . . . . . xij<sup>s</sup>. vj<sup>d</sup>.  
 [Cothonum, *pro* cottonum, *gossipium* can-  
 dles with cotton wicks?]

In coriis 7 aliis, 7 sotular<sup>9</sup> . . . . . xxvij<sup>s</sup>. vj<sup>d</sup>.  
 [Solutares, *pro* subtalares, *calci*.]  
 In vij<sup>li</sup>. fili lanei . . . . . ij<sup>s</sup>. vj<sup>d</sup>.

In iiij. šrtunič. j. tabarde ij. tunič. . xx<sup>s</sup>.

&c. &c. &c.

Sm<sup>a</sup>. x<sup>li</sup>. v<sup>s</sup>. iiij<sup>d</sup>. ō. q<sup>a</sup>.—Quint<sup>l</sup>. xiiij<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>. q<sup>a</sup>.

C. Rad<sup>s</sup> de Rudh<sup>a</sup>m felipar<sup>o</sup> ht in j. cyph

de m<sup>no</sup> . . . . . vj<sup>d</sup>.

In ij. biden<sup>l</sup> . . . . . xij<sup>d</sup>.

[Anything with two teeth or prongs, probably an instrument used in his business. Feliparius, *pro* pelliparius: unless, feliparius, a hatter, from feltrum, lana coacta, *felt*.]

&c. &c. &c.

Sm<sup>a</sup>. xvij<sup>s</sup>. q<sup>a</sup>.—Quint<sup>l</sup>. xiiij. oš.

C. Huž le Moygne ht in deñ nūat . . . . . xiiij<sup>s</sup>. iiij<sup>d</sup>

In Jocalibus . . . . . vij<sup>li</sup>. xiiij<sup>d</sup>.

In v. zoñ. de serico . . . . . xlij<sup>s</sup>. iiij<sup>d</sup>.

[Zona, cingulum, vestis, *a close vest of silk?*]

In iiij. cipñ. de m<sup>no</sup> . . . . . lvj<sup>s</sup>. iiij<sup>d</sup>.

In deñ per tašt t script<sup>l</sup> . . . . . xxxviiij<sup>li</sup>. xj<sup>s</sup>. vj<sup>d</sup>.

In j. zona de serico . . . . . x<sup>s</sup>.

In iiij. qr<sup>a</sup>. braš. ordi . . . . . xviiij<sup>s</sup>.

In j. pecia de blanke<sup>l</sup> . . . . . xxij<sup>s</sup>.

In j. pecia de blue<sup>l</sup> . . . . . vj<sup>s</sup>.

[Bluetum, *blue*; probably cloth of that colour.]

In turb t busca ad ardenč . . . . . xiiij<sup>s</sup>.

In j. pet<sup>a</sup> iiij<sup>li</sup> lanæ . . . . . vij<sup>s</sup>.

In Wada . . . . . L<sup>li</sup>.

[Waida, Gualda, glastum, *woad*.]

In iiij. sacč. lanæ . . . . . xxiiij<sup>li</sup>. xij<sup>s</sup>. vj<sup>d</sup>.

In j. equo cū herñ . . . . . xiiij<sup>s</sup>. iiij<sup>d</sup>.

[Hernesium, harnesium, *harness*.]

&c. &c. &c.

Sm<sup>a</sup>. clij<sup>li</sup>. xj<sup>d</sup>. ō.—Quint<sup>l</sup>. x<sup>li</sup>. ij<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>. ō. q<sup>a</sup>.

C. Xpiana Massand ht in cataff . xij<sup>s</sup>.—Q<sup>nt</sup>. ix<sup>d</sup>. 5.

C. Wiſſs le fetherman ht in cataff . iiij<sup>u</sup>.—Q<sup>nt</sup>. v<sup>s</sup>. viiij<sup>d</sup>.

C. Joſes de Bauseie ht in deñ nua<sup>l</sup> . vj<sup>s</sup>. j<sup>d</sup>. 5.

In j. qr<sup>s</sup>. fr̄mti . . . . . v<sup>s</sup>. vj<sup>d</sup>.

In j. pet<sup>s</sup> dī lanæ . . . . . vij<sup>s</sup>. vj<sup>d</sup>.

&c. &c. &c.

Sm<sup>s</sup>. xxxij<sup>s</sup>. x<sup>d</sup>.—Quint<sup>l</sup>. ij<sup>s</sup>. ij<sup>d</sup>. q<sup>s</sup>.

C. Henr<sup>o</sup>. de Godesbrith ht in cataff . xx<sup>s</sup>.—Q<sup>nt</sup>. xvij<sup>d</sup>.

C. Regen. Molend ht in equis . . . . . xv<sup>s</sup>.

In molis ⁊ aliis ad molend spect<sup>l</sup>. . . . . x<sup>s</sup>.

In molit<sup>a</sup> . . . . . xviiij<sup>d</sup>.

[Molitura, Molta, corn brought to be ground;  
or the mulcture or toll paid for grinding.]

Sm<sup>s</sup>. xxvj<sup>s</sup>. vj<sup>d</sup>.—Quint<sup>l</sup>. xxj<sup>d</sup>. q<sup>s</sup>.

C. Waſſs de Bery ht in deñ nua<sup>l</sup>. . . . . v<sup>s</sup>. vij<sup>d</sup>.

In alleis, cepis, poñ, ⁊ aliis m̄cimoñ . . . . . iiij<sup>s</sup>. ij<sup>d</sup>.

[Alleum, pro allium, garlic.]

&c. &c. &c.

Sm<sup>s</sup>. xij<sup>s</sup>. vj<sup>d</sup>.—Quint<sup>l</sup>. x<sup>d</sup>.

C. Henr<sup>o</sup> le Irmonge<sup>o</sup> ht in deñ nua<sup>l</sup> . . . . . xxiiij<sup>s</sup>. xj<sup>d</sup>. 5b.

In v. lest<sup>l</sup> dī allec̄ . . . . . xvj<sup>u</sup>. x<sup>s</sup>.

In xxvij. qr<sup>s</sup>. brasei . . . . . v<sup>u</sup>. xij<sup>s</sup>.

In iiij. qr<sup>s</sup>. ordei . . . . . xiiij<sup>s</sup>.

In dī. qr<sup>s</sup>. fr̄mti . . . . . iiij<sup>s</sup>.

In t̄pod<sup>o</sup>. tenest. ⁊ hi<sup>o</sup> modi . . . . . ij<sup>s</sup>.

[Teneſt, if not for canest, as under the  
first name, Qu. Tenella forceps, snuffers.]

In ferr<sup>o</sup> clau<sup>l</sup> ⁊ aliis m̄cimoñ ferr<sup>o</sup> . . . . . xvij<sup>u</sup>.

In q <sup>r</sup> te pte j. navis quæ vocat <sup>r</sup> . Blithe	lx <sup>s</sup> .
In m̃cimoñ existent <sup>l</sup> . in p̃dtā nave	. x <sup>u</sup> .
In dī. nave quæ vocat <sup>r</sup> . Gozer	. vj <sup>u</sup> . xiiij <sup>s</sup> . iiij <sup>d</sup> .
In m̃cimoñ in eadē nave	. xxv <sup>u</sup> .
&c.	&c. &c.

Sm<sup>s</sup>. iiij<sup>xx</sup>. xv<sup>u</sup>. xvj<sup>d</sup>.—Quint<sup>l</sup>. vj<sup>u</sup>. vj<sup>s</sup>. ix<sup>d</sup>.

C. Emma quæ fuit ūx Wiñi Burel hit in deñ nūat <sup>l</sup> .	. . . . .	xvij <sup>u</sup> .
In Jocalibus	. . . . .	vj <sup>s</sup> .
In v. cyph. de m <sup>o</sup> no t̃ j. nuce	. . . . .	xl <sup>s</sup> .
[A cocoa-nut shell, set as a drinking cup?]		
In cxl. qr <sup>s</sup> . ordī	. . . . .	xxiiij <sup>u</sup> . x <sup>s</sup> .
In iiij <sup>xx</sup> . qr <sup>s</sup> . aveñ	. . . . .	viiij <sup>u</sup> .
In merem	. . . . .	xxx <sup>s</sup> .
[Qu. Meremis—maremum, <i>materia</i> , materials of wood for building purposes.]		
In j. vacca	. . . . .	v <sup>s</sup> .
In c̃visia t̃ aliis m̃cimoñ	. . . . .	v <sup>u</sup> . x <sup>s</sup> .
&c.	&c. &c.	
Sm <sup>s</sup> . lxxix <sup>u</sup> . v <sup>s</sup> .—Quint <sup>l</sup> . v <sup>u</sup> . v <sup>s</sup> . iiij <sup>d</sup> . q <sup>s</sup> .		

C. Rotoland<sup>o</sup> s̃viens ei<sup>o</sup>dem E. hit in Catañ xviiij<sup>u</sup>. Quint<sup>l</sup> xxiij<sup>s</sup>.

C. Isabella fañ ei<sup>o</sup>dem E. hit in Catañ . xl<sup>s</sup>. Quint<sup>l</sup> ij<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>

C. Jones le Coupere de Waltoñ hit in dēn debit	. . . . .	v <sup>s</sup> . iiij <sup>d</sup> . ð.
In ligūl ligñ t̃ cunis t̃ aliis uteñs	. . . . .	lx <sup>s</sup> .
[Wooden hoops and casks. Cuna, <i>pro</i> cuva, <i>cupa</i> .]		

In vās eneis . . . . . ij<sup>s</sup>. x<sup>d</sup>.

Sm<sup>s</sup> lxviij<sup>s</sup>. ij<sup>d</sup>. ð. — Quint<sup>l</sup> iiij<sup>s</sup>. vj<sup>d</sup>. ð.



C. Ričs le Barbur ht in deñ . . . x<sup>s</sup>.  
 In j. qr<sup>a</sup> myxř . . . . . iiij<sup>a</sup>.

[Mixtum, Mixtura, Mixtilio, *mixtlyn*, or  
*maslin*: rye and wheat ground together, of  
 which inferior bread was made.]

In filo de lino et lañ. . . . . iiij<sup>a</sup>.  
 In štunica et tabard. . . . . iiij<sup>a</sup>.

&c. &c. &c.

Sm<sup>a</sup> lxviiij<sup>a</sup>. vj<sup>d</sup>. — Q<sup>int</sup> iiij<sup>a</sup>. vj<sup>d</sup>. 8. q<sup>a</sup>.

C. Ročts Coleville ht in deñ . . . . . xxjd.

&c. &c. &c.

Sm<sup>a</sup>. xli<sup>s</sup>. vj<sup>d</sup>. 8. — Q<sup>int</sup> ij<sup>s</sup>. ix<sup>d</sup>. q<sup>a</sup>.

C. Philipp<sup>o</sup> de Bekx ht in deñ nuař . . . . . x<sup>li</sup>.

In deñ debiř per tař ř Scriptř . . . . . vj<sup>li</sup>. vj<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>.

In j. nave quæ vocat<sup>ur</sup> Gog cū atilio . . . . . xli<sup>s</sup>.

[Attidium, instructus, *apparatus*,—with all  
 appointments and stores.]

In q<sup>r</sup>ta pte j. navis quæ vocat<sup>ur</sup> Cog cū  
 atilio . . . . . x<sup>li</sup>.

In j. navi quæ vocat<sup>ur</sup> Hule . . . . . xiiij<sup>li</sup>. vj<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>.

In ij. lesř allēc . . . . . vj<sup>li</sup>

In ciiij. qr<sup>a</sup> frřti . . . . . xxviij<sup>li</sup>. xij<sup>s</sup>.

In xxiiij. qr<sup>a</sup> ordeĩ . . . . . lxvj<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>.

In xl. qr<sup>a</sup> brař . . . . . viij<sup>li</sup>.

In iiij. vacč . . . . . xiiij<sup>s</sup>. ix<sup>d</sup>.

In j. Equo . . . . . xxx<sup>s</sup>.

In j. sella . . . . . ij<sup>s</sup>.

In Catař et mēimon in predčis navibz . . . . . xliij<sup>li</sup>.

In ij. qr<sup>a</sup> sař de Peyto . . . . . iiij<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>.

In ij. bareř de pice . . . . . iiij<sup>s</sup>. vj<sup>d</sup>.

In j. бага Cepi . . . . . viij<sup>s</sup>.

In iiij. dot j. pipa vini . . . . . viij<sup>li</sup>. iiij<sup>s</sup>. iiij<sup>d</sup>.

In tabuſ cathedr̄ ʿ formuſ ʿ scaſ . ij<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>. ǫ.

[*Qu.* Missal, formulary and psalter. Cathedralra,—“Eodem nomine designantur interdum ecclesiæ parochiales.” Scalterium, *pro* Psalterium?—Scallus, however, is used for Stallus, *a stall in a church.*]

In ǵi dozana cyroteč . . . . . iiij<sup>d</sup>. ǫ.

[Cyroteca, *pro* Chirotheca, *gloves.*]

&c. &c. &c.

Sm<sup>a</sup>. ccxlvj<sup>li</sup>. viij<sup>s</sup>. j<sup>d</sup>. ǫb. — inde q<sup>nted</sup> xvj<sup>li</sup>. viij<sup>s</sup>. vj<sup>d</sup>. ǫb.

C. Račs de Brethm̄ hit in deñ nūatis . lxvj<sup>s</sup>.

In cyph de m<sup>no</sup> . . . . . ij<sup>s</sup>. vj<sup>d</sup>.

In nave q̄ vocat<sup>u</sup> Rose . . . . . lx<sup>s</sup>.

In cataſ ʿ m̄cimoñ in p̄dča nave . . . . . v<sup>li</sup>. vj<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>.

In ij. bateſt . . . . . xij<sup>s</sup>. iiij<sup>d</sup>.

[Batella, Batus, *Cymba, a boat.*]

In moruta . . . . . xx<sup>s</sup>. iiij<sup>d</sup>.

[Cod fish.]

In ǵi qr<sup>a</sup> farinæ fr̄m̄ti . . . . . iiij<sup>s</sup>.

In viij. qr<sup>a</sup> brās . . . . . xl<sup>s</sup>.

In xij. qr<sup>a</sup> brās novi . . . . . xl<sup>s</sup>.

In j. vacč . . . . . vj<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>.

In viij. qr<sup>a</sup> Saſ . . . . . xxvj<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>.

In iiij. petr<sup>o</sup> cepi . . . . . ij<sup>s</sup>. vj<sup>d</sup>.

In j. pet<sup>a</sup> ǵi cās . . . . . xij<sup>d</sup>.

In tabuſ cathedr<sup>o</sup> et formuſ . . . . . vj<sup>s</sup>.

[These terms occur but twice throughout the Roll.—*See under Philip de Bekz.*]

In roč vir<sup>o</sup> ʿ tabard<sup>o</sup> . . . . . xxv<sup>s</sup>.

In xvj. v̄n linæ telæ . . . . . iiij<sup>s</sup>. vj<sup>d</sup>.

In j. flakeč . . . . . xij<sup>d</sup>.

[Flasket or flagon.]

In ij. trenchurs, j alvaz . . . . . ij<sup>s</sup>.

[Alveolus, *a bason?*]

In j. penibrod . . . . . xij<sup>d</sup>.

&c. &c. &c.

Sm<sup>a</sup>. lvij<sup>u</sup>. v<sup>s</sup>. j<sup>d</sup>. 5. — Iñ q<sup>nted</sup> lxxvij<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>.

C. Isabella de Terintoñ, ht in deñ nuat . xl<sup>s</sup>. Q<sup>nt</sup> ij<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>.

C. Rob<sup>ts</sup> le Poleter ht in deñ nuat . v<sup>u</sup>.

In ij. cyph de m<sup>no</sup> . . . . . v<sup>s</sup>.

&c. &c. &c.

Sm<sup>a</sup>. vj<sup>u</sup>. iiij<sup>s</sup>. — Sm<sup>a</sup>. q<sup>nt</sup> viij<sup>s</sup>. iiij<sup>d</sup>. q<sup>s</sup>.

C. Hen<sup>r</sup> de Gerneñ ht in deñ nuat . lx<sup>s</sup>.

In iiij. Cyph de m<sup>no</sup> . . . . . xxx<sup>s</sup>.

In ij. do<sup>t</sup>. vini . . . . . iiij<sup>u</sup>. xiiij<sup>s</sup>. iiij<sup>d</sup>.

&c. &c. &c.

Sm<sup>a</sup>. xlvij<sup>u</sup>. — Iñ q<sup>nt</sup> lxij<sup>s</sup>.

C. Joh<sup>s</sup> le Coupr<sup>o</sup> de Schipedh<sup>m</sup>

C. Edw<sup>r</sup> le Barbur ht in vasis ereis

&c. &c. &c.

Sm<sup>a</sup>. lxj<sup>s</sup>. xj<sup>d</sup>. ob. — Iñ q<sup>nted</sup> iiij<sup>s</sup>. j<sup>d</sup>. ob.

In endeavouring to explain some of the terms, the principal authority consulted has been the *Glossary* of Du Cange and Carpentier. The mode of writing, the contractions, and the want of context, all contribute to the difficulty of interpretation. I may possibly have been often misled, and shall therefore be happy to see any corrections, or remarks in further elucidation of the Roll, from those more conversant with such subjects.

G. H. D.





*To face page 355.*

## PLATES OF TWO SEPULCHRAL BRASSES,

COMMUNICATED BY

THE REV. CHARLES BOUTELL.

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*Brass of — Bacon, circa A. D. 1310, 3rd of Edw. II., in  
Oulton Church, Suffolk.*

THIS memorial of some member of the ancient Norfolk family of Bacon possesses a peculiar interest, from its being the earliest known Brass of an Ecclesiastic. It is of large dimensions, and in good general preservation.

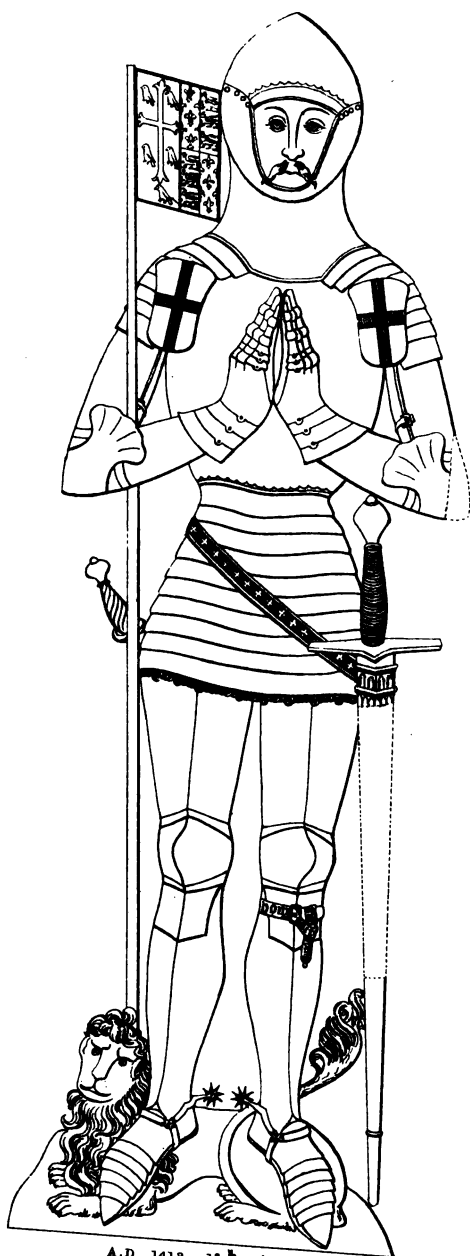
The deceased is here represented as habited in the amice, albe, stole, chasuble, and maniple: his hair is adjusted in waving curls behind the ears, which are large and prominent: the draperies are well cast; and their folds are expressed with great spirit and excellent effect by simple lines. It will also be observed, that the apparels or embroideries of the albe entirely encircle the sleeves of that vestment at the wrists, and that the stole and maniple are wider at their ends than elsewhere: these peculiarities indicate the early date of the present fine plate.

This Ecclesiastic probably was founder of the chancel in which his Brass is yet preserved; and he may very possibly have been a brother of the Knight, who was interred in the adjacent church at Gorleston, and there commemorated by a Brass in the cross-legged attitude peculiar to English military effigies.

*Brass of Sir Simon Felbrigge, K.G., A.D. 1413, 1st of  
Henry V., in Felbrigg Church, Norfolk.*

This Knight is completely appointed in a suit of plate armour, and has resting on his right arm a small banner, displaying the arms of King Richard II., to which monarch he was standard-bearer. His effigy, which is well and accurately drawn, and engraved with great freedom and boldness of touch, affords a fine specimen of the truly martial aspect of the chivalry of Norfolk in the stirring times of Agincourt.





A.D. 1418. 1<sup>st</sup> Henr. V.

*J.B. Johnson, del.*

**SIR SIMON FELBRIGG KNT**

In Felbrigg Church, Norfolk.

(Canopy & other figure omitted.)





LETTER FROM THE REV. JAMES BULWER,  
 TO  
 DAWSON TURNER, ESQ., V.P.  
 WITH  
 EXTRACTS FROM THE REGISTER-BOOK  
 OF  
 Great Dunham, Norfolk,  
 AND SOME INCIDENTAL REMARKS TOUCHING THE PARISH.

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MY DEAR SIR,

In a paper printed in a former part of this volume, are inserted some extracts from the Register-Books of the parish of Great Dunham. One of these, taken from your extensive and valuable collection, relates to a former rector, Ambrose Pimlowe, and records his deep perplexity and remorse, on learning that he had been ignorantly the instrument of disturbing the happiness of a neighbouring family, by officiating at a clandestine marriage. Now, as that extract, standing as it does alone, has left on the minds of certain of our readers a somewhat unfavourable impression of a really pious and amiable man, I am sure that you will agree with me, on a principle of justice,—to say nothing of the old adage, “*de mortuis nil nisi bonum*,”—that the additional extract, which I copied a few days ago from the same Register and now send you, should also have a place in this volume of the Society. At the same time, I cannot but add, that I do not myself see that the memory of a man who would spontaneously record his contrition at having unwittingly brought sorrow on any person, needs apology.

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*From the Register of Burials, 1750:*

“ The Rev<sup>d</sup>. and worthy Rector, Ambrose Pimlowe, was buried Sept. y<sup>e</sup> 6<sup>th</sup>, 1750.”

Here follows the customary affidavit:\*

“ He was a kind, good-natured, honest, and upright man to all ; but in a very particular manner to his numerous relations, who were supported by him according to his abilities whilst here, and taken care of by his Will not long before he went hence to be no more seen. He was likewise, to the utmost of his power, constantly aiding and assisting the widows and orphans of his deceased brethren, and in my opinion for some time died daily, making his peace with God, and was in charity with all men.

DAN. BURSLEM, Rec<sup>t</sup>.

of Great Fransham,

and Sequestrator † of the Living of

Great Dunham.”

At the same time I likewise transcribed the following entries, as curious and deserving to be recorded.

The Burials in the year of our Lord 1733, March 25th, are prefaced by Mr. Pimlowe with a motto from the *Revelations*, xiv. 13 :

“ I heard a voice from heaven, saying unto me, Write, from henceforth blessed are the dead which die in the Lord, for they rest from their labours.”

\* Affidavits were required at this time to satisfy the Act which made it compulsory to bury in woollen.

† This is the term to denote the party responsible, during the vacancy of a parish, for the performance of the duties. Here a successor was not inducted for nearly eighteen months. “ *Mem.*—The Rev<sup>d</sup>. John Arnam, Clerk, A.M. was inducted into the possession of this parish of Great Dunham, Feb. y<sup>e</sup> 13, 1752, by Dan<sup>l</sup>. Burslem, Rector of Great Fransham.”

In the following year he has entered the circumstances of a death as follows :

“ Thomas Hoogan, Esq<sup>r</sup>. found dead at North Pickenham, with his horse tied to a bush, and perished with cold, with his hat and wig off, and flat upon his back, with his face and head scratched with thorns, and heavy with water, by stumbling into the river as groping in the dark for his hat or wig or both, as judged, and got out of the river again, but, not able to mount his horse, lay down on dry land and perished, when he might have been saved if a shepherd's page had made, that night he saw him in distress, any discovery: the next morn the boy spoke of it: he was found by the Rev<sup>d</sup>. Mr. Walters Rolf, Rector of North Pickenham, and Mr. Holman, dead, with five guineas and ten shillings in his pocket, a gold watch, and silver spurs. He was brought home by the Rector of Great Dunham, Amb: Pimlowe, the same day, and the Coroner's Inquest past upon him the day after; and he was buried the next day; viz. He was found dead on Wednesday morn, Feb. 5, and buried on Friday, Feb. 7<sup>th</sup>, 1734.

*Faciant aliena pericula cautum.*

AMB: PIMLOWE, Rector.

WILL: BALE, Church Warden.

ROB: LARGE, Parish Clerk.”

The family of the Hoogans occupied “ *The Hall* ” at great Dunham, and became extinct with the successor of this gentleman about the end of the last century. A Thomas Hoogan is mentioned during the Usurpation, as a Parliament man, in most of the ordinances and commissions relating to Norfolk. The building was taken down in 1800, and the lands sold. (See *Blomefield*, Vol. V, fol. edit. p. 987, for its earlier history.)

Another entry is thus :

“1742. *Burials.* John Burr ridge, a religious, well-disposed labourer, who was never heard to swear an oath, and who set a worthy example to his fellow labourers, was unhappily killed in a marl-pit at Newton near Castle-acre in Norfolk, on Munday June 28<sup>th</sup>, and buried on June 29, 1742. The marl-pit belongs to Will: Martin, farmer at Newton aforesaid.

AMB: PIMLOWE, Rector.

RUDD KIDDALL, }  
WILL: HERRING, } Wardens.”

There are numerous notices of the foregoing character in Pimlowe's hand writing; all of them indicating that he was ever alive to, and anxious to relieve, the distresses of his parishioners.

The Parsonage-house in which he lived remains unchanged. It is a low, long, clay building, thatched, and prettily ornamented with roses and creepers.

In the garden, many fragments of a former church have been dug up and preserved by Mr. Jackson, the present Curate. Among the most interesting of these remains are, the shelf of the stone altar, with a star ornament round the outer edge, and with three of the crosses still visible on its surface, and some tiles bearing the same patterns as those from Bawsey and Blackborough, near Lynn. The present church is supposed to be St. Andrew's, as a field to the east of it is still called St. Andrew's close; and the Institution books furnish a regular series of incumbents to the present time, while the list of those of St. Mary breaks off at about 1437, when probably the building became dilapidated. Pieces of Roman pottery, coins, stone celts, and a flint arrow-head have been found in the parish.

Before I close these remarks, I will mention, for the cu-

rious in such matters, that a family of the name of Greengrass is buried in the churchyard, whose grave-stones tell us that among their Christian names were, Adolphus, Alphég, Alethea, Hegesias, &c., and that the following tributes were paid to their memory.

On one stone to the memory of Elizabeth Greengrass, wife of Thomas Greengrass, aged 33, 1789 :

“ My Saviour fell a sacrifice in his prime, aged 33 ;

“ I leave this world in my prime, the same age as he.”

On another, to the memory of William, the son of Thomas and Susan Greengrass, who died May 6, 1815, in the 23rd year of his age :

“ This young man was a great student. He understood the French, Italian, Hebrew, Greek, and Latin languages ; also Astronomy and Astrology. He wrote his own nativity, and predicted the time he was to die.

“ O DEATH, THOU HAST STOPPED HIS CAREER.”

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If these desultory notices should appear to you worthy of the place proposed for them, I shall be gratified ; but it will occasion no disappointment, should your better judgment consign them to a less conspicuous one in our collections—viz. the Portfolio of the Society.

Believe me, my dear Sir,

Very truly yours,

JAMES BULWER.

Aylsham, March 30th, 1847.

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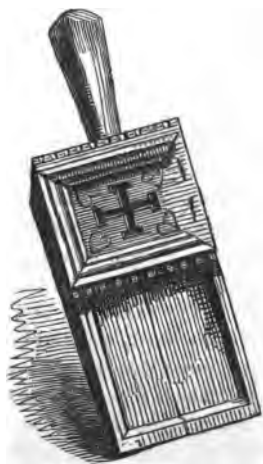


## APPENDIX.

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*Extracts from the Proceedings of the Committee, with reference to Antiquities found in, or relating to, the County of Norfolk.*

*April 1st, 1846.* MR. GODDARD JOHNSON exhibited an original Churchwarden's Collecting Box, belonging to the



Collecting Box, Wendling.

parish of Wendling, of which box the annexed wood-cut is a representation; MR. STRACEY, another box, from Sprowston. A model of a third example, at Blickling, has been given to the Society; and several others are known to exist in different parishes of the County. These boxes were taken round by the churchwarden every Sunday during the Communion Service to collect the alms. They seem to have gradually fallen into disuse from the period of the enactment of the Poor Law in Elizabeth's reign.

A Brass Seal was exhibited by MR. P. N. SCOTT, stated to have been found in the parish of Hethersett, engraved with the name and arms of "John Arnold."



*May 6th.* MR. DAWSON TURNER read an Extract from a Letter of Sir Francis Palgrave to him, stating that he had discovered from the *Gesta Gulielmi* that Norwich Castle was built by William the Conqueror; and hopes were held out that Sir Francis would favour the Society with a communication on the subject.

MR. EWING exhibited a Copy of the Oath administered to John Carter of Yarmouth,\* in 1635, on his admission into the Company of Merchant Adventurers; and also a printed Receipt, dated 1st May, 1644, by Thomas Johnson of Yarmouth, for £8 advanced by the same John Carter towards the £100,000 agreed to be advanced by the English Parliament "for our brethren of Scotland, towards the payment of their army, raised for our assistance;" to be repaid with interest at eight per cent., "for the speedy repayment whereof the public faith of both nations is engaged."

MR. DAWSON TURNER exhibited thirteen drawings of

\* John Carter, Bailiff of Yarmouth in 1641 and in 1651, died in 1667, aged 73. He was the intimate friend of Cromwell, and lived in a house on the Quay, now the residence of Charles John Palmer, Esq. F.S.A. where still remains much ancient and elaborately carved oak panelling, which has lately been engraved in detail on forty-three plates, accompanied with Historical Notices by Mr. Palmer. His portrait forms one of the series of Norfolk Portraits lately published. On the back of the picture from which the plate in the Norfolk Portraits is engraved, a paper is pasted containing a written account of this gentleman. It appears that his patrimony was wasted by an unprincipled guardian; that at the expiration of his apprenticeship the friends of his master, who knew his worth, supplied him with a stock in trade free of interest for the first year; that he was successful in business, and acquired subsequently an affluent fortune; that he was Mayor of Yarmouth, and that he suffered much in favouring his friends in the troubles of the reign of Charles the First, his house being always open to the oppressed, who found not only entertainment but agreeable society and conversation. He had a singular wish to be reminded of *death*, by means of a skeleton being placed in every room in his house, and he chose to have one in his picture. He left two sons, John and Nathaniel, who died without issue. Mr. Nathaniel Carter left an estate at Ormesby, the profits to be applied to the benefit of his poor relations for ever.

Mural Paintings lately discovered in Catfield Church ; together with two drawings of the interior of the church to show their position and arrangement. The paintings represent the Seven Sacraments, and matters of legendary history : two of them are remarkable—" Fortune, with her wheel," and " The Deadly Sins," of which latter there is an engraving in this volume. They are of the age of Edward III.

MR. TURNER also exhibited five drawings of the richly embroidered Altar-Cloth still in use at Lyng, and two other drawings, in outline, of similar cloths in the churches of St. James, Norwich, and Great Bircham, Norfolk, together with an engraving of a fourth in St. Thomas' Church at Salisbury ; most, if not all, made of ancient copes, and all of them agreeing in the greater number of their ornaments, but differing from each other in details.

MR. TURNER also exhibited three drawings of a cover or box for the Sacramental Cup at Cawston Church, made of the kind of leather called *cuir bouilli*, stamped with the arms of the principal patrons of the building ; and three other drawings, one of them representing one of the figures in the singularly beautiful rood-screen ; a second, one of the ancient encaustic tiles in the church ; and the third, two remarkable figures in the spandrils of a niche there.

THE REV. JAMES BULWER exhibited two Estreat Rolls, beautifully written, of the expenses of Humphrey Guybon, High Sheriff of Norfolk, 38 Elizabeth.

MR. DAWSON TURNER read an extract from the Report of the Commissioners appointed in the last year of the reign of Edward VI., to examine the Ecclesiastical Ornaments remaining in churches ; throwing light upon those found and left by them in the churches of Norfolk.

MR. TURNER exhibited a series of drawings of the Church at Ranworth, with its Misereres and Monuments and remarkable Lectern ; but more particularly in reference to the very elegant Rood-screen still remaining there.

MR. TURNER also exhibited four drawings of a Bier Cloth at St. Gregory's, Norwich, remarkable for two rows of ornaments embroidered on it in gold thread; the one consisting of angels having in charge the souls of the departed; the other of embowed heraldic dolphins devouring small fishes.

*June 3d.* MR. GODDARD JOHNSON exhibited various Bronze Fibulæ found at Postwick, near Norwich; a Bronze Armlet found at Narford; and a Bronze Bacchanalian Figure found at Haynford, supposed to be Roman.

*July 2d.* THE REV. C. THOMAS communicated the fact of the existence of an unusually perfect Lectern in Shipdham Church.

THE SECRETARY read a letter from Mr. Dawson Turner, stating that Mr. Warren, of Ixworth, had sent for the inspection of the Society a Brass,\* of which Mr. Turner gave the following description, and at the same time presented a coloured drawing of it to the Society.

“Brass, formerly attached to the stone in the Church of St. Martin at the Plain, Norwich, which commemorated Jane, wife of Sir Philip Calthorpe, Knight, and daughter of John Blevherhasset, Esq., who died 1530. The arms upon it are Calthorpe (chequy *or* and *az.* a fess *erm.*) impaling Blevherhasset (*gu.*, a chev. *erm.* between three dolphins embowed, *az.*); Lowdham (*ar.*, three escutcheons *sa.*); Orton (*vert.*, a lion ramp. *ar.* crowned and armed *gu.*); Keldon (*gu.*, a pall reversed *erm.*)

“In this Brass are two things to be remarked,—its very unusual thickness, and its having been a portion of a larger plate, on the reverse of which had been engraved the figure

\* Mr. Boutell has since given a figure of this Brass, exhibiting both sides, from drawings sent him by Mr. Turner, and has also made use of Mr. Turner's letter to the Society, in his lately published beautiful work on Monumental Brasses and Slabs, p. 150.

of a female or priest, a part of whose drapery is here visible. The outline of the whole shield, and of each smaller coat and its bearings, appears raised, owing to the interior of the several figures being depressed, except in the *or* of Calthorpe, and in the *argent* and *ermine*, as often as they occur. In the case of the *or*, the brass is left, and was probably only covered with a wash of gold, or with gold leaf. *Argent* and *ermine* always present a surface of lead, on which small fragments of a very thin white enamel are here and there observable; shewing that the whole was originally coated with such. When other colours were to be represented, a matrix composed of red lead, mixed with wax or oil, fills the cavity; leaving, however, room for a coat of enamel, considerably more thick than the white just mentioned. But hardly any portion of such is anywhere to be seen. In two of the azure compartments in the Calthorpe arms, the red lead has been carefully removed, exposing the metal, quite irregular in its surface, perhaps left purposely so below."

Mr. Turner stated that it was Mr. Warren's intention to restore the brass to its original position. He also sent from Mr. Warren a Rubbing of another Brass (purchased by that gentleman, together with the one just mentioned, at the sale of the Rev. G. Boldero's effects at Ixworth) in memory of John Longe, from the Church of St. Peter Southgate, Norwich: this it was likewise Mr. Warren's intention to restore to its former place. Blomefield mentions it as detached from the stone in his time.

THE REV. G. H. DASHWOOD exhibited a large and most interesting collection of drawings of ancient Seals from deeds in the Muniment-room of Sir Thomas Hare, at Stow Bardolph, many of which he explained.

MR. G. A. CARTEW exhibited Counterpart Indentures of the dates of 1385 and 1400, with the Seal of Henry Spencer, then Bishop of Norwich, attached.

MR. CARTEW farther exhibited a fragment of a Wooden

Dish inlaid with mother of pearl, found upon the site of the old Manor House of Semere's, in Blo Norton, formerly the seat of the Bramptons, which was burnt down previously to 1585; and a Gold Ring, picked up on the same spot, inscribed on the outer rim, "*Sans mal penser.*"



THE SECRETARY read a letter from W. M. Fellows, Esq. to Mr. Dawson Turner, enclosing an impression of the Seal of the Hundred of Flegg, the brass matrix of which is in his possession. He also sent a wood block of the seal, the exact size of the original, for the Society's acceptance.

THE REV. G. H. DASHWOOD exhibited a finely-illuminated Roll of the lands and tenants in Marham, *temp.* Henry III. or Edward I.; and a Mortuary Roll, or *Titulus*, with miniature paintings of great beauty, announcing the death of an Abbot of West Dereham, and sent round to the various religious houses in connection with that Abbey. Both these most interesting objects are in the possession of Sir Thomas Hare.

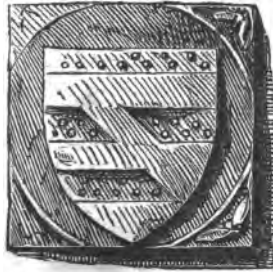
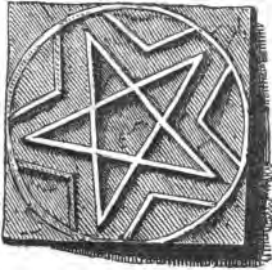
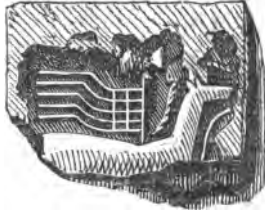
THE REV. O. MATHIAS exhibited an Encaustic Tile dug up in the churchyard of Horsham St. Faith's, among the foundations of the Benedictine Priory formerly at that place.

THE REV. J. H. BLOOM presented to the Society fourteen Encaustic Tiles from the ruins of Castle Acre Priory.

MR. DAWSON TURNER presented two Sepia Drawings, by Mr. R. H. Inglis Palgrave, of Figures on the Screen in Sparham Church, Norfolk.

A portion of the ancient pavement of St. Julian's Church, Norwich, was exhibited. Four of the more curious of the tiles are here represented: they were detected in the recent alterations of the church, about eighteen inches below the

then level of the pavement, near the south door, the Norman arch of which has been engraved by Gleig in the *Excursions in Norfolk*, after a drawing by J. S. Cotman. The arms appearing on one of the tiles also appear on the seal appended to a deed executed by Herman de Stanhow, of the date of 1272, in the Record-Room of the Corporation of Norwich.



*Sept. 2nd.* MR. BRIGHTWELL exhibited two Deeds relating to St. Giles' Hospital, Norwich, with very perfect Seals

attached, one of which was a pardon to John Selat, the Master, and the Brethren of that Hospital, by Edward IV., dated the 26th April, in the second year of his reign. Of these pardons Sir Francis Palgrave remarks—"They were, during the wars of York and Lancaster, sought and obtained, lest by any inadvertency the party might have incurred a forfeiture. If an individual had been outlawed for a debt, or if a corporation had incurred a penalty, the usual practice, at least from the reign of Edward III. downwards, was to issue a general pardon, according to a standing form, which included every species of offence, from misdemeanour up to rape, murder, and treason, as a species of receipt in full." A translation of the other Deed, the appropriation of the Church of Mundham to the same Hospital, is printed in the present volume.

*Oct. 22nd.* THE REV. G. H. DASHWOOD sent a description of a Brass Seal (of which an impression was exhibited) found a few weeks since in lowering an old road by the side of the new church at Lynn. The inscription he reads, "Sigillum Domini Walteri Fitzwalter;" and he conceives it to be of about the time of Henry V., and attributes it to Walter, second son of Walter Fitzwalter, brother and successor to Humphrey Fitzwalter. It contains a shield, bearing a fess between two chevrons; on the fess an annulet for difference: crest, a demi-lion rampant. The matrix is in the possession of Mr. Valentine, engineer, Lynn.

THOMAS WILLIAM KING, Esq., *Rouge Dragon*, presented a Plan of Great Yarmouth (*temp.* Elizabeth), traced and coloured from that in the Cottonian Library in the British Museum, (AUGUSTUS I., Vol. 1.,) together with an extract from the Lansdowne Manuscripts, No. 58, relating to the Fortifications of Yarmouth in the time of Elizabeth. (See *Norfolk Topographer's Manual*, pp. 236, 238.)

THE REV. THOMAS BEAUCHAMP exhibited the Alabaster

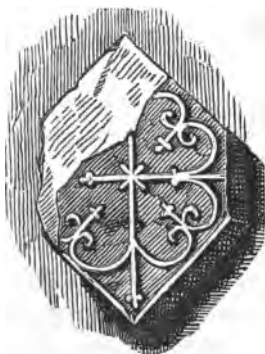
Tablet and Crucifix found at Buckenham Ferry in 1844, both of which he has since presented to the Society, together with the engravings contained in the present volume.

MR. S. S. BEARE, the Chairman of the City Committee, exhibited the ancient Roll of Swan Marks, belonging to the Corporation of Norwich.

Two Alabaster Tablets, somewhat similar in execution to the above,—one of Male Saints from St. Peter's Mancroft Church, (etched by Carter in his *Antient Sculpture and Painting*); and the other of Female Saints from St. Stephen's Church, Norwich,—were exhibited by the Churchwardens of those parishes.

THE REV. JOHN GUNN exhibited some Pottery found near the shore at Eccles, on the East of the ruined church. Mr. Gunn considers this pottery to be of earlier date than 1605, when the church and village were destroyed by the encroachments of the sea.

THE REV. E. J. HOWMAN exhibited an Encaustic Tile, with a raised pattern, found in a garden at West Dereham—probably from the Abbey—of which the annexed wood-cut is a representation.



MR. W. M. FELLOWS, of Ormesby, placed on the table a variety of Antiquities, among which were a Spear-head,



found at Stibbard; a Brass Intaglio; a Dollar found on Caister Beach; part of a Brass Hook, marked J. H. S.; a Brass Head of an animal (gilt); and a massive Gold Ring, with the motto, "*Boen espoir*," found at Ormesby.

MR. G. A. CARTHEW exhibited a drawing of the interior of a Bath at the West end of East Dereham Church, originally the grave of St. Withburga, the archway in which, believed to be of Saxon construction, is figured in Carter's *Antient Architecture*, pl. 13.

THE REV. J. H. BLOOM exhibited a MS. Book of Sermons, *temp.* James I., said to have been used in the pulpits of several villages in Norfolk.

MR. MINTY exhibited a Rubbing of a Brass, which originally formed part of the Calthorpe Monument in East Barsham Church; but is now employed to stop a hole in a window in a cottage of that parish, in which situation he found it.

At this Meeting a variety of interesting Antiquities were obligingly exhibited by the following gentlemen: MR. E. BLAKELY, MR. CARTHEW, the REV. J. BULWER, MR. J. MILLS, and the REV. J. P. EVANS; but they are not here enumerated, as not strictly belonging to our local Archæology.

*November 4th.* MR. CARTWRIGHT presented one of the Ornaments (a Pendant) of a Ceiling of a house in the Haymarket, formerly occupied by Sir Thomas Browne, and also a Drawing of the whole Ceiling.

MR. DAWSON TURNER exhibited a Coloured Drawing, by Miss Turner, of the Jewelled Coin found at Bacton; and MR. STEVENSON a Pencil Drawing, by Fairholt, of the same interesting relic.

MR. TURNER also exhibited a Drawing of a Gold Bracelet, found at Downham December 2nd, 1845, and since sold and melted.

MR. CARTER presented a Spear-head, found on his estate at Northwold, at the depth of ten feet in the peat.

MR. HARROD stated, that, having heard of the discovery of an ancient pavement on the site of the ruined church at Barwick, by Mr. Derrick Hoste, the proprietor, he had written to various members of the Society in the neighbourhood, and had been favoured with the following reply from the Rev. James Lee Warner of Walsingham.

“ Parsonage, Walsingham,

“ Nov. 24th, 1846.

“ DEAR SIR,

“ It would occupy more time than I am master of to make accurate drawings of the interesting relics to which your note refers. The following facts may be depended on as far as they go. About a year ago the Hon. and Rev. T. Keppel showed me two tiles which he had discovered in making a drain round the exterior of his church at North Creak. No. 1. was legibly inscribed with ORATE PRO ANIMA DNI NIC, or RIC . . . VICARII.; but it was in such a state as to furnish matter for conjecture only. No. 2. contained a fess with apparently six or seven crosslets (qu. the Beauchamp Coat?) Hearing last week that an encaustic pavement had been discovered at Barwick in the chancel of the dilapidated Church near Stanhoe, I went over at the invitation of Mr. Hoste, the proprietor, and found a number of fragments of the same sort of tile, which, to my agreeable surprise, enabled me to complete the inscription with the words NICHOLAI or NICHOLE DE STOWE. There were also two other coats very rudely designed, one being apparently checquy. The tiles had been discovered at the North-east angle of the Chancel; and as the ground is not wholly disturbed, others will be brought to light in all probability, should the search be continued. They were described to me as having formed the pavement; but I am not

quite satisfied that the squares are of the same size. In that case the pavement must have been rudely put together, if continuous. My idea is, that the pavement was formed of tiles collected from various sources ; for I find that Nicholas de Stowe was vicar of Snettisham, A.D. 1350 (circ.) in whose incumbency there is a great likelihood that the Church at Snettisham was erected, as the date (see Blomefield) so exactly coincides with the architecture of that church, portions of which are now in ruins.

“ If the Norwich Committee would have accurate engravings made of these relics, they would be highly acceptable to members who are illustrating Blomefield ; for an engraving conveys a truer idea than pages of description . . . . .

“ Yours faithfully,

“ JAMES LEE WARNER.”

Mr. Harrod also stated, that Mr. Bloom had kindly undertaken to make a further investigation of the site as soon as the weather permitted. The annexed wood-cut represents the pattern of the tile, No. 1, referred to in Mr. Lee Warner's letter, with the inscription completed from others found at Barwick ; and the same pattern has also been found at Castle Acre and other places in the neighbourhood.



MR. GODDARD JOHNSON stated, that the Sword presented to the Corporation of Norwich by Lord Nelson, accompanied by his Lordship's letter, of which Captain Manby obliged

the Society with a fac-simile, was given in the early part of 1797, during the Mayoralty of MR. WILLIAM HERRING, and not in its later months, while the office was held by Mr. Crowe, as mentioned at p. 165; the following Extract from the Chamberlain's Book showing the fact :—

“ At an Assembly held *May the third*, 1797, the Chamberlain brought into the Assembly the Sword lately sent by Rear-Admiral Nelson to Mr. Mayor.”



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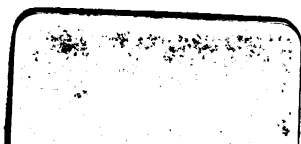












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